The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 168. SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SAYS TRUSTS MAKE SERFS.

Congressman Prince of Galesburg Warns Illinois Manufacturers to Stay Out of Them.

APPEALS TO PATRIOTISM.

W. R. Corwine Sees in Growing Foreign Trade Solution of Industrial Problems.

DISCUSS TELEPHONE RATES.

Congressman George Prince of Galesburg exploded a bomb at the banquet of the Illinois Manufacturers' association at the Great Northern Hotel last evening. The topic set for discussion was: "Telephone Rates in Illinois; If Too High How Are They to Be Lowered?" but before that was reached Mr. Prince was called on for a speech, and he replied not only with an eloquent and forcible arraignment of trusts, but told his hearers they were the men who formed the trusts, and it was for them and others to say whether or not trusts should rule in this country.

Afterwards William R. Corwine of New York, Secretary of the Merchants' association of that city, followed in a somewhat similar line. While contenting himself with referring to trusts as dangerous to the welfare of the country and threatening all sorts of social evils, he pointed out what he thought was the duty of the business men of America in the matter. Let manufacturers and merchants alike unite, was his argument, in an intelligent effort to increase the markets of the country abroad, instead of eating each other up at home, and the incentive to form trusts would be gone and danger to the country averted.

The audience to which this was addressed seemed hardly to know how to take it. Congressman Prince said plainly if trusts were formed his hearers were the men to form them, and asked them which course they were going to choose in the matter. He begged them for their own, their children's, and their country's sake to keep out; and they looked at one another and were silent. When he was done, however, they gave him a hearty round of applause, in which even Toastmaster William Duff Haynie, general counsel for the Illinois Steel company, joined.

Some of Those Present.

Among those who heard the addresses were the following:

Dr. Edmund Cobbe, Commercial Museum of Philadelphia.
W. D. Allen of W. D. Allen & Co.
E. E. Brainerd and F. R. Baldwin of Chicago Ballast company.
W. B. Conkey of W. B. Conkey company.
W. E. Clark of Paramount Knitting company.
M. J. Carney of Central Union Telephone company.
A. J. Cox of Rubber Paint company.
John M. Cutter of Elgin National Watch company.
H. C. Dodge of Western Telephone Construction company.
Elliott Durand of Heath & Milligan company.
W. N. Eisendrath of W. N. Eisendrath & Co.
L. R. Ederer of R. J. Ederer & Co.
J. L. Flannery of Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing company.
H. K. Gilbert of the Sargent company.
Edwin S. Hartwell of Edwin S. Hartwell Lumber company.
Charles H. Hunt of Charles P. Kellogg company.
George F. Hawkinson of George B. Carpenter & Co.
M. Hirsch of American Cutlery company.
A. Kuh of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer company.
Albert Kuhimey of A. Ortmayer & Son.
J. P. Lewis of the Rand Drill company.
F. M. Lowrey of Brain & Fitts.
M. B. Madden of the Western Stone company.
H. F. McCormick of the McCormick Harvesting Machine company.
W. E. Main of the Charles P. Kellogg company.
James D. Neilson of the American Oak Leather company.
L. W. Noyes of the Aermotor company.
Joseph E. Paden of Paden & Gridley.
Edwin S. Reed of the Standard Varnish works.
J. L. Regan of the Regan Printing house.
W. E. Ritchie of W. C. Ritchie & Co.
William H. Stockham of the Stockham Manufacturing company.
E. E. Silver of Silver, Burdett & Co.
Edward Schultz of H. Schultz & Co.
J. E. Strong of Seiz, Schwab & Co.
C. M. Smith of the American Cutlery company.
J. E. Tilt of the J. E. Tilt Shoe company.
Fred W. Upham of the Fred W. Upham Lumber company.
T. K. Webster of the Webster Manufacturing company.

President W. B. Conkey, in introducing Mr. Haynie as toastmaster, had spoken of the Illinois Manufacturers' association as representing an annual business of $1,000,000,000 and the employment of 200,000 men. Mr. Haynie, when he presented Congressman Prince as one of the members of Congress who had aided the association in its endeavor to secure for Western manufacturers the right to bid on government supplies, used the same figures.

Congressman Prince's Address.

Then Mr. Prince arose, and after some preliminary remarks said:

"I was somewhat impressed with the thought uttered by the President of this association tonight; $1,000,000,000 represented by this association; 200,000 men and women, perhaps, including both, working for the men interested in this association. On the ratio of population, 1,000,000 of people are receiving, directly or indirectly, their support from the members of this association.

"Illinois, with its population in the neighborhood of 4,000,000; you gentlemen surrounding this board tonight, representing directly or indirectly one-quarter of the people of this great State of Illinois—in your hands you hold this immense sum of money. In your hands you hold the life, the happiness, the hope, the aspirations of 1,000,000 of your fellow-beings. What a tremendous power for good or for evil! What a tremendous power to uplift mankind or to toss it down!

"To me it is a great thought, and, as I have been thinking of your work, and of the progress of your work, and the interest that you take in it; thinking that commerce moves westward and far to the West; thinking that our flag follows the trade, the thought has come to me: 'What of the trade in our own country? What of the manufacturing interests in our country?' Let us think at home as well as abroad. Let us, my fellow-citizens, think of the great problem that you are confronted with—the throbbing, burning problem of the trusts that are pressing upon you and upon the people.

Control Fate of a Million.

"In your hands a million of men tonight are resting their hopes and the hopes of their children and the hopes of the State and of the nation. You are today struggling with a great question in manufacturing interest. You are questioning whether to go or whether to stay out.

"These are questions which are present-

(Continued on third page.)

BITTER PILL FOR THE LIBERALS.

Center's Coup in the Prussian Landtag the Topic of General Discussion in Berlin.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 16.—It was a right bitter pill the Liberal parties had to swallow yesterday, and the after effects prove equally disagreeable. The Center's coup, which probably gives it control of the Landtag legislation until the end of the session, receives generous though unwilling praise. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The stroke was a diplomatic masterpiece. First, it advances the Center to the position of ruling party in the Landtag, in the House of Delegates as well as in the Reichstag. Secondly, the Center puts the government under obligations by allowing itself to be persuaded to do what it intended to do anyhow. Finally, it gives time to complete its organization and present a solid front."

The Rhenish organ of the Center, the Cologne Volks-Zeitung's denial that the communal franchise bill was involved in yesterday's play is characteristic. It says: "We see no signs of such chess playing.

"The canal and communal franchise bills have nothing in common and cannot be coupled together. This does not alter the fact, however, that of the two bills the franchise reform bill is the more pressing. It was promised in 1893, but was always delayed. It begins to look lately as if further delays are in prospect.

"It is strange this bill was brought in late in the session, although ready months ago. Who, under these circumstances, could talk about checkmating the government? If the Center insisted on the franchise having prior right of way Finance Minister Miquel lets fall the choice out of delicacy for the Agrarians, but that bird will not walk into the snare laid before its eyes."

Miquel Interviews Himself.

Minister Miquel has a Brunswick paper print an alleged interview between himself and a third party, in which Miquel is quoted as saying a dissolution of the Reichstag is hardly avoidable if the canal bill is defeated. If the Conservatives did not fear the election they have underestimated the power behind the canal, a power which was prepared to raise the grain tariff to five or six marks when the commercial treaties are revised. Five marks was the maximum wheat duty before the present treaties were concluded.

Extending Commercial Treaties.

The Reichstag today passed on to first reading the bill extending the provisional agreement with England by which both nations continue indefinitely enjoying the most favored privileges.

After the Agrarians had blown a blast demanding that the government present a sterner front to all nations in tariff matters Chancellor Hohenlohe declared: "Neither the newspapers nor the speakers can frighten the government from the compromise principle of securing the greatest good to the country at the least cost, and that Canada's preferential tariff, favoring England, would not force the latent tariff war with England, with which state Germany had many important and friendly political and commercial relations. The government would maintain the provisional agreement until it is proven England's policy was injuring Germany."

As to the Sugar Tariff.

It is still unsettled whether India's sugar tariff should exclude that country, like Canada, from the most favored nation position. In the meantime experts are working out a tariff scheme as a basis for the new treaties, the government still maintaining that a special tariff for Canada with the highest possible duties is the best foundation for future negotiations.

The Reichstag's action is a foregone conclusion from the beginning. The second reading will follow speedily.

Predict Disaster at The Hague.

The Cologne Gazette expresses the government's ill-humor over the peace conference's failure to adopt Von Munster's motion to publish the entire proceedings. The only wonder is if the German government craves publicity its delegates do not start their own press bureau.

The Cologne Gazette also predicts early disaster unless Holland stops the mouths of the Armenian and young Turkish agitators, and says the withdrawal of the Turkish delegates might have results not now anticipated.

To Tax Department Stores.

There are plans afoot to tax the waarenhauser, the large retail shops on the order of American department stores, out of existence. The Center today interpellated in the Landtag as to why the promised bill has not been brought in. Miquel explained, what everybody knew, that commercial organizations had protested successfully against the bill taxing them according to the height of local rents. He thought the best plan was the introduction of a progressive, communal tax on occupations by compulsory state legislation. This tune ought to serve Miquel a year at least. He is an adept at promising, but a poor fulfiller, but still manages to trim his sails successfully to every breeze.

Dr. Anderson in Berlin.

Doctor Anderson, director of the New York Normal School, is here studying turning and women's gymnastics.

SAMPSON'S SQUADRON AT HUB.

Flagship and Battleships at Anchor in Inner Harbor—Parade at Bunker Hill.

Boston, Mass., June 16.—The flagship New York and the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Texas of the North Atlantic squadron, Rear Admiral Sampson in command, arrived in the inner harbor and dropped anchor about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The customary courtesies were exchanged with Fort Warren and the navy yard battery.

Rear Admiral Picking, commandant of the yard, paid his respects to Rear Admiral Sampson on board the flagship, and soon after the latter received a visit from Colonel Carter of Governor Wolcott's staff, who presented the compliments of the Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth.

It was arranged that Rear Admiral Sampson and a detail of officers from each of the vessels should lunch with the Governor at the Union club Monday afternoon.

All arrangements have been made for the parade of marines and blue jackets from the war vessels tomorrow in connection with Charlestown Bunker Hill day celebration.

Newport, R. I., June 16.—It is reported that Rear Admiral Sampson is to be detached from the North Atlantic fleet and assigned to the naval station at Newport, the scope of which is to be greatly broadened.

BOWS TO CANADA'S WISH.

GREAT BRITAIN CONSENTS TO HELP PACIFIC CABLE.

Tod Sloan Loses His Popularity in England by His Assault on a Waiter at Ascot—Story of the Murder of Edgar by a Boer Policeman Told by His Wife—Boer Government Stronger in Artillery than the British Forces.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 17.—As this is just the occasion for conciliating the colonies it is not surprising to learn the British government has reconsidered its meager offer in regard to the Pacific cable.

It is not twelve years since the colonial conference in London proved the importance of a cable from Australasia to Canada. The best the government could do after all these years was to offer a subsidy not exceeding £20,000 annually, while exacting every possible consideration.

Canada naturally felt hurt over the indifference of the imperial government and made strong representations, which Mr. Chamberlain has finally indorsed.

Although no definite statement is made yet what the colonies chiefly want is not only a subsidy but support in raising the capital. The initial cost originally was put at £1,500,000.

Raising the Capital.

If the British government backs the bill the capital could be raised at 2½ per cent interest. Without the British indorsement it will be difficult to get the money at less than 4 per cent. Consequently, it is most important for the colonies that the Colonial office should reconsider the whole matter.

In making the new offer, including a guarantee of the interest on the capital, the government will state that it still considers the original offer sufficient from a purely financial standpoint, but, feeling the necessity of regarding higher grounds than mere commercial expediency, it will reconsider the cable question on a basis of utilizing the credit of the United Kingdom in the provision of capital.

Even this is not probably all the colonies want, but at least it proves the desire of the colonies to bear out Chamberlain's policy of fastering the colonies.

Probably the Transvaal crisis has something to do with the kindlier attitude of Great Britain to its offspring.

Honors for Cecil Rhodes.

Next Wednesday Oxford University grants honorary degrees to Lord Kitchener, Cecil Rhodes, and Lord Elgin. The degree, of course, is purely a matter of form. Oxford every year singles out the most distinguished men to honor in this way.

Considerable feeling is aroused in university circles over the choice of Cecil Rhodes, and it is even rumored a petition may be got up to oppose conferring the degree. It is too late now for such action. The truth is, Rhodes was selected for the honor just before the Jameson raid, when he was at the height of his popularity. He has never been in England since at the proper time to take it. Naturally, the university cannot take back what it has already given.

It is safe, however, to assert Cecil Rhodes would never have been chosen this year. His popularity is distinctly under a cloud at present.

Popularity of Cricket.

Yesterday society partly deserted the race course for the Lords Cricket ground, where the second test match between England and Australia was continued with disaster to England. The crowd was greater even than for the university cricket match. The new stands erected this year were packed. Certainly there are no signs of the popularity of cricket being on the wane, as so often asserted.

The news from the Cape this morning shows no new phase of the situation, which cannot change for several days.

Story of a Boer Murder.

The Daily Mail prints an interview with the wife of the murdered Edgar, whose story forms an important part of Sir Alfred Milner's indictment against the Boer government. Mrs. Edgar said:

"On the night he was killed we dined together. Afterwards he went out to amuse himself. Between 12 and 1 o'clock I heard his step on the passage. As he came down the passage I heard a man call out in Dutch, 'What's that?' My husband replied, 'I don't know.' Then I heard my husband say, 'What do you mean by telling me to clear out?'

"The next thing there was a cry of 'police.' My husband came in the room, locked the door, and came over to the bed. He said, 'Bessie, they are after me.'

"Then the police were trying to get in the window and were battering at the door.

"Before I could speak the door fell in with a crash. A policeman, a tall, dark fellow, entered. My husband did not speak a single word, nor did the policeman, but he raised his revolver and shot my husband deliberately.

"Horribly frightened, I stooped down to offer him water and saw he was dead.

"It is absolutely untrue to say my husband was intoxicated. He was always a sober man. The policeman who shot him was drunk and has since drank himself to death."

William Johnston will ask Mr. Chamberlain on Monday a question on the subject.

The most important news is the following statement in the Daily Mail:

"The Boers have forty-six quick-firing guns, while the British have only twenty-two slow-firing field pieces. One Boer battery can fire thirty-six rounds while the English battery fires six. The Boers use the Mauser rifle, a much better weapon than the English Lee-Metford.

"The statement is probably true. In field artillery England is far behind other countries at the present moment.

"Colonel Clarke has an invention for an attachment to field pieces to convert them into quick-firing guns. The chief difficulty of course is the recoil. That is obviated by a spade-like arrangement falling automatically into the ground, but this invention will not be applied until autumn. Even then the converted guns would probably be inferior to the French pattern used by the Boers.

"In the meantime the Boers would have an enormous advantage of us in artillery engagements."

Kimberly Is Defenseless.

There is much dissatisfaction at Kimberly over the defenseless position of the town. The Cape government is denounced for delaying the delivery of guns for the volunteer artillery, ordered by the last government, while the Boers have a Krupp battery just across the border.

Ends Sloan's Popularity.

There was an exciting rumor last night to the effect Tod Sloan had killed a man at Ascot. It proved quite untrue, but unfortunately not without foundation. At lunch the jockey hit a waiter across the face with a pint bottle of champagne, cutting the man badly. Immediately great indignation was aroused. Several women in the heat of the moment went so far as to attack Sloan with their parasols. The affair was hushed up and the waiters bribed to silence. Sloan has denied having hit the man at all, but the Jockey club is seriously considering the matter. It would certainly take away Sloan's license if a charge is made. In any case the incident causes a sudden end to Sloan's popularity. No more country house parties for him, and the public even will give up backing his mounts.

It is an unpleasant close to a most successful Ascot meeting. The crowds have never been so great. The weather was perfect.

Sloan's Side of the Story.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 16.—The papers report that an assault was made by Jockey Tod Sloan upon a waiter on the lawn at Ascot.

At Ascot today Sloan said:

"I am indignant about a report that I assaulted a waiter. It is entirely untrue.

"The facts are that while seated at a table on the lawn with a friend, a waiter who was obviously the worse for drink made use of an offensive remark about American jockeys.

"Neither my friend nor I took notice of him, seeing the man was drunk, and he left to attend another table.

"Coming back soon afterward he stumbled against the table opposite ours, then reeling against the one where my friend and I were seated, he caused a bottle of champagne to fall on the ground.

"This aroused the anger of my friend, who suddenly struck out, hitting the waiter with his first, and, as he had a couple of massive rings on, the waiter's mouth was cut.

"It was done so quickly that I had no idea what had happened. I think it hard indeed that I should be blamed."

Gives Another Version.

The London Star correspondent's version is that the waiter accidentally knocked some liquor over Sloan's clothing and that Sloan instantly rose and struck the waiter in the face with a champagne bottle, inflicting severe injuries.

"It was the most unprovoked assault I ever witnessed," he says. Another correspondent writes:

"Myself, with three companions, witnessed a most cowardly and brutal assault on the lawn at Ascot, and, as it is apparent that an effort is being made to hush up the matter, I make the facts public.

"Sloan was sitting with a friend at the next table to ours when a waiter passed and accidentally knocked the table, upsetting a glass of champagne into Sloan's lap. Sloan got up and struck the waiter in the face with a pint champagne bottle, cutting him terribly.

"Every one who witnessed this dastardly behavior cried 'Shame.' Many women struck at Sloan with their sunshades. There are many witnesses to corroborate this story of the affair."

BELLAMY STORER PRESENTED.

New United States Minister to Spain Received at Madrid by the Queen Regent.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Madrid, June 16.—The reception to Minister Storer passed unnoticed today by all the inhabitants of the capital who did not happen to see the cortège pass that meant a renewal of official relations between Spain and the United States.

At a quarter before 2 o'clock Count Zarco del Valle, in full uniform, arrived at the Hotel Rome. An equerry on horseback preceded the first carriage, taking Colonel Sickles, First Secretary of the American legation, in uniform. A second carriage, with an equerry on the left, nearest the Minister, took Minister Storer and Count Zarco. Mr. Storer was in evening dress.

Near the hotel were several principal officers of the Madrid police on duty. Policemen in uniform and plain clothes were scattered along the route to the palace.

Nothing unusual happened, nobody suspecting who was going. When the carriages came up to the palace square few officers and soldiers of the palace guard looked on. There were not a dozen civilians present. There were no military honors. The throne-room was not opened. Such honor is exclusively reserved for Ambassadors, not Ministers.

At the top of the great staircase the palace dignitaries on duty received the American Minister and secretary, who were ushered into the royal presence by Count Zarco. The Queen Regent was standing in the first antechamber, with her ladies in waiting, the Lord Chamberlain, Duke Sotomajor, the chiefs of the military and civil households, and Señor Silvela, Premier and Acting Minister of State.

Minister Storer slowly read an address, couched in courteous terms, after which the Queen, without replying, conversed briefly with Messrs. Storer and Sickles.

The mission then returned to the Hotel Rome before half past 2, without the slightest incident. It is understood Minister Storer and Secretary Sickles are both flattered by the courteous welcome of the Queen Regent.

FIGURED IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

New York Jeweler Tells Strange Story of a Woman Who Left a Diamond Tiara with Him.

New York, June 16.—[Special.]—A tiara, ablaze with diamonds, and valued at $400, is, according to a Tenderloin jeweler, in his safe, and is shortly to be shipped to London. The jeweler tells a wonderful tale about the gems. He declares that the tiara was left in his care by a mysterious woman, who said she was Mlle. Villebrent. She visited his store several times, to have jewelry work done.

The last time she was there she brought the tiara, to have alterations made in it. While she was talking to the jeweler a short, dark man, with a black mustache and Van Dyke beard, entered the store and addressed the woman as Mlle. de Fonze. She fled to her carriage, accompanied by the doughty jeweler, and drove rapidly away. Then the man told the jeweler that he had interfered with the interests of the French government, and would be sorry.

He has not heard from the French government, but has from Mlle. Fonze, who asks that the gems be sent to her in London. The jeweler asserts that Mlle. Fonze is the woman mentioned early in the Dreyfus case, as the companion of Esterhazy, and that she was sent out of France by him to keep her from making disclosures.

The black-bearded man, he has no doubt, was a French detective, working in the interest of the Dreyfus family. Envious jewelers in the Tenderloin say the one with the tiara is romancing.

NYMPH GROUP IN FAVOR.

INSTITUTE FOUNTAIN APPROVED AS WORK OF ARTISTIC MERIT.

Mayor Harrison, Hearing Many Inquiries During the Day, Sees the Merry Bathers and Says the Girls Who Modeled Them Deserve Credit for Their Skill — President C. L. Hutchinson and Two Ministers Add Indorsement—Tests Chicago's Taste.

Lorado Taft's nymph fountain on the Art Institute lawn was the talk of the town yesterday. From the rising till the setting of the sun groups of people trampled on the turf in spite of "Keep off the grass" signs, and at nightfall a circle of mud and crushed blades betrayed the interest the sculptures had awakened.

The Art Institute management put out the ten nymphs during the night as a test of Chicago's artistic taste. Was the city ready for such advanced examples of nude art in public places? After a day's trial the prevailing sentiment seemed to be that the fountain was a beautiful piece of sculpture, that it was not objectionable, and that the young women who made it under Lorado Taft's direction deserved credit for excellent and lifelike execution. This opinion, among others, including clergymen, was advanced freely by Mayor Harrison, who trundled down to the lake front on his bicycle after his work was done to take a look at the fountain.

Mayor at the Fountain.

The sun was low in the west when the Mayor arrived, and its golden light tempered the staring white of the heroic plaster figures. It mellowed the expression of the nymphs, and they appeared at their best when the Mayor hopped off his wheel and tipped his hat forward, to steady his visual aim, while he scrutinized them. After his first long and uninterrupted look he smiled, as if he were amused. Then he shifted his view point and studied the group again. After he had surveyed the scene from both sides he ventured an art opinion. It was that the nymph in the background, with one foot on a rock and her hands on her knee, was a beautiful and well-posed figure.

"It's all 'good,'" he said, after another general survey. "It is not in any sense objectionable. It is beautiful and artistic. The man who made those figures should be proud of them."

"But they were not made by men," explained an interested spectator. "This is the work of young women art students."

"O, yes, yes; I remember now. They are Professor Taft's students," said the Mayor. "Well, he may be proud of his students."

"Needs No Permit," Says McGann.

Some question had been raised earlier in the day as to whether the bathing nymphs should be removed because they had been placed on the lake front without a permit from the city. Commissioner of Public Works McGann's attention was called to this, and he investigated. Asked what he intended doing, he said:

"The fountain is to remain for only thirty days, and no written permission is deemed necessary."

"Do you regard it as a suitable design for a public fountain?"

"I have not seen it, but I am assured it is a truly artistic conception, and no one should object to it if that is so."

Interviews Favoring the Group.

"There can be no objection to those figures," said Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute. "They are of the sort of art Chicago has been lacking in. I hope to see more of it. It is such beautiful adornment of public places that should be contributed by our artists. I do not see how any one can find fault. I feel sure no one will who pauses long enough to see the higher motive in the conception."

N. H. Carpenter, secretary of the Art Institute, said of the fountain: "We want to see by it how far the appreciation of art goes with the people of Chicago. We are willing to draw the fire of their criticism that we may learn something from it."

Dr. William R. Harper declined to discuss the employment of such figures in public places.

"It is a fundamental question that involves some thought," he said, "and I cannot therefore discuss it now."

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas said: "I have not seen the fountain, but I understand it was approved by the Art Institute officials, and whatever they approve cannot be worthy of censure."

The Rev. Kittridge Wheeler said he approved the fountain.

Mrs. Fry Doesn't Fancy Nymphs.

Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, National Secretary of the W. C. T. U., questioned the employment of nymphs in public works of art.

"Of course, I recognize that it would not be suitable," said Mrs. Fry, "to have statesmen and Generals and Admirals splashing water in fountains, and I also know that the place of the nymph in mythology was in the woods and in the water. But the nymph is not an intellectual goddess, therefore how can it type intellectuality or high ideals. It stands for nothing related to high or noble mental accomplishments. That being true, does it not appear as if the charge that they are made nude is rather for the sake of nudity than for the sake of art? I have seen the originals of nearly all of the best of Greek art now preserved, and I admire these examples for their beauty and the art in them. It is the sentiment they represent that defends them from adverse criticism, but what shall we say of the sentiment represented by an inferior sort of goddess who was never given credit for a single lofty thought."

Friends of the Modelers Approve.

The young women who modeled the figures were graduated yesterday, as told elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE today, and hundreds of their friends and relatives were present to witness the exercises at the Art Institute. All expressed admiration of their work. Dr. Andrews, superintendent of the public schools, was the orator of the occasion. He said the group of nymphs was good art.

The young women who modeled the fountain nymphs are:

Evelyn Longman.	Clarisse Wilson.
Marguerite Wheeler.	Edith Parker.
Alice Cooper.	Mary Parker.
Maud Moore.	Mrs. Verde Dundas.
Edith Freeman.	Marie Naughton.

Composition of the Fountain.

The sculpture shows a circle of nymphs splashing water on three companions who are standing on a rock in the middle of the fountain basin. The poses are lifelike. The picture presented is one of innocent merriment. Each of the ten artists made one figure.

HUMBOLDT IS ON THE ROCKS.

Steamer Bound from Seattle to Skagway Stranded Near Chatham Point —Will Float at High Tide.

Seattle, Wash., June 16.—The steamer Humboldt, which sailed from here last Wednesday night with 100 passengers aboard for Skagway, Alaska, is reported on the rocks, near Chatham Point. When sighted by the City of Seattle the vessel was resting easily, and the Captain was confident that it would be floated by the next tide.

SAYS HE SAW LUNA KILLED.

Escaped Spanish Prisoner Arrives at Manila and Tells the Story of the Assassination.

Manila, June 16.—A Spanish officer, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels and who was released by Aguinaldo, has come through our lines to Manila. He claims to have been a witness of the assassination of General Luna. According to his story, the relations between the two Filipino leaders had been strained to the breaking point because of Luna's attempts to assume control of affairs, and the final rupture was forced by Aguinaldo issuing secret orders to the provincial governments. Luna thereupon notified Aguinaldo demanding copies of the documents, and Aguinaldo replied curtly that Luna was a General of the army, and that the civil government did not concern him. Luna, on opening the reply at his headquarters, in the presence of his officers, exclaimed hotly:

"He will be dead tomorrow."

One officer, who was friendly to Aguinaldo, hastened to warn him, and Aguinaldo called together twenty trusted soldiers, fellow-townsmen of his, and stationed them around his house with instructions to kill any one attempting to enter regardless of rank.

Luna appeared the next day, and saw Aguinaldo at the window.

A member of the guard said:

"Aguinaldo has gone to inspect the troops."

Luna then exclaimed: "You are a liar," drew his revolver, struck the guard, and tried to force an entrance into the house. Before he could use his revolver one of the guards bayonetted him, another shot him in the back, and others stabbed him. In all he had twenty wounds. Luna's aide-de-camp was killed in the same way.

The Spaniard's story has not entirely dispelled the doubts of Luna's death, and bets that he is alive are freely made at the clubs. Some people think Aguinaldo has taken pains to send the Spaniard here with his story, in furtherance of some diplomatic scheme, while others suspect Aguinaldo has been assassinated by Luna's men.

RUMOR OF BIG DEAL PENDING.

Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company's Property May Be Sold to Eastern Capitalists.

Boston and New York capitalists are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company's holdings, extending from the mouth of the Calumet River to the Indiana State line.

The value of the property is estimated variously from $600,000 to $800,000. It includes an extensive river and lake frontage and is regarded as among the most desirable industrial sites in South Chicago. Officers of the dock company, while not expressly denying that overtures have been made for the property, say no conclusion has yet been reached as to the disposition of it.

If the rumor is well founded, as seems to be the case, the entire property sought by the Eastern capitalists, including a strip reaching over into Indiana, will bring the probable selling price of the land to a figure close to $1,000,000.

It is understood at South Chicago that the present negotiations are the renewal of a deal begun nearly a year ago. The breaking off of the former negotiations is believed to have been due to legal obstructions, which are now removed.

LAUNCHING OF THE MANILA.

Enormous Steamship to Be Set Afloat Today at the South Chicago Ship Yards.

The steamship Manila will be launched this afternoon at the South Chicago ship yards. The launch will be private, because of the anticipated danger of making a side launch of so long a boat.

The Manila is said to be the largest boat but one ever built for the lakes. Special provision in the shape of lengthening and widening the slip at the yards had to be made before the boat could be loosed from the stocks.

It is feared if a large crowd attended some of the spectators might be swept off the docks by the wave caused by the big boat as it enters the water.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair and warmer.

Sun rises at 4:23; sets at 7:38.
Moon sets at 0:09 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Stirs Up the Manufacturers. Bows to Canada's Wishes. Nymph Fountain Is Approved. French Cabinet Not Yet Formed.
2 General News of New York. Kentucky Feud Grave. "Hobo" Clans Gathering.
3 Aguinaldo Leads an Attack. Honors for Mark Twain. Army's Praise for England.
4 Art Institute Commencement. Women Lead in Rioting. Pingree Speaks His Mind.
5 See Two Sides of Trusts. Ships Bought by Wire Trust.
6 New York Forfeits to Brooklyn. Race-Goers Win on Cæsarus. Suburban Handicap on Today.
7 Pennsylvania Plays Chicago Today. May Arrest School Board. Veal Calves Highest in Eight Years.
8 Automobile Club in Chicago.
9 Plans to Surrender Cuba. Gives Degree in a Week. Wants to Measure Chinese Ears. Prospects for Corn Crop Good.
10 Book Gossip of London.
13 Paris News and Gossip.
14 Rise in Wheat and Iron.
16 Crusade for Seats for Shopgirls.

Pages.	Pages.
5 Railroads.	14 Lake Marine.
10 Literature.	16 Fontenoy.
11 Commercial.	16 Amusements.
12 Editorial.	16 Society.
14 Insurance.	16 Short Story.
14 Courts.	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GLASGOW	Norwegian	
HAMBURG	Graf Waldersee.	
LIVERPOOL	Britannic	
NEW YORK	Pretoria	
QUEENST'WN	Etruria	
ROTTERDAM	Rosarndam	

FRENCH CABINET NOT YET FORMED

Poincare Fails to Form a Ministry and Waldeck-Rousseau Will Try His Hand.

EXCITING DAY IN PARIS.

Attempt to Be Made Next Week to Draw Casimir-Perier Into the Dreyfus Muddle.

PATY DE CLAM AS A WITNESS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, June 16.—The Poincaré Cabinet passed into history before it was completed, and Senator Waldeck-Rousseau has reluctantly undertaken the task which M. Poincaré failed to accomplish.

M. Poincaré's failure to form a ministry was predicted from the moment such men as Bourgeoise, Etienne, and Bralson declined to enter it. Without their assistance the leader was compelled to fill the vacancies as best he could. As a result he failed utterly to satisfy the Radicals, who had overturned the Dupuy Cabinet, and, discouraged at his failure, threw up his task.

The day has been one of intense political excitement in Paris. The morning papers announced the probable composition of the Poincaré Cabinet, with M. Delcasse as Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delombre as Minister of Finance, M. Guillain as Minister of the Colonies, M. Krantz as Minister of Marine, M. Ribot as Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Monis as Minister of Commerce.

The announcement was received with a howl of disappointment from the Socialist and Radical parties.

Fight on M. Guillain.

There has been a fierce fight against M. Guillain, who is charged with having bought and sold his country. His opponents assert he has allowed the abominable traffic of slavery with other nations, that he has given over grants in the colonies to disreputable speculators, and that he has gambled with his office in every way. Matin this afternoon prints a violent attack on the first page. It declared the Cabinet would not hold with M. Guillain as Minister of the Colonies. The other afternoon papers declared the continuation of Guillain's policy as carried out by Governor General Doumer in Siam will become to France what the Philippines were to Spain, a hotbed of revolution by the oppressed. Long before night it was certain the Poincaré Cabinet was doomed. It could not have lived even a few days had it been inducted into office.

Rarely has there been a ministerial crisis amidst so many difficulties. Just at this time no one wants to be a Minister, with the feeling he will be sacrificed. Extraordinary rumors are afloat in Paris tonight that Casimir-Perier has been invited to take the war portfolio in the new Cabinet. It does not appear possible, but in these days unusual proceedings are not only possible but expected.

Drags In Casimir-Perier.

M. Massabuau, Deputy from Aveyron, has announced he will question the Chamber of Deputies on French politics in general. M. Massabuau has given the following outline of the plan.

"An interpellation is a necessity to throw light on politics since the commencement of the Dreyfus affair. When the project to try General Mercier was brought before the Chamber I deposed to demand Casimir-Perier be placed under accusation. In my opinion one could not be accused without the other. This project was not read by the President of the Chamber, and I did not insist. When I saw the prosecution of General Mercier had been postponed until after the Rennes trial, after the posting of the decision of the Court of Cassation, I wrote an open letter to Premier Dupuy which my friends prevented me from publishing.

Guilty with Mercier.

"It now appears, according to Libre Parole, I was right. It appears Casimir-Perier was asked what date General Mercier told him of the existence of the secret document. He replied he believed it was before the condemnation. As it thus results, Casimir-Perier, then President of France, was informed of the secret document.

"What right had he to allow its existence to be ignored by responsible Ministers like M. Poincaré and M. Barthou? Why did Dupuy remain outside the confidence of President Casimir-Perier?

"For this reason Casimir-Perier and Mercier form a solid block and must be prosecuted together."

Visits the War Ministry.

M. Casimir-Perier today made a long visit to the Minister of War. It is said, apropos of the above statements, the ex-President denies he went to see Minister Krantz for that purpose. A person close to Casimir-Perier admits, however, in substance it was true.

Casimir-Perier authorizes me to state he went to see M. Krantz to complain of the use of his name by the government commissioner for the Dreyfus trial, M. Carrierè, who, as I cabled THE TRIBUNE at the time, said he would call M. Casimir-Perier as a witness at Rennes. The only commentary to be made is that Casimir-Perier is now irrevocably dragged into the meshes of the Dreyfus case.

De Clam as a Witness.

Colonel Du Paty de Clam will occupy a cell next to that of Dreyfus in the military prison at Rennes. He will be called there as a witness. The prison authorities, in putting the two officers' cells in order, by the cruel irony of fate have now brought the accused and accuser behind the same bars.

May Yet Convict Dreyfus.

Many are inclined to mistrust the loyalty of the military Judges who will conduct the

new trial. The air is full of disquieting rumors. It is believed if Dreyfus is saved civil justice must again intervene. Speculation is now rife that Dreyfus will be condemned, not as a traitor, but for having practiced a spy's methods, which would render him liable to four years in prison.

Esterhazy Against Esterhazy.

The lawsuit of Esterhazy against Esterhazy has been continued. Prince Esterhazy, chief of the family, forbids the commandant or his cousin, Christian, to bear the titles, arms, and name of Esterhazy without the prefix "Walsin." Proceedings for escroquerie have also been instituted against Esterhazy by his cousin.

Count Dion Sentenced.

The trial of the Auteuil manifesters was closed today. It is interesting to note the Count de Dion, the most ardent manifester, received the lightest sentence, fifteen days in prison and $20 fine. Barrio received two months and his brother one month. De Fromessent, $40 fine; De Baulny and De St. Marc, three months and $40 fine; D'Aubigny, fifteen days and $20 fine.

Count Dion's business interests saved him. Even the court is practical. It knew Dion's long imprisonment might stop his manufacturing automobiles and throw his workmen into the streets.

Castellane Laying Up Trouble.

Count Castellane's bold insult to Premier Dupuy, as cabled THE TRIBUNE yesterday, is causing much comment. The young Count is piling up trouble as he has piled up gold. In his remarks he asserted Premier Dupuy looked like a docker in Sunday clothes. The friends of the Premier are today saying that had not Castellane married an American girl with millions he might have been a docker himself minus the Sunday clothes.

Report on Giletta.

Captain Maurrier of the general staff has made his report on the case of General Giletta, the Italian officer arrested at Nice as a spy. The General is installed in the infirmary room as a military prisoner, but is being treated with great consideration. His counsel at Nice is trying to secure his liberation.

Contesting D'Ennery's Will.

The niece of the famous dramatist, Adolphe D'Ennery, is contesting the will of her uncle, which was made in favor of a natural daughter. She takes the ground her uncle was not of sound mind when he made his last will and testament. The affair is now before the Civil Court.

Appeal for Starving Russia.

Countess Kahnist has made an eloquent appeal to France for aid for the famine-stricken Russians. She says more than 15,000,000 people are without food.

Tries to Buy Loubet's Hat.

An American millionaire is said to have offered $2,700 for the headgear worn by President Loubet the day of the Auteuil races. Count Christiana's cane blow raised the value of the hat to this enormous figure. The President's secretary at the Elysée politely declined the offer.

Unique Races Today.

Tomorrow is to be a great day at the Polo club, which has organized a gymkhana. It takes place on the club grounds, near Bagatelle. The races will open with a bending race, followed by a saddle-cigar contest. In the latter the riders stand on the saddle on the ground. When the signal is given they must saddle their horses, ride the race, then pick up a cigarette from a table near the goal, light it, and start off again on a second tour. It is an amusing race. The apple bobbing riders are obliged to grab an apple from a tub of water while riding. In the post-office race the men carry letters from the women seated at the club home. The first messenger arriving wins the prize.

In the costume race the rider must dress and put on his costume while riding. The last event will be a necktie race. Each competitor must gallop to the grand stands, dismount, and ask a woman to tie his necktie, then remount and gallop to the winning post. The meeting will close with a horse and man race. Many Americans are members of the club and all fashionable Paris will be present.

Americans in Paris.

Mrs. Martin gave an afternoon tea today at Ritz.

Mrs. Hazleton leaves tomorrow for London.

W. D. Boyce and family of Chicago have arrived in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis are in Paris.

A matinée musicale was given this afternoon by the Countess Rene de Coetlogon.

The Countess de Hers gave a cotillion this evening.

Tomorrow night Baronne Morio d'Lisle will give an amateur theatrical entertainment. The one act piece in verse, "Secret de Polichinelle," will be played. It is now the fad of Parisian society to write plays, many Duchesses vying with well known authors for the honors of composition.

Poincare Gives Up the Task.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 16.—M. Poincaré has informed President Loubet that he declines to form a Cabinet. The reason for his declination is understood to be due to the objection of the Radicals to the presence of MM. Ribot and Barthou in the Cabinet, while M. Poincaré wished them to join him in the ministry.

M. Poincaré's decision was reached after a long conference with MM. Brisson, Sarrien, and Mougeot, Radicals, who finally refused to agree to the conditions on which M. Poincaré offered them representation in the Cabinet.

Socialists in Control.

Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau has accepted the task of constructing a Cabinet, M. Delcasse having declined.

It is believed that strong pressure was brought to bear upon M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who arrived today from Toulon, but as the Socialists and Radicals virtually dominate the situation no combination is likely to be long lived.

M. Poincaré complains bitterly that he offered every possible concession to the Radicals, but they wanted, he says, to have everything in their own hands. He declares that he has had enough of Cabinet making, and will not be in a hurry to return to the task.

Two Duels at Brest.

Brest, France, June 16.—As the outcome of quarrels over the Dreyfus affair two duels were fought here today between two officers, naval and artillery, and professors at the public schools. One of each profession was wounded.

ANDREE MAY STILL BE ALIVE.

Dr. Nansen Gives King Oscar of Sweden Reason for Believing the Aeronaut Is Safe.

Stockholm, June 16.—The members of the hydrographic congress were received by King Oscar at the royal castle today.

His Majesty showed them the torn dispatch from Professor Andree, the missing arctic balloonist, recently found in Iceland, and Dr. Nansen, who examined it most carefully, declared that if Andree had succeeded in descending with his balloon and taking with him his arms and ammunition there was good reason to assume he had reached Greenland, where he would probably be found by the Nathorst expedition.

It will be impossible to hear the result of this expedition until September.

TO SWELL CUBAN PAY ROLLS.

Generals Brooke and Gomez Agree on a New Basis for Paying Native Soldiers.

Havana, June 16.—General Gomez visited General Brooke this afternoon and conferred with him for an hour or more. It was decided that the Cuban commander should have full power to make up additional pay rolls, including Cuban soldiers who were improperly omitted from the first rolls.

Armed bodies of Cubans continue to arrive here in large numbers, claiming that only within the last few days had they learned that money was awaiting them. They have readily accepted the proposal of General Brooke that they should turn their arms over to the Civil Governor, taking his receipt for them, and receive ten days' rations, which will enable them to live until Lieutenant Colonel Randall returns to Havana and recommences payment here.

Little Danger of Yellow Fever.

Regarding the recent death of a United States marine from yellow fever Major General Ludlow, the Military Governor, says that isolated cases are bound to occur occasionally, but he thinks it impossible that any infectious disease should occur without a word being received by the sanitary department within a few hours.

Danger in Old Hospitals.

Dr. Brunner, chief sanitary officer in Havana, said today: "There is not nearly so much yellow fever in Havana this year as usual, but there is more than has been admitted; and this will continue to be the case just so long as the Americans use the former Spanish military hospitals, which will always breed contagions. Such purification of these structures as has been had is superficial. The buildings are themselves a menace and should be destroyed.

"Moreover, many of the Havana physicians are absolutely unreliable. Some of them do not diagnose symptoms accurately, or else they are guilty of willful deception in making their reports. I do not believe there will be any epidemic this summer. The city is in a wonderful condition of health, all things considered."

Flags on Cuban Ships.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The following is the order of President McKinley relative to the flags on Cuban vessels:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 16.—Officers of the customs in the island of Cuba may authorize the clearance, under a permit, for foreign ports or ports in the United States, of vessels owned prior to Jan. 1, 1899, by residents of Cuba, and owned at the time of clearance by citizens of Cuba, under distinctive signal and coasting permit of Cuba. Such vessels may fly the American flag above the distinctive signal, solely for the purpose of indicating that the government of the United States, pursuant to treaty, has assumed and will discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of occupation of Cuba for the protection of life and property. In granting such clearance under a permit officers of the customs will advise masters or owners that the clearances under permit and the use of the flag of the United States hereby authorized do not confer upon such vessel any rights or privileges which are conferred upon vessels of the United States by the statutes or treaties of the United States.

The rights and privileges of such vessel as to entry, clearance, dues, charges, etc., in foreign ports and in ports of the United States will be determined by laws of the country in which the port may be situated.

Such vessel, upon entry into a port of the United States, will be subject to the provisions of sections 2,497, 4,219, and 4,225 of the revised statutes and such other laws as may be applicable.

The form and manner of the issue of permits provided for in this paragraph shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Tariff circular No. 71, dated Washington, D. C., May 25, 1899, is hereby rescinded.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The circular repealed the temporary order giving Cuban vessels the right to trade with foreign ports, the same privileges being carried in the present order.

DELAY IN ARBITRATION PLAN.

Drafting Committee at The Hague Waiting for Instructions from Home Governments.

The Hague, June 16.—The Drafting committee for the arbitration tribunal scheme, which should have met today, adjourned its sitting to Monday next.

The ostensible reason for the adjournment was the absence of Baron Estiurnelles de Constant of the French delegation, who drew up the minutes.

It is possible, however, that the delegates had not received sufficient instructions from their respective governments to make further progress.

The delegates do not regret the opportunity of a few days' more time to deliberate. The difficulty now chiefly consists in reconciling a scheme of the other powers with the views of Germany, but the prospect is more hopeful.

Even if no agreement should be reached an arbitration organization will nevertheless be arranged and will remain open to such of the powers as are not able to sign now. In the meantime every effort will be made to meet the German views.

The naval section first committee met today and received the report of Count Soltk. A majority of the section will favor the prohibition of explosives intended to spread asphyxiating gases and the use of rams on warships.

The questions of limiting gun caliber, armor plates, and the force of powder remain undecided pending the receipt of instructions from the various governments.

The report will be submitted first to the committee and then to the conference.

Kaiser Sends Instructions.

London, June 17.—The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague, who asks whether the Kaiser has found his road to Damascus, says:

"A Cabinet messenger arrived here this morning from Berlin with fresh instructions to Count Munster. They were of such a nature that several delegates remarked that a new situation had been created thereby and they must write home for fresh instructions. One said: 'Arbitration is getting on swimmingly.' Possibly as the result of these instructions the German delegates have become more fidgety.

Discuss a Permanent Bureau.

"Twelve of the leading delegates took luncheon with Mr. White of the American delegation yesterday and discussed the proposed central bureau of a permanent tribunal.

Sir Julian Pauncefote suggested that the control of the bureau should be vested in the Dutch government; but the Americans raised the curious objection that, as Holland is a monarchy, such an arrangement would hurt the feelings of the citizens of a free republic.

"Sir Julian Pauncefote thereupon suggested making The Hague the seat of a permanent bureau, composed of the resident Ministers of foreign states. Mr. White suggested that the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs should preside over the bureau, and to this Sir Julian assented."

DISASTER ON THE RIVER ODER.

Passenger Steamer Sinks After Colliding with Another Boat—Thirty Lives Believed to Be Lost.

Stettin, June 16.—On the River Oder, off the Village of Zuelichew, the passenger steamer Bluecher was run into and sunk by the steamer Poelitz today. Thirty persons are reported to have been drowned.

Among the passengers were some fifty school children, a majority of whom, it is believed, were saved.

No bodies have yet been recovered from the sunken steamer.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

MADRID—The Chamber of Deputies has been organized, Señor A. Pidal being reëlected President.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States Consul Johnson, at Amoy, reports that the plague has broken out there.

ROUEN—Archbishop Sourrieu is dead. He was born in 1825, and was successfully superior of several houses of missionaries.

STANLEY, Falkland Islands—The ship John R. Kelley of Bath, Me., Captain Chapman, from New York, March 16, for San Francisco, is ashore here and will probably be a total wreck.

PRETORIA—Christ. Butler, who had been in custody under charge of complicity in the recent alleged conspiracy at Johannesburg to promote a rebellious outbreak, has been discharged.

CONVICT THE KIDNAPERS.

JURY GIVES BARROW FOURTEEN YEARS, THE LIMIT OF THE LAW.

Bella Anderson, Alias Carrie Jones, Who Turned State's Evidence, Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Four Years—Prompt Administration of Justice—Standard Oil Company Increases Its Capital Stock in New Jersey to $110,000,000.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 16.

Kidnapers Convicted and Sentenced.

George Beauregard Barrow and the woman known as Bella Anderson or Carrie Jones were today sentenced for kidnaping by Justice Fursman in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, twenty-six days after the crime was committed.

Barrow was found guilty this noon by a jury which had been hearing evidence for two days and a half. He was sentenced to State prison for fourteen years and ten months. The jury was out less than a half hour. The Jones or Anderson woman, who pleaded guilty on Wednesday, was sentenced to four years in Auburn, Justice Fursman having taken into consideration among other facts her testimony for the people and the request for leniency by District Attorney Gardiner.

A motion will be made Monday to set a day for the trial of Barrow's wife, who was indicted jointly with Barrow and the Anderson woman. Barrow was taken from the Tombs to Sing Sing on the 2:05 o'clock train on the New York Central.

The children's jacket-makers, now on a strike, held an executive meeting tonight, and a committee was appointed to prepare an agreement for submission to the manufacturers tomorrow. It is said that overtures have been made by the latter to settle the strike, and that peace is expected soon. The striking knee-pants makers were jubilant tonight because five manufacturers have agreed to maintain the new scale of prices and piece work for the year.

Standard Oil Increases Its Capital Stock.

The Standard Oil company of New Jersey, which is a subsidiary concern of the Standard Oil trust, has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State of New Jersey increasing its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000. The certificate was signed by H. M. Flagler, President, and L. D. Clark, secretary. The fee for the filing of the papers was $22,040.

This is the move made for the reorganization of the trust, as was foreshadowed. The readjustment of the trust was made necessary by the decision rendered some years ago by the Ohio courts, which declared that the trust was a violation of the laws of that State. In carrying out the orders of the Ohio courts the trustees of the trust have been liquidating its outstanding certificates. The original issue was $97,250,000, of which considerably less than half is now out. The trust was formed for the purpose of acquiring the controlling interests in many of the smaller corporations which were necessary in keeping a monopoly of the oil business.

According to the statement filed by John D. Rockefeller in 1898 with Attorney General Monnett of Ohio, the holdings of stocks in the constituent companies by the trust are as follows:

Atlantic Refining company	$ 8,631,376
Anglo-American Oil company	6,913,639
Buckeye Pipe Line company	7,941,036
Eureka Pipe Line company	1,547,055
Forest Oil company	3,528,813
Indiana Pipe Line company	2,014,053
National Transit company	25,796,712
New York Transit company	4,999,300
N. W. Ohio Natural Gas company	1,396,760
Ohio Oil company	8,200,318
Lalor Refining company	711,798
Southern Pipe Line company	3,021,654
Standard Oil company of Indiana	1,038,518
Standard Oil company of Kentucky	3,604,800
Standard Oil company of New Jersey	14,983,943
Standard Oil company of New York	16,772,186
Standard Oil company of Ohio	3,426,014
Union Trunk Line company	3,057,187
Total	$117,643,013

The Standard Oil company of New Jersey, with its former capital of $10,000,000, had assets of about $14,000,000.

As the original capital of the trust was $97,250,000, the new capital of $110,000,000 will slightly more than cover the present assets and the old trust capitalization.

There are appended to the certificate the signatures of the owners of 67,631 shares of stock, or more than the two-thirds required under the New Jersey laws, to warrant the increase in capital stock. All the signatures are made by Paul Babcock as attorney. John D. Rockefeller's name appears as the owner of 26,411 shares; William Rockefeller 1,366 shares, O. H. Payne, 4,112 shares; C. W. Harkness, 5,932 shares; C. M. Pratt, trustee, 5,141 shares; H. M. Flagler, 2,879 shares.

John D. Rockefeller declares, therefore, that he owns, at today's Wall street quotation, $11,964,183 worth of the stock of the New Jersey corporation.

The Board of Directors is empowered to use any surplus earnings for the purchase of property or the purchase of the company's own stock, and the property or stock so purchased cannot be made available for paying dividends unless the directors so order. The Board of Directors may appoint an executive commission of three, with the full power of the board to manage the company's business.

It was said at the office of S. C. T. Dodd, General Solicitor of the Standard Oil company, that there was nothing to add to the simple announcement that the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had increased its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000. It is said to be the ultimate purpose of the Standard Oil trust as it is at present constituted, to go out of business and to turn over all of its assets to the New Standard Oil company of New Jersey in order to escape the anti-trust laws.

The steamship Campania, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 167,000 ounces of silver.

Tackle the Servant Girl Problem.

The servant girl problem is to be investigated by the Board of Aldermen. The scope of the investigation is indicated in this resolution introduced by Alderman Goodman today:

"The Municipal Assembly will investigate existing conditions with a view to bettering the general surroundings of hired help; of creating between mistress and servant a more thorough appreciation of the necessity and advantage of mutual interest, and of protecting each against unfairness and injustice practiced by one against the other."

Alderman George Burrill, chairman of the Law committee, which will have charge of the investigation, said "It is going to be thorough. Reforms are needed. It has not been decided whether servant girls and mistresses are to be examined. Many cities in Europe have reduced the servant girl problem to a scientific and official basis, and there is no reason why it cannot be done in New York."

Alderman Gaffney said: "It may be necessary to send a committee of the Aldermen to Europe; I don't know. If New York wants us to settle a problem which has agitated the world since Eve ate the apple we should be given full scope."

The body of Artmarhoke, the little Eskimo girl who died in the Mount Vernon Sanitarium last Saturday of consumption, is at Columbia University, and will be dissected for anatomical and pathological purposes. The report that the body will be mummified for exhibition in the Museum of Natural History is denied by the authorities. The body will be buried precisely as other bodies are under similar circumstances.

The directors of the Federal Steel company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock and 1¼ per cent on the common stock.

Two New Trusts in Sight.

Two new trusts were heard of in Wall street today, one a combination of the leading ink manufacturers and the other a molasses combination.

No less than three attempts have been made to consolidate the molasses trade, and this time about two score concerns have been invited to take the matter under consideration. Details are still lacking, but it is proposed to make the central headquarters and chief distributing point in this city. It is also proposed to bind all the members of the combination to a thirty-year agreement.

The ink trust will be incorporated under the title of the Federal Printing Ink and Supply company, with a capital of $18,500,000, of which $3,500,000 will be 7 per cent preferred cumulative stock and the balance common.

The chewing gum manufacturers combined as the American Chicle company organized today by electing the following Board of Directors: W. B. and W. J. White, E. E. Beeman, and G. H. Worthington of Cleveland, O.; Henry Rowley, Thomas Adams, and Thomas Adams Jr. of Brooklyn; Charles R. Flint of New York, T. L. Jefferson of Louisville, J. P. Primley of Chicago, S. T. Britton of Toronto, Can., and James C. Young of Jersey City.

A public hearing on the ordinance proposed by Councilman Herman Sulzer to impose a license fee of $500 on every department of the large stores of New York was held today. The relations existing between the smaller dealers and the large department stores were discussed. Both sides were well represented.

Looking After Porto Rico Railroad.

Baron Erlanger, who arrived today on the White Star liner Germanic, left on the midnight train for Washington. Baron Erlanger has gone to Washington to find out the exact status of the Compania de Los Ferrocarriles de Porto Rico, the one railroad of the island, which is owned by English and French capitalists by right of Spanish concessions. Baron Erlanger was seen tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. He said in regard to his visit:

"I am here on both business and pleasure. I am to meet A. E. Cooper, who represents the English and French interests in the only railroad in Porto Rico. I have not come looking for a concession, as has been stated, for the Compania de Los Ferrocarriles de Porto Rico already exists through concessions and bonds guaranteed by the Spanish government before America took the island from her by conquest.

"The foreign interests want to know exactly how the United States regards the guarantee of Spain to the railroad before they spend any more money on it. Spain contracted to pay an interest on the bonds and we believe that the United States will uphold the contract given by Spain."

Former President Grover Cleveland and family left Princeton this morning for Greenwich, Conn., where they will be entertained by E. C. Benedict until Monday. Then they will leave for their summer home, Gray Gables, accompanied by Mr. Benedict and a few friends. Mr. Cleveland looked well.

Belmont Is for Gorman.

Perry Belmont, President of the Democratic club, who sails for Europe on the Campania tomorrow, expressed himself today as heartily in favor of the nomination of Arthur P. Gorman for the Presidency. On "imperialism" as a probable issue in the next campaign, Mr. Belmont said:

"If such a severe test should be made as a choice between the constitution or the Philippines, Democrats would, in my opinion, let the Philippines go. Republican lawyers have been busy driving ingenious tunnels underneath the constitution, in order to open a feasible government route between Washington and Manila. Republican opinion seems to be drifting to the conclusion that Cuba cannot be pacified, order established in Porto Rico, or the natives in the Philippines civilized if the constitution, its guarantee and limitations, are to have sway over the new islands, as they now have over our home ties."

On the question of trusts as an issue, Mr. Belmont said:

"It is incredible that Democrats will demand that federal power shall control State industries and State corporations that are absolutely local. I think the Republican party will evade this issue."

The order on Messrs. Weeks and Battle, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, to show cause why their client's case should not be resubmitted to the grand jury, came up before Justice Fursman in the criminal term of the Supreme Court today. Mr. Weeks contended that Justice Fursman had no jurisdiction, but he was overruled. The arguments then went over until next Monday, to give counsel for Molineux time to prepare affidavits and other necessary papers.

Verdict Against Fitzsimmons.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons was on the stand in Part VI., Supreme Court, today as a witness in the suit brought against him by the firm of Friend, House & Grossman for $1,200 for defending the pugilist in 1894, when "Con" Riordan died from heart disease after being knocked down by the Australian.

On cross-examination Mr. House said that after repeated futile attempts to collect the money his firm agreed to settle for $1,000. A bill was rendered, and after some legal proceedings $750 of the amount was collected.

Fitzsimmons flatly contradicted the statements made by Mr. House relative to the agreement to pay him $2,000 for his services. After being out fifteen minutes the jury brought in a verdict for the full amount claimed by the plaintiffs, $1,250.

Will Aid Actors' Church Alliance.

In churches of every denomination in this city invitations will be read to the congregations on Sunday asking the members to attend a meeting to be held in the Berkeley Lyceum next Monday night to arouse interest in the work of the Actors' Church alliance. The alliance is the outgrowth of a special line of work taken up some time ago in the theatrical profession by members of a church society. It was thought best by the promoters of the work to organize a separate society, confined to members of the theatrical profession.

The organization will make special provisions for the needs of persons following the dramatic profession, aiding them in every way conducive to their welfare. It is the intention to have appointed clergymen in every theatrical center, who will act as chaplains to the alliance, and who will visit the members of the alliance as temporary parishioners, provide special services whenever necessary, welcome to the social life of the parish, and particularly care for those who may be left sick in towns. Any member of the dramatic profession or member of any church is eligible for membership, the fee being $1 a year.

At Monday night's meeting Bishop Potter will preside and make the opening address. The dramatic profession will be represented by F. MacKay, President of the Actors' society; James A. Herne, Frederick Warde, Miss Viola Allen, Miss Mary Shaw, and Miss Maida Craigen.

Alleged Forger Coming from Europe.

Carl Fischer-Hansen, a Swedish lawyer of this city, today received a cablegram asking him to arrest upon his arrival here Christian Schultz, once a prominent lawyer in Sweden, now accused of swindling. Schultz is said to be on a North German Lloyd steamer.

The cablegram charges him with committing forgeries to the amount of $60,000, thereby crippling a bank at Vordingborg, Denmark, and ruining three friends who trusted him.

It is said that Schultz, once a Municipal Counselor and a foremost man at the Swedish bar, has lately been living at Naestred, Denmark, where he seemed to be pious at first, but for two years has been gaming and losing heavily. On forged paper, it is charged, he borrowed $40,000 from the Vordingborg Bank, which has been in existence but a year, and three intimates of his indorsed other paper for $20,000.

NOW THERE IS A "MR. FATIMA."

Queen Regent of the Oriental Dance Has Taken Unto Herself a Husband.

New York, June 16.—[Special.]—Fatima, the soulful-eyed Fatima of Oriental dance fame, Fatima of the World's Fair and Coney Island—Fatima is married. Salim Habeeb, a valiant sword fighter, swarthy of person and picturesque of garb, is the new "Mr. Fatima." The bridegroom is a brother of George Habeeb, who is a business partner of the bride in the Bowery Theater, where she has been exhibiting for five summer seasons. All the Syrian colony on Coney Island turned out to greet the couple and join in the celebration at the bride's home.

KENTUCKY FEUD GRAVE.

OFFICIALS AT LOSS FOR MEANS TO STOP BLOODSHED.

Plan Suggested to Abolish Clay County if All Other Measures Fail—Martial Law Considered a Necessary Step—Factions Arming Around Manchester—Court Adjourned Seeing Justice Was Impossible—Outbreak Expected Soon.

Frankfort, Ky., June 16.—[Special.]—The state of affairs in Clay County is conceded to be the worst that ever existed in Kentucky. Another attempt is to be made to hold court in the county, and a full regiment of militia may be sent. If justice then fails a special session of the Legislature may be called.

Contrary to the general understanding, the Governor of Kentucky cannot declare martial law, though he has been petitioned to do so. Circuit Judge Eversole has written to him that court was adjourned not from personal fear but because justice is impossible, Sheriff Beverly White and Circuit Clerk Daugherty White being identified with the Howard faction.

In a few weeks a special term of the court will be convened at Manchester, and the entire First Regiment may be sent. In fact, all the companies have been ordered to make requisition for needed supplies. Then, if justice proves abortive, court will be adjourned and the Legislature will be called on to act.

The Governor can only appoint a special Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney when the regular officers cannot serve, and then only when the Circuit Clerk notifies him to this effect. As the Circuit Clerk is a Howard partisan, if not a leader, he therefore practically controls the situation.

Plan to Abolish County.

If the Legislature is convened there are several ways of bringing about justice. The County of Clay may be wiped from the map and the territory apportioned among the adjoining counties. That is thought to be the best method. The Governor may be given power to appoint officers at will, and to summon a grand jury from another county, or to remove prisoners to another county for indictment and trial, or both.

All these plans have been considered. Every one admits that the greatest aid to justice would be the building of a railroad line into the county.

Need for Martial Law.

Lexington, Ky., June 16.—[Special.]—Colonel Roger D. Williams, who had charge of the battalion of soldiers at Manchester, has recommended to Governor Bradley that in the future the towns visited by the troops shall be placed under martial law.

He said that he had out his guards and after three days Judge Cook called him into court and said that he must remove the guards. Colonel Williams offered a protest, when Judge Cook explained that the court officials complained and said it was retarding the progress of the court. Colonel Williams said regarding his recommendations to the Governor:

"Had we placed the town under martial law we would have searched every house, taken charge of all the arms, and placed our guards where we desired them. I had two guards within sixty feet of Sheriff White's house, from where the shot was fired which killed Baker. I had to remove these by order of the court. Had they been on duty there they could have discovered the movements going on in the house and might have seen any one who attempted to shoot from a window in that house."

Clans Arming at Manchester.

London, Ky., June 16.—[Special.]—The people of Manchester are accustomed to shooting, but they are not accustomed to such preparations for warfare as are going on among the Howards and Whites, while out on Crane Creek the Baker clans, aided by the Philpots, are assembling.

A report was circulated here last night that James Howard was shot, but it is absolutely without foundation.

No Baker could enter Manchester unless the whole clan rode in, and that is what is expected. Nor can the Howards and Whites leave Manchester unless they do so in force. The Howards and Whites are now on the defensive.

The Bakers have Manchester surrounded, having, it is said, placed a few men at protected points on the several roads. What is now expected is the entrance of the Bakers into Manchester.

Many favor the plan adopted by Governor Knott in the case of the Perry County feud twelve or thirteen years ago. He made it convenient for the feudal partisans to fight it out without opposition, and the feud soon died for want of material to shoot at.

Much disorder prevails at Manchester, the Whites and Howards compelling every one to keep indoors and firing shots to alarm the timid who have not fled to more civilized communities.

Collision in Harlan County.

Middlesboro, Ky., June 16.—In another collision between several of the Lee and Taylor factions on Puckett's Creek, Harlan County, a man named Speeder was shot. A party composed of Harlan County citizens are on their way to the scene of strife and will beg the fighting mountaineers to return to work.

NORMAN WILLIAMS NO BETTER.

General Merritt, His Son-in-Law, Has No Hope of His Recovery from His Illness.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 16.—[Special.]—General Wesley Merritt, in an interview at Rye Beach today, said that his father-in-law, Norman Williams, was not any worse than he had been for two weeks, but was not any better.

His affliction he said was Bright's disease, and the physicians held out no prospect of ultimate recovery.

He might survive a month or he might not last so long.

Mr. Williams' family is with him and everything possible is being done.

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.

Churches and Missions at Kieng-Ning-Fu Burned and Two Native Missionaries Killed.

Shanghai, June 16.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Foo Chow says serious anti-foreign troubles have occurred at Kieng-Ning-Fu, Province of Ngan-Hwei. The church and mission have been burned, but the missionaries escaped to Ning-Wha, on their way to Foo Chow.

London, June 16.—The Church Missionary Society confirm the report of the trouble at Kieng-Ning-Fu, adding that two native missionaries were killed.

VIXEN COMMANDS THE BAY.

United States Gunboat Has the Nicaraguan Custom-House Under Its Guns.

New Orleans, La., June 16.—Mr. J. W. Fitzsimmons, a passenger on the Jarl, which arrived from Bluefields late last evening, reports all political affairs in Bluefields extremely quiet.

The American gunboat Vixen has crossed the bar and has taken up a position just over the entrance of the bay. From this position it commands the bay, the town, and the mouth of the Bluefields River, and has the Nicaraguan custom-house and the army post on the bluff at the entrance of the harbor at its mercy.

Just Try for Your Complexion
Champlin's Liquid Pearl. 50 cents, pink or white. Marvelous beautifier of great renown.

CONTRACTS FOR BIG SHIPS.

Cramps to Sign Contracts for Two Largest Liners Ever Built in America for the International.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—Within a few days the contract will be formally signed under which the Cramps will build for the International Navigation company the two largest ships ever constructed in the United States.

Even the peerless St. Louis and St. Paul will be dwarfed if docked alongside these proposed ships. Built of steel throughout, the new ships will be 600 feet long, seventy-five feet longer than the liners mentioned, and they will also be much larger in beam and molded depth. Their engines, four in number, will be built much on the plan of those that propel the St. Louis, though they will not be expected to develop such tremendous speed. Seventeen knots an hour is the pace arrived at, and the ships will be put in the regular service between New York and Antwerp.

Neither of these ships will be built with any idea of replacing the unfortunate Paris. The Paris will be replaced, if lost, at a later date, and by an American-built ship that will be the queen of everything afloat.

In building the great ships the company is really falling into line with the great popular demand. There is much more call for vessels of moderate speed and an abundance of comfort than for the ocean greyhound that clips down the record a few minutes a couple of time a season. Instead of six days and a few hours the ships most favored now consume nearer nine days in the passage, and the traveling public is demanding this longer, comfortable passage.

Just now the Cramps are pushing work on the two great Russian warships, the cruiser Variag and the battleship Retvizan. In the case of the latter, which will be launched in April of next year, a new record in the construction of battleships will be made. An English firm holds the record, which is eighteen months. It is an open secret that the Cramps are straining every effort to beat the English record, because, if successful, it will afford an immense impetus to the building of foreign ships in American yards.

FIRST GOLD OF THE SEASON.

Steamer Arrives at Seattle with $400,000 from the Klondike—Treasure Reaches Skaguay.

Seattle, Wash., June 16.—[Special.]—The first large consignment of gold dust and nuggets from the Klondike arrived in Seattle this evening on the City of Seattle. The most conservative estimate places the total amount at $400,000. There were 270 passengers, of whom between 165 and 180 came from the diggings. Indications are that well-known creeks will yield even greater than last year.

Skaguay, June 13, via Seattle, Wash., June 16.—A large amount of gold dust and nuggets was landed at White Horse Rapids last Friday, June 9, from the first three steamers to reach that point from Dawson City. Over one ton of it was officially checked off by the officers at White Horse when making the transfer from steamer to steamer. The remainder was divided in packages ranging from ten to seventy-five pounds carried by the more than 300 passengers of the three boats. They were in all sorts of odd packages and with no attempt at concealment.

Owing to the low stage of the water on the lakes and rivers it was impossible for the small steamer from Bennett to reach them before Sunday, and the first lot of sixty-five was landed in Bennett yesterday by the Nora and reached Skaguay last evening. Another lot of over 100 reached here at 2 this morning and the remainder will get here some time today. Every hotel safe in Skaguay last night was crammed full of gold dust with a watchman on guard all night, and as these safes could not accommodate all who had gold the safes of the several merchants had to be called into requisition and the largest of these were taxed to their utmost.

No. L7 El Dorado, it is said, will prove to be the richest claim on the whole Klondike. Mr. Peacock of Quebec, who owns a half interest, had thirty-seven men at work on it all winter, and the cleanup will be in the neighborhood of from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000.

The ice is still troublesome. The Nora, on its way down to White Horse, went through two miles of nine-inch ice on Marsh Lake. At Cariboo Crossing the Nora Passed three stranded steamers yesterday morning.

WILL OPPOSE ANNEXATION.

Call for Meeting in Cincinnati to Protest Against Force in Philippines.

Cincinnati, O., June 16.—[Special.]—A movement is under way for a meeting in Cincinnati of all citizens who oppose the forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands to the United States, and favor placing them under a temporary American protectorate until the inhabitants are able to govern themselves.

Among the signers so far are:

The Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio; Judge Rufus B. Smith,; W. T. Perkins, a wealthy merchant; Judge William Worthington, the Rev. George A. Thayer, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow; Charles B. Murray, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. Cervaise Roughton; Judson Harmon, former United States Attorney General; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Fullerton and his son, Professor Kemper Fullerton of Lane Seminary; J. V. B. Scarborough, James H. Gates, John Holland, the Rev. Peter Tinsley, and Professors P. V. N. Myers, W. O. Sproull, Fred L. Schoenle, Paul F. Walker, and W. R. Benedict of the University of Cincinnati faculty.

EMBARRASS CAPT. CARRINGTON

Soldier of the First Infantry Said to Be Threatened with Some Serious Charges.

San Francisco, Cal., June 16.—[Special.]—Captain F. De L. Carrington, First Infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, is threatened with dismissal from the army, or at least with being compelled to answer serious charges. The matter has been under the consideration of the officers of the Department of the Pacific for some time past, but owing to the efforts of Captain Carrington's friends action was delayed. Just how much longer Major General Shafter will be disposed to continue his leniency can only be conjectured. Captain Carrington, it is said, has been too lavish in expenditure at clubs and a heavy loser at poker. Now his creditors are harassing him, and one of his friends here, William Greer Harrison, has been circulating a subscription paper with a view to raising $4,000 among his friends to relieve the Captain's embarrassment. Once before Captain Carrington was assisted by his friends.

REALTY COMPANIES IN TRUST.

Report in Baltimore of Proposed Combine of Big Corporations There.

Baltimore, Md., June 16.—[Special.]—It was reported in financial circles today that negotiations would soon be begun for the consolidation of a number of the many trust companies organized in this city during the last six months.

Among the companies mentioned in the big deal are the Real Estate Trust company, capitalized at $600,000, with a surplus of $300,000.

The Old Line Real Estate and Trust company, capital stock $1,000,000; surplus, $250,000.

The Realty Trust company, capital stock $100,000; surplus, $250,000.

The Home Trust company, authorized to capitalize at $5,000,000.

Damaging Frost in Michigan.

Holland, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—A damaging frost fell north of here last night. Farmers report hay, potatoes, sugar beets, and corn seriously injured. There was ice on the low lands.

Joplin and the Mining Fields
of southwest Missouri are best reached via the Chicago and Alton railroad. Lowest rates and complete particulars at city ticket office, 101 Adams street.

HOBO CLANS GATHERING.

BURDENLESS WHITE MAN ASSEMBLES AT DANVILLE, ILL.

Good People of the Town Take Extra Precautions to Guard Their Goods and Chattels—Tramp Unions Have Official Permission to Parade the Streets—Meeting Said to Have Deep Political Significance — Advance Guard Arrested.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Danville, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—Danville goes to bed tonight in a state of mind. There are doubled padlocks on the chicken coops and spring guns set at the pantry doors. The heads of families have oiled up the family heirlooms in the shape of firearms, the spinsters have dinner bells on both sides of the bed and tin horns at the head, all the dogs are loose and unmuzzled.

Danville is scheduled to be in the hands of tramps tomorrow. The commonwealers of a Coxyless commonwealth are reported coming in on car bumpers and over the tracks. The third annual "hobo" convention is to be held tomorrow. The free lances of the turnpike and the boxcar have the Mayor's permit to parade the streets. Across the public square a banner is strung indicating the headquarters of the convention. Tomorrow there will be a pageant of the profession, and any hobo that ever "copped out a fat cackler" or a "punk from a dough shop," "panhandled a dookie," rushed the "hot Java," or dodged a "woodpile" will join with representatives from the itinerant elements of the trades, journeymen, and "society tramps."

The gathering of the tramps has a political significance. The floating vote of the country represented by the "hobos" is to be brought in line for the campaign of 1900. That is what the promoters of the hobos' convention say they are going to do for the tramp. They are going to make him a political potentate.

"He won't have to saw wood then," they say, to get his "hand-me-outs." He will be able to get pie for asking—apple pie that will remind him of mother's making, and eat it in the parlor, all because the house has a husband who wants to be Alderman or President.

Deep Political Significance.

The deep political scheme emanates from the "Tourist union No. 63," which has charge of the convention opening tomorrow. Charles F. Noe of Chicago is President of the union and chief route picker. The Tourist union is composed of itinerant shoemakers, railroaders, cigarmakers, designers, molders, printers, actors, tailors, and society tramps.

"Society tramps," says President Noe, "are men that don't work, wear good clothes, and when they get busted away from home bum it back again on a box car or come back counting ties.

"The other fellows are men who work a while in one town and then pick up stakes and hoof it to another. They are united for social purposes, but by next year its going to be political. We have invited the hobos to come to the convention and we are going to give them a good time and all they can eat and drink. Next year we'll get the hobo vote in line. The hobos are all around the town tonight and they will come in tomorrow."

Danville Takes It Seriously.

Danville has taken the tourist union at its word, and accepts the statement that on the outlying farms there is a bivouac of ragged, dusty hobos, and that tomorrow the second commonwealth will march upon the town. The townsfolk were in a serious state of alarm when the convention was first advertised. They went to Mayor Bailey and Police Magistrate Timmons and Chief of Police Wandrich to see if mine fields could not be planted around the town, and the fortifications strengthened.

Magistrate Timmons "allowed" that the stone pile would accommodate all the hobos that broke into town, and Chief Wandrich "allowed" that his twenty policemen could get them all to the stone pile. Magistrate Timmons is a firm advocate of the stone pile for both sexes. He has sent women there, and he chuckles to think of the amount of cracked stone he can get out of their convention.

"Wouldn't this convention kill you?" says Magistrate Timmons. "Its the killingest thing. Why the folks here were coming up scared to death. Thought the hobos were coming in and wouldn't keep off their grass, would pick all their cherries. I guess the stone pile will hold them all."

Two "Hobos" Ahead of Time.

The alarm of the townsfolk was increased when one hobo did enter town and fight an Italian fruit dealer. He suffered a broken head from a blow with a stool, and Magistrate Timmons sent him to the stone pile.

Another arrest was made today. A hobo stole a wash tub. From the nature of the theft there are doubts of his being bona fide. It is considered a grave infraction of the code and he will lose caste. The parade of the tourists and hobos is scheduled for tomorrow night.

For Sunday there is arranged a barbecue outside the town, and Gambrinus is to be made patron saint. The tourist union which directs the convention is three years old. Its conventions have been held in Danville and Chicago.

Application for membership stipulates preference for box cars to the Pullman sleepers and demands aid from the applicant in the endeavors to establish free soup houses in each railroad center and steam heat in box cars.

The convention has been advertised from Maine to California by dodgers, and Danville considers its apprehensions of invasion by a second commonwealth army justified.

DECISION AGAINST "L" ROAD.

Justice La Mena Rules Sufficient Cars Must Be Run by Company to Accommodate Passengers.

A. C. Collins of Austin won his suit against the Lake street "L" road which he began because the company's employés ordered him out of a car at Hamlin avenue and refused to give him a seat in another car to complete his trip to his home. In announcing his decision yesterday Justice La Mena said:

"Corporations have no right to make unreasonable rules. Common carriers, like the Lake street 'L,' are bound to provide accommodations for the comfort of their patrons. When past events showed it was impossible to comfortably carry passengers after detaching a car at Hamlin avenue, it was the duty of the company to abolish that rule."

The suit was a test case, and it is likely to result in about 100 similar suits for damages against the company.

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Poor Blood.—"The doctor said there were not seven drops of good blood in my body. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well." Susie E. Brown, 16 Astor Hill, Lynn, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGUINALDO L

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AGUINALDO LEADS FIGHT

FIVE THOUSAND FILIPINOS MOVE ON FUNSTON'S BRIGADE.

Rebels Advance on Iowa and Kansas Regiments and Are Easily Repulsed, Losing Seventy-five Killed, Thirty Prisoners, and Many Wounded—Natives of Cebu More Menacing and Reinforcements Are Sent to the Island—Nebraska Men Sail Next Week.

Manila, June 16—5:45 p. m.—After cutting the railroad and telegraph at Apalit, seven miles south, for the purpose of severing connection, the rebels attacked General MacArthur's lines at San Fernando at 4:30 this morning. They met with an unexpectedly warm reception and were repulsed with a loss of seventy-five killed, thirty prisoners, and many wounded.

The rebel force, estimated to have numbered 5,000 men, advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city and then divided with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans.

The outposts of the Iowa regiment discovered the enemy and retired to their lines, where the entire division awaited in an intrenched position.

The Iowa regiment and the Kansas regiment received the first shock of the attack. Reserving their fire until the enemy was within 600 yards, the first volley of the Americans hit the rebels, who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance.

Insurgents Turn and Run.

The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of the situation, awaiting an attack, sallied forth, and the insurgents thereupon turned and fled into the jungle.

Our loss was fourteen men wounded, and the majority of them are only slightly hurt.

General Funston's brigade, of Kansas and Montana troops, and General Hale's brigade, the Seventeenth Regiment and the Iowa regiment, constituted the forces engaged.

Aguinaldo in Command.

Aguinaldo is reported to have personally conducted the attack and preparations were made for several days to bring forward troops from Candaba, and others from Dagupan were transported by rail.

Along the front of the Kansas regiment thirty-nine rebel dead were counted.

The first news of the Filipino advance was reported by a telegraph operator, who was sent to the bridge at Apalit to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

Since the Americans withdrew from Candaba recently the rebels have returned and have wreaked vengeance upon those who befriended the Americans. They slaughtered the natives who surrendered the town and displayed their heads on poles in the public square.

Natives Hostile in Cebu.

The hostile natives of Cebu are more menacing. Mail advices say hostilities against the Americans have begun there. Colonel Hamer, the American commander, has asked for reinforcements and four companies of the Tennessee regiment have been sent to him from Iloilo.

The Nebraska regiment has been ordered to sail for home early next week.

Earthquake at Iloilo.

Manila, June 17.—11:10 a. m.—An earthquake shock was felt at Iloilo at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The inhabitants say it was the severest ever known. It is supposed that the shock was caused by the volcano Conloan, in Negros, in eruption.

An explosion was heard apparently under Iloilo, following thirty seconds later by shaking of the earth.

Official Report form Otis.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The following cablegram has been received from General Otis:

Manila, June 16.—Adjutant General, Washington: Northern insurgents concentrated large force near San Fernando and early this morning attacked MacArthur's troops; enemy quickly repulsed and driven, leaving over fifty dead on field and large number wounded; enemy in retreat. Our casualties, fourteen wounded, mostly slight. Preparations for this attack in progress several days; believed to be under personal direction of Aguinaldo. OTIS.

Will Hurry Reinforcements.

Under the most favorable circumstances it will be hardly possible for the government to increase its army in the Philippines up to the 35,000 limit before Aug. 1. About 6,000 of the troops destined for service in the Philippines, and included in the proposed 35,000 force, are still in this country, and will not be able to reach the scene of action for five or six weeks.

The officials of the War department are making every effort, however, to expedite their departure, and to that end have arranged for the immediate preparation of the transports Sheridan, Pennsylvania, Zealandia, and Valencia. These vessels are all at San Francisco, and have a total capacity of 4,400.

Unless present plans miscarry, all these vessels will start for Manila before the end of the month. In addition to these reinforcements provision will have to be made for the transportation of about 1,700 recruits now undergoing instruction at the Presidio of San Francisco, and the Nineteenth Regiment of infantry, numbering about 1,300 men, now in camp at Middletown, Pa.

Captured from the Rebels.

Captain W. T. Wood, chief ordnance officer at Manila, made a report on March 1, giving the ordnance stores captured from the insurgents. They included two eight-inch Krupp rifles, in fair condition; two three-inch Hontorias, one rapid-fire Nordenfeldt, one mountain and one field rifle, all of which were in unserviceable condition. Fifty-nine Mausers and nineteen Remingtons were captured, with 23,500 Mauser and 11,000 Remington cartridges. There were also a miscellaneous lot of cartridges for guns of various makes, and about 3,000 projectiles of various sizes. Twenty-two hundred pounds of powder was secured.

Says Filipinos Are Gaining.

Baltimore, Md., June 16.—[Special.]—Commander John D. Ford, who was fleet engineer of Admiral Deweys fleet at Manila and who has just returned to his home in this city, plainly states the real situation of the American forces in the Philippines.

He says that when he left Manila on May 8 the Americans held not quite as much ground as was theirs during the first part of August last year, and their lines were restricted to the suburbs of Manila.

It is in those suburbs, along the shores of Manila Bay and within the range of the guns of Dewey's fleet, that the desperate fighting of the last few days has taken place.

The navy yard at Cavite, which was the scene of Deweys first brilliant exploit, that victory of May 1, has again been the scene of bloody conflict. Commander Ford also says: "As it is now, it is all we can do to hold our own. The insurgents are constantly encroaching, and though raids are made, the natives driven back, and the line thrown out, we can't hold the ground, because we have not enough men."

Junta Denies Aguinaldo's Death.

London, June 16.—The Filipino junta here says there is no truth in the report circulated here and cabled to the United States that Aguinaldo has been assassinated.

PRAISE FOR FIRST BRIGADE.

General Charles King's Official Report of the Operations of His Command in the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The report of Brigadier General Charles King, commanding the First Brigade, First Division, during the early fighting at Manila, has been made public at the War department. This brigade, composed of the First California, First Washington, and First Idaho, saw some hard fighting during the first days of the attack by the insurgents. It was while executing an order of General King that Major McConnville fell, leading his men of the Idaho regiment.

General King calls attention to the fact that the losses of his brigade were greater than those of any other brigade in the corps. He also says that the damage inflicted on the enemy was great, his men having buried 153 Filipinos. He adds:

"I beg leave to call attention to the fact that this is the only exclusively volunteer brigade in the corps and that it fought with all the steadiness, dash, and discipline of its comrades, the regulars.

"And now there devolves on me a duty that I falter in attempting. I saw no instance of shirking—I saw many of daring deadership on part of the officers and of devoted following on part of the men. I shrink from discriminating, yet I should not deserve the faith of the command of which I am so proud were I to fail to publicly mention the officers who, acting under my orders, were most conspicuous.

Praises His Colonels.

"My regimental commanders—Colonel Smith, First California; Colonel Wholley, First Washington; and Major Figgins, First Idaho, bore themselves with marked bravery and ability, Wholley being under the heaviest fire for the longest time—his maiden fight at that.

"Major McConnville died proudly, heading his men in the dash on a dangerous line.

"Major Weisenburger, First Washington, was an example of soldierly bearing throughout.

"Captain Fortso was in command in Pandacan Island, constantly exposed, and he and Captain Whittington, First Idaho, won my admiration for their daring assault on a fiercely defended position, the redoubt across the Concordia.

"Captain Otis, First Washington, with his cheek and ear scared by a Mauser bullet, led his company from start to finish. Their loss of twenty-five killed and wounded in one company shows what they had to fight through.

"Lieutenants Erwin and Luhn, First Washington, the former severely wounded, were notably cool. Captain Dyer and Lieutenant Hawthorne of the artillery won the plaudits of the men for consummate skill and coolness, and for the commendation of others in the line whom I did not see I must refer you to their reports as to the bearing of their officers and men.

Every Man a Hero.

"Every man on my staff, from the senior in rank, Brigade Surgeon Major Shiels, down to our mounted orderlies, won my thanks and admiration. Major Shiels was constant in his attendance on the wounded at the extreme front and under heavy fire.

"Lieutenants Merriam, Third United States Artillery, and Hutton, First California, were time and again compelled to risk their lives in carrying orders along the line. Captain Saxton, A. A. G., was systematic in the field office. His horse and Lieutenant Merriam's gave out at Concordia bridge, but they followed afoot across the fields. Captain Handy, Brigade Commissary, carried out his duties under the fire of the enemy instead of the roof of his office, and the three orderlies, Privates Clay G. Mills, Company D, First Washington; Edward C. Hanford, Company K, First Washington; and Spencer G. Lane, First California, were constantly under heavy fire and are soldiers their States should be proud of.

"One more name—that of Lieutenant Colonel Duboce, First California—must not be omitted. He had a difficult and hazardous task in wiping out the cowardly gang that, under the sanctity of a church roof and from within the walls of apparently peaceful homesteads, for a time kept up a treacherous fire on officers and men hurrying by with orders or messages. I saw his work long hours after it was finished, and it was well done."

BREAKS THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

Negro Attempts to Live in St. Marys, W. Va., and Is Attacked by a Masked Man.

St. Marys, W. Va., June 16.—[Special.]—Even befors the war, when slavery was an institution in this State, it was an unwritten law that no negro should live in St. Marys, and till within a few years no negro has ever made his home in this county. The influx of strangers due to the oil excitement has caused eating-houses to multiply, and among those recently established was one by C. E. Edwards, lately of Philadelphia.

Edwards made efforts to secure a satisfactory white cook and failed. He knew of a good colored chef at Sistersville and brought him here a week ago. For four nights the kitchen had been stoned and the glass broken.

Late last night a masked man broke open the kitchen door and assaulted the cook with a club. Edwards came to the rescue and with the cook beat the intruder off.

Great excitement followed. Five hundred people gathered and serious threats were made. The police restored order, but there is a large element in town determined the unwritten law shall not be abrogated, and serious trouble is brewing, as Edwards and the cook are determined to fight it out. Neither dares to leave the house after night.

$38 to Boston and Return.

The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has not only opened up the Boston gateway to New England mountain and seaside resorts via Springfield, Worcester, and Boston, but has also made an excursion rate of $38 for the round trip to Boston and return. Tickets good until Oct. 31st. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Chicago Firm Secures Bonds.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 16.—[Special.]—Mason, Lewis & Co. of Chicago secured $500,000 of 4 per cent refunding school bonds tonight at a premium of $18,750.

HONORS FOR MARK TWAIN

AMERICAN AUTHOR AT THE LONDON WHITE FRIARS CLUB.

Distinguished Company of People Famous in the Literary World Greet the Humorist — Frederic Austin's Tribute to His Heroism — Senator Depew on Anglo-American Good Feeling—Sir Edward Chichester on Events at Manila.

London, June 16.—The dinner which the White Friars club gave "Mark Twain" this evening at the Hotel Cecil was a remarkable tribute to the author, and at the same time to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

Each of the speakers, among whom were the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Mr. Poultney Bigelow, dwelt upon this theme.

Mr. Bigelow presided, with the guest of the evening on his left and Mrs. Clemens on his right. The company included Max O'Rell (M. Paul Blouet), Mr. Robert Barr, the Misses Clemens, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, member of Parliament; Sarah Grand, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Miss Beatrice Harraden, and 200 other representatives of literary London.

Heroism of Mark Twain.

Mr. Frederic Austin, in proposing Mark Twain's health, said:

"What most appeals to men and women in his own calling, and what will ever cause his name to be associated with Sir Walter Scott's in similar circumstances, is his noble courage in misfortune, the high honor which accepted the penalty of disaster, and the undaunted toil that now enables him again to lift the colors of victory."

Makes a Humorous Reply.

The reply of Mr. Clemens, who was received on rising with prolonged cheers, was in his happiest vein, causing much laughter and applause.

Mr. Depew, after some light bantering and a tribute to Mark Twain, struck a serious note, which received hearty indorsement. Alluding to the change of sentiment in America, produced by Great Britain's attitude and action during the Hispano-American war, he said:

"When Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh returned from Manila he told us about the attitude of Admiral Von Diederichs and Sir Edward Chichester of the Immortalite; and he told us—what we all in our hearts already knew—that the European powers, save England, sympathized with our enemies, and that it was only their knowledge that England would support us morally and actively, if necessary, which prevented their interference [applause]; and it was this knowledge which made it possible for me, when addressing a political gathering of 20,000 people in America, the other day, to take the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Union Jack in the other, and not hear one dissenting voice in that vast audience."

A fitting climax was given at this point, when Sir Edward Chichester, who had been prevented by another engagement from coming earlier, entered the room, and was greeted with three cheers.

Sir Edward Chichester expressed his admiration for Admiral Dewey and his officers, and for the American sailors generally. He said:

"I was glad to be at Manila, and the visit increased my respect for the American character. After all, blood is thicker than water, but I must not go on, for a friend of mine, Captain Coghlan, got into trouble through talking the other day." [Laughter and cheers.]

From this stage of proceedings Mark Twain and Captain Chichester shared the honors of the evening, everybody desiring to shake hands with both.

Canada Is Still Loyal.

The Earl of Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, in an address before the Eighty club in London this evening, said that Canada was thoroughly and unquestionably loyal to the British crown.

"Anything like serious contemplation of annexation to the United States," said he, "is absolutely a thing of the past, and the French Canadians are among the foremost supporters of a direct British connection."

Lord Aberdeen said he anticipated a satisfactory and pacific solution of the Alaska boundary dispute.

"Joe" Mullett Liberated.

"Joe" Mullett, the Irish political prisoner, sentenced to imprisonment for life for attempting to murder a juror who convicted Michael Walsh, was taken to Dublin tonight and liberated. He is in a dying condition.

Newfoundland Fisheries.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, said the commission on the Newfoundland fisheries had rendered its report, but it would not be published until the government had decided upon its future action after consultation with the colonial government.

To Purchase Killarney Lakes.

The resolutions favoring the proposed purchase of the Muckross Killarney estates for a national park will be proposed at the meeting of the National Trust, to be held under the Presidency of the Duke of Westminster June 22.

Urges Americans to Keep Cool.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"Mr. Stowe, the American Consul General here, who has just arrived from the Transvaal, has advised the Americans in the rand to keep cool and calm and to observe a cautious and neutral attitude. He says the Transvaal officials showed him every courtesy."

Reinforcements for the Cape.

London, June 17.—The Daily Mail announces that three batteries of field artillery, with fifteen officers and 500 men, will leave Aldershot on Aug. 15 for Ladysmith, Natal.

SENATOR PIERRE WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

French Progressist Republican leader who has undertaken the task of forming a new ministry.

SAYS TRUSTS MAKE SERFS.

(Continued from first page.)

ing themselves to you and to the people. What shall be your action along this line? What shall be your decision along that line? What shall be your instruction to us, your accredited agents in the halls of legislation? Shall trade go abroad and the flag follow it—trade of trust and of a flag covering industrial serfs? Shall the trade that goes abroad be the trade of the local manufacturers throughout this country and of a flag covering free men working for free manufacture aside from the collar of the trust and the combination? This, to me, is the thought, my fellow-citizens, that you have to contend with. You are the men that shall solve well or solve ill this question that is presented to us in the coming days that are upon this people.

"It may be that I am trespassing upon dangerous ground. But I say to you that it is the duty of the public men and of the men in your positions to meet fairly this question and combat it as men should. There is no other way to meet it. The great question of slavery was pressed upon this nation, and when Lincoln was advised, 'Don't make these utterances; it will defeat you,' he said: 'It is the burden of my heart; I believe in it. I will stand by my convictions, let come what may to me or to my country. It cannot remain half slave and half free.'

Trusts or Industrial Freedom.

"I don't believe our country can be a country of trusts and a country of industrial freedom. It must be one or the other, and, my fellow-citizens, I appeal to you with this question before you—I appeal to you to give it your solemn judgment and your thought.

"This question is upon the lips of our people. Go into the little establishments throughout the State of Illinois and throughout the nation. Go to the little shops, wherever they are. Go to the various industries of this country and they will say to you that everything has jumped up and other things have not gone along in line with it. They are pondering this question. It is being presented to men in all channels of life. And I know of no better class of men to whom to present it than to the men of ability, the men of brains, the men of integrity, and the men of sterling qualities like the men who sit around here tonight.

Makes Appeal to Patriotism.

"Think of the question in all its bearings. Individual life swallowed up; human beings becoming mere machines in the great workshops of our country. Where is the opportunity of your children and mine along these lines? Where is the hope for individual success and prosperity if this proceeds along the line that it is moving? You may succeed in other ways, but where will the child be taught and what will become of him and his interests? I ask of you in all candor to think well of these questions, and to determine by your action what shall be the policy of the men who represent you in the halls of legislation.

"You are the manufacturers; you don't want to make of your fellowmen hewers of wood and drawers of water. You want to make of them men and women of the highest and best type. You would spurn the idea of being manufacturers merely of inanimate and soulless objects. Be not only manufacturers of objects inanimate and insensate, as they are, but manufacture sentiment, manufacture the best type of manhood and womand hood in this State and this splendid country of ours, that the fathers in their earliest message said: 'Let us encourage manufactures, let us encourage agriculture and encourage commerce, encourage the arts and sciences, and diffuse and dissemble knowledge among the people.'"

Speech of W. R. Corwine.

Later Secretary Corwine of the New York Merchants' association was introduced, and after a few graceful compliments to Chicago, and a reference to the fact there is still such a place as New York on the map, he turned to Congressman Prince, and said:

"I thank you for bringing up the subject you did. It is a most serious one. How it is going to be settled I do not know, and cannot pretend to say. Out of the changed conditions of the country has come the situation, which makes capital think it must combine to protect itself, and through these combinations are likely to come results which must work to the detriment of the whole country.

"In older days the East did all the manufacturing and found its raw materials and its markets both in the West. Now the manufacturing is being done where the raw materials are produced, and Chicago is fast taking away the markets of New York. But even now west of the Mississippi and the Missouri are still more manufactories springing up, and soon they will begin to cut into the trade of Chicago as Chicago has cut into New York's.

"What is to be the remedy for all this? The American maufacturers have made no intelligent or concerted attempt to seek relief from their present overcrowded markets. They simply have followed a policy of dog eat dog. It is the duty of Congress to do everything it can to open up foreign markets and let down the bars which now prevent the expansion of American trade. Asia, Southern and Central America, and the West Indies are open to us.

Dewey Gave Opportunity.

"When Dewey fired the first gun at Manila he gave the American manufacturer his opportunity, and it is his duty to take hold of and improve it. A poet with whom I presume most of you are more familiar than I, says: 'There is a time in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.' That is the present time for the American manufacturer. Let him improve it and not drift into a position where trusts are claimed to be the only way to defend capital, leading us up to social conditions too serious easily to contemplate. Labor is only productive when it is contented and happy, and every man of sense knows it. Then let us avoid the conditions which will make it unhappy and discontented."

Continuing, Mr. Corwine said he recently had been in Porto Rico and had made up his mind the best way of at once setting that island on its feet commercially was to allow free entrance to the American markets. It had lost its Spanish trade, and if the American at once could be substituted, it would be a benefit to both countries.

"I made this suggestion to the President," said Mr. Corwine, "when I was permitted recently to speak on matters in Porto Rico to Mr. McKinley and his Cabinet, and it is now under advisement."

Congressman Mann Heard.

In the early part of the proceedings Congressman Mann was introduced as one of the men who had aided the Western manufacturers in procuring an equal chance with the Eastern ones in bidding on government supplies. He made a short speech, in which he expressed his willingness to do all in his power to serve the locality in which he lived. He pleaded, however, that as a rule Western Congressmen are hampered in their usefulness by being allowed but one or two terms, while the Eastern men are returned term after term.

E. P. Willson's Speech.

E. P. Willson, secretary of the National Manufacturers' association, spoke briefly, urging all manufacturers' associations to unite in the procurement of better transportation rates, in uniform freight classification, and in the appointment of a Cabinet officer who should be the Secretary of Industry.

Madden Attacks Telephone Service.

Martin B. Madden was the first speaker on what had been originally intended to be the main topic of the evening. He made the claim telephone rates in Chicago are too high and the service inadequate. The franchise of the Chicago company provides it must give a good service at a maximum cost of $125 a year for an instrument, he said, and the company now gives inadequate service and charges $200 a year and more for it. As a result of the writer in the stock of the Chicago company, he said, the business men of this city pay more for a poor telephone service than those of any other city in the world, except New York, do for a good one.

Others Speak of Telephones.

D. K. Webster of the Central Union Telephone company was the next speaker. He believed it would be generally admitted business-men were in business for all there was in it. He also said that in his opinion what today is known as trade competition as applied to the telephone business is nothing less than trade piracy, since naturally the business in any city is a monopoly. He declared rates were too high in Chicago and advocated a municipal franchise tax.

W. A. Jackson of the Central Union Telephone company drew a picture of the business outlook from "the other fellow's" standpoint, and advised his auditors not to become entranced with what appeared to be the brilliant successes of their competitors. He approved of the measured service system of payment for the use of telephones and of the party line system. He thought existing telephone rates not too high.

J. E. Keelyn of the Western Union Telephone Construction company thought telephone rates too high, and gave figures showing that satisfactory service had been rendered in cities by one company at rates 50 per cent lower than those charged by another company.

Arthur G. Wheeler of the Chicago Telephone company said he feared his hearers would not accept the truth about the telephone business when given them. He favored the measured service system, and made emphatic declaration the stock of the Chicago Telephone company is not watered, and that Chicago never had decent telephone service until competition was abolished. He said the 3 per cent paid to the city yearly on the company's gross receipts is a direct tax against the user of the telephone.

Discuss Congressman Prince's Speech.

The speech of Congressman Prince was the subject of general discussion when the meeting closed. Many of those present were asked for interviews on the statements he had made. Of these the majority refused to say anything of his speech for publication. Those who were willing to be quoted spoke as follows:

W. B. CONKEY of the W. B. Conkey company, President of the Illinois Manufacturers' association—Congressman Prince's remarks certainly were timely. They received close attention and were followed by hearty applause, which shows the sentiments of his hearers were not strongly opposed to his own. The subject of trusts is a serious one, and a speech like that of Congressman Prince certainly cannot be detrimental to the best interests of this country.

E. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, Secretary National Association of Manufacturers—Congressman Prince's remarks were not an argument, but an exhortation on trusts.

WILLIAM R. CORWINE, Secretary Merchants' association of New York—I was glad Congressman Prince brought up the subject. Trusts have become a question we must consider seriously. The changed conditions of the country and overproduction have brought about the centralization of capital. The remedy for this matter lies in Congressional action taken advisedly and in coöperation with manufacturers. Trade expansion with foreign countries and our added possessions will bring relief.

MARTIN B. MADDEN—I would rather not say anything on the subject of trusts.

JOSEPH E. FADEN—Trusts are becoming a serious question and may make a whole lot of trouble unless something is done to guard against disaster. I was glad the question was brought up.

L. WESSEL, JR.—I indorse and am in sympathy with Congressman Prince's stand on trusts.

S. A. BLISS—I think we are going too fast. Trusts and prices are running at random. The first thing we know, unless something is done to control this business, there will be a reaction and the trade loss will knock off all we have gained in the past.

THOMAS KNAPP—Congressman Prince's remarks were timely, and they have my indorsement. I think his talk was about as practical as any I ever heard on that line.

WILLIAM N. EISENDRATH—I do not think Congressman Prince covered the subject of trusts sufficiently strong. In the case of trusts as formed in the past he was justified in what he said. It is my opinion the trusts of the future must have a more solid foundation. The present trust scheme is a crude affair, and will have to be perfected if it is to last any length of time.

DR. EDMUND COBBE of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia—The language of Congressman Prince was of the most general kind, and lacked specific directness. What he said does not accomplish anything. Still, he appeared sincere and deeply wrapped up in his subject.

BRIDE UNDER SURGEON'S KNIFE

Wilbur Rogers Corbin and Miss Rebekah Howe Morse Married in Operating-Room.

New York, June 16.—[Special.]—Everything was ready in the operating-room when the clergyman reached the sanitarium. His mission was not to offer spiritual comfort to the patient, but to make her a bride.

It was feared that Miss Rebekah Howe Morse might die under the knife. Her affianced, Wilbur Rogers Corbin, desired at least that she should become his wife before surrendering her consciousness to the ether, not knowing whether she would ever awaken.

So the Rev. Houghton was summoned from the rectory of the Little Church Around the Corner, and he performed the marriage ceremony.

Their wedding had been looked forward to as a great social event in New Haven, but it would have lacked the sincerity that marked the ceremony at the threshold of pain and darkness.

Mrs. Corbin was carried away, and the door of the operating-room closed upon her, and for hours, that seemed years, her husband waited to hear. When he left the place he walked as upon air, for the surgeon had told him that all was well. That was only a day or two ago, and the bride continues to improve.

E. T. PARSONS WINS THE PRIZE.

Excels in Senior Oratorical Contest at Chicago University—Oldest Living Graduate in the City.

The senior finals of the University of Chicago were held last evening in Kent Theater. The program consisted of the senior competitive orations for the Joseph Leiter prize of $75, and a band concert by the University Students' Band.

The winner in the contest was E. T. Parsons, who spoke on "Savanarola."

T. W. Hyde of Bath, Me., the oldest living graduate of the old University of Chicago, is at the Auditorium Annex. He was graduated in 1861 and has come to Chicago for the annual June celebrations of the university. At the convocation on July 1 President Harper will reconfer his degree, beside granting him an honorary degree from the trustees of the new university.

GEN. DRAGOMIROW, WHO WANTS POLAND FREE.

He is said to have proposed to the Czar that Poland be given back its freedom and thus be created an independent state, lying between Russia, Germany, and Austria. The idea is that this would make unnecessary the large standing armies which these countries maintain because of their proximity to each other.

PRAISES ACT OF BRITISH.

GEN. ANDERSON NARRATES THEIR SYMPATHY AT MANILA.

Speaking at Life Underwriters' Banquet at Auditorium the Commander of the Department of the Lakes Says "Blood Is Thicker than Salt Water"—Tells How English Flagship Was Ready for Action When Trouble Threatened Dewey's Fleet.

"If there could have been any possible doubt as to sympathy at the bombardment of Manila," said General T. M. Anderson at the Life Underwriters' banquet at the Auditorium Hotel last evening, "it was removed when on the day of bombardment the English flagship, with steam up and decks cleared, took up a position that would have enabled it to slip in between our squadron and the German. I do not thing there was occasion for apprehension, yet it was pleasant to see that blood was thicker than salt water."

General Anderson, who commands the Department of the Lakes, was responding to the toast "The White Man's Burden," and the banquet was in celebration of Bunker Hill day. Continuing, the General said:

"Our hesitation as to expansion," he said, "is a confirmation of the saying that words are things. The expression 'entangling alliances' has long hampered our foreign policy, yet alliances need not be entangling, and if we may credit our own history we owe our Independence largely to a foreign alliance.

"I wish to say that there was at least a friendly understanding in Manila Bay which gave us great satisfaction. When we gave notice of our intention to attack Manila last August the British and Japanese squadrons came down to Cavite, and as they passed through our fleet played our national airs, and their seamen and ours manned the masts and cheered like mad.

"I see Mr. Whitelaw Reed has said in a recent speech that our conflict with the Filipinos is the result of our hesitation and delay. This is true, yet the administration had to wait for the conclusion of a treaty with Spain. After that, it was unfortunate that we were not permitted to bring them at once to terms.

"Whether trade follows the flag or the flag follows trade, we must have trading points for our commerce. Faint heart never wins anything. The German, Swiss, and English commercial houses have branch houses in all the leading cities of the Philippines."

After General Anderson had finished Dr. Noble, one of the guests at the banquet, asked him what he meant by saying it was unfortunate the army was not permitted to bring the Philippines to terms immediately after the treaty with Spain was signed. General Anderson replied that the Filipinos should have been taught a lesson before they had time to go on with their building of trenches and raising of opposition to American rule.

Bishop Samuel Fallows was the first speaker on the program. His subject was "American Patriotism," and he said there was to be an imperialism of American ideas never dreamed of before. Professor Mathews of the University of Chicago, who followed with "American Spirit," said no great state could live alone.

Congressman Boutell spoke on the "Responsibilities of Power." After speaking of the responsibilities of the government he spoke of the sweatshop evils and the poverty of some industrial settlements.

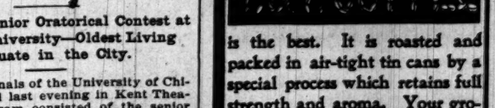
Charles B. Soule followed Mr. Boutell with an original poem entitled "From Bunker Hill to the Philippines."

JONES INDORSES HAVEMEYER.

Toledo Mayor in Signed Statement Says Free Trade Is the Ideal Condition.

Toledo, O., June 16.—Mayor Jones today gave out a signed statement in which he agrees with H. O. Havemeyer that the trusts are aided by the tariff. He maintains that free trade is the perfect condition for this country. In this connection he opposes patents and all special privileges.

FOR HOT COFFEE in the morning, or for ICED COFFEE any time during the day



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Packed only by Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., CHICAGO, ILLS.

In 1-lb. and 2-lb. sealed tin cans. See that the seal is unbroken.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

On your vacation you will find FIG RYE a worthy companion. If you omitted it in packing your satchel, send us $1.00 and we will send you a full size bottle, express charges prepaid.
FIG RYE is sold by druggists generally, $1 for full size bottle.

F. MADLENER,
Distiller of Pine Rye Whisky. Established 1853.
CHICAGO, ILL.

DENVER
Great Rock Island Route
Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

When You Don't Know What Ails You.

If you don't know what ails you, take Beecham's Pills. They are harmless, and will at least relieve your pain. While Beecham's Pills are not a panacea, they have a widespread reputation of being a cure for many common ills of men and women. They keep your stomach and bowels in the condition nature intended them to be. They are the foremost foe of constipation, and following in their train come bright eyes, a clear head, an active brain, and greater possibilities for success. They cost 10c and 25c, but they are proverbially worth a guinea a box.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE
We Have on Hand a Good Stock of the Leading Sizes of
WIRE CLOTH, SCREEN DOORS POULTRY NETTING AND WINDOW SCREENS.
WELLS & NELLEGAR CO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the trustees of the Lincoln Monument, at the office of the architect, 208 South Sixth street, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, for taking down and reconstructing the Lincoln Monument, near Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock m., June 20, 1899, in accordance with plans and specifications therefor made by Samuel A. Bullard, architect.

Plans may be seen at the office of the architect, 208 South Sixth street, Springfield, Illinois.

Proposals will be accompanied with a certified check for 2,500 dollars conditioned that the bidder will, if contract be awarded him, enter into contract with an approved bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned on the faithful performance of the contract.

Payments will be made monthly on the estimates of the architect for 85 per cent of the amount of labor performed and materials delivered on the ground.

The right is reserved by the board to reject any or all proposals.

Springfield, Illinois, June 15, 1899.
SAMUEL A. BULLARD, Architect.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Fort Riley, Kthas. Allen, Y't., May 29, 1899.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock m., June 19, 1899, and then opened for the construction, plumbing, painting, and grading here, of one two company barrack, two double set officers' quarters, one subsistence storehouse, two cavalry stables, and one stable guardhouse. Information furnished on application. Right reserved to accept or reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for ——," addressed to Capt. J. W. Heard, Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY CLOTHING, EQUIPAGE, etc.—Chief Quartermasters' Office, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1899.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., June 20, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering, either at Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston Depots, clothing, equipage, and materials, a list of which was published in this newspaper June 6 and 7, and which, with full information, may be obtained on application to CAPTAIN CHAS. D. PALMER, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols.

DIPLOMAS FOR ART WORK

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES HELD AT THE INSTITUTE.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews Delivers the Address to an Audience Which Crowds Fullerton Memorial Hall—D. K. Pearsons Promises Financial Aid if Others Will Help—Froebel Training School Graduates—Eighth Grade Class at Chicago Normal.

The Art Institute of Chicago closed its school year yesterday with the graduation of a class of thirty-five young men and women, being the twentieth class to receive diplomas from that institution. The commencement exercises were held in Fullerton Memorial Hall, which was filled to its capacity long before President Charles L. Hutchinson introduced Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, who delivered the address on "Art and Character." One of the pleasant incidents of the day was Dr. D. K. Pearsons' statement that he would contribute to the financial improvement of the institute if others could be brought to do the same.

Honorable mention was made of the following:

Designing class—First year (book covers), Miss Eleanor d'Arcy Gaw and Mrs. J. L. Dennett; second year (wall paper), Miss Bessie McNeal; third year (interior of library), Miss Lila Wells; evening class, Miss Florence Lamb.

Academic department—Miss Edna Hughes and Miss Emma J. Hosken.

Architectural department—Two-year course, Arthur Mackie.

Dr. Andrews' Address.

Dr. Andrews in his address said:

"Character is a mode, not of matter, but of mind. It is a mark of the spirit, of the inner life, which the physical eye cannot see or the physical ear hear. It has no color; it assumes no outward form; it emits no tone. How can beauty attach to it? How can art come into connection with it? Three questions in particular are on the list touching its nature which are worthy of explicit mention.

"The first is: Are the several varieties of beauty at bottom one and the same thing, or are the varieties when fully apprehended so many different kinds of beauty? When we speak of beauty in color, is it simply a new manifestation of the same thing which greets us in a charming sound; or is each of these qualities something to be called beauty, one as much a fundamental nature as the other, the unity between them effected only by the name?

"There is a second: Whether beauty is of just one kind, with varieties, or of many different kinds? We want to know with which variety, or with which kind, as the case may be, the primacy belongs. Was color, as of the rainbow, the first thing to be hailed as beautiful, and did men come to view curves and sweet sounds as beautiful because of some resemblance or analogy conceived to exist between them and the rainbow; or was the reverse or some other the order of precedence?

"Still deeper is the third problem: Is beauty, in the last essence of it, external or internal, subjective or objective, modification of spirit or modification of matter?

"Beginning with Plato, the tendency of the deepest thinkers of our race has been a conclusion somewhat as follows: That beauty, ultimately considered, is just one thing, and not several; that at last analysis it is spiritual in nature, thing of the mind, not thing of matter; that the original of it, to which the name fundamentally belongs, is that beauty of character, of spirit, to which reference has just been made, and that men name certain material objects beautiful because originally, as to the finest and best developed natures still, those objects awoke in souls sentiments akin to the sentiment which proceeds from the vision of spiritual beauty itself."

Director French's Review.

In his review of the work of the last year Director W. M. R. French said the enrollment of students had been nearly 1,800, but that there had been an increase in the average daily attendance, notably in the regular day school of academic practice, of about 8½ per cent. He expressed the hope that liberal friends of the institute would make the erection of additional schoolrooms at the rear of the building possible, as some of the classrooms would be darkened by the new Ryerson Library.

Froebel Training Graduates.

Forty-eight young women received diplomas from the Chicago Froebel Association Training School for Kindergartners in the afternoon. The exercises were held in the gymnasium of Hull House. Mrs. Alice H. Putnam presided. Miss Jane Addams and Colonel Francis W. Parker made brief addresses. Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, President of the association, made a few remarks.

Normal Commencement Exercises.

Commencement exercises of the eighth grade class of the Chicago Normal School, Sixty-eighth street and Stewart avenue, were held in the Assembly Hall of the school in the morning. Thirty-six graduates were presented with diplomas by Dr. W. M. Giffin. Colonel F. W. Parker, former principal of the school, made the closing address.

MANY CHICAGOANS WIN PRIZES.

Commencement Exercises Are Held at St. John's Military Academy, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of St. John's Military Academy were held this afternoon. More than 1,500 visitors from Chicago and other places were present. There were thirty graduates. The commencement address was delivered by Professor J. C. Freeman of Wisconsin University. Among the orations were the following:

"General Garcia," by J. C. Culver.
"The Czar's Peace Proposal," by R. A. Connor.
"Locomotion," by W. O. Emerson.
"Dangers of Imperialism," by O. H. Robinson.
"Expansion," by J. F. Sawyer.
"Shall We Expand?" by Charles Levinger.
"The Young Man and Politics," by E. B. Manwaring.

President Smythe then conferred the following medals and prizes:

Delafield medal, most worthy cadet—K. C. Teswulde of Sheboygan, 1899.
Eley medal for Latin—G. Chamberlain, Chicago, 1900.
Schuschardt medal for German—G. Chamberlain, Chicago, 1900.
Wenner medal for Spanish—William Sanderson, Wauwatosa.
Ewer medal, geometry—S. A. Baker, Chicago, 1899.
Bishop Kemper medal for algebra—G. C. Culver, Eau Claire, 1899.
Armitage medal for arithmetic—Fred Pierce, Milwaukee, 1901.
Fitts medal for physics—W. J. Pratt, Des Moines, 1899.
Directors' medal, commercial studies—T. Fisher, Kenosha, 1899.
De Koven medal, United States history—S. Crane, Chicago, 1902.
Knight medal for physiology—Edward Seaborne, Delafield.
Bloodgood medal for best athlete—A. W. Mucklestone, Waukesha.
Levy medal for best junior athlete—Hugh McConnell, Chicago, 1902.
Precentors' medal—Henry Kuntz, Delafield.
Greek prize, $10—W. J. Pratt, Des Moines, 1899.
Mathematical prize, $10—A. W. Fitch, St. Ignace, Mich.
English composition, $10—Fred Pierce, Milwaukee.
English grammar, $10—H. Pulver, Chicago.
Bookkeeping, $10—A. W. Smythe, Lawrence, Mass.
Botany—G. L. Chamberlain, Chicago.
English history—F. Newell.
Ancient history—G. G. Rosensturek, Wausau, Wis.
Geography—Walter Bauman.

MONMOUTH'S BIG ENDOWMENT.

Funds of College Increased $100,000 by Compliance with Terms of the James Law Donation.

Monmouth, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The endowment fund of Monmouth College is to be increased to the extent of $100,000 through the liberality of its friends. Last fall Miss Ina Law Robertson of Chicago, representing James Law of Shushan, N. Y., and his sister, offered the college $50,000 on condition that an equal amount should be raised by June 18 of this year. The offer was accepted, and today it was announced that the conditions had been complied with. The addition to the endowment will be a great thing for the college. The Law donation will be used to maintain additional professorships of literature and history. The direction which the other $50,000 will take is not yet settled.

Degree of LL.D. for Kipling.

Montreal, Que., June 16.—[Special.]—The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Rudyard Kipling in absentia by McGill University this afternoon.

IRE OF CROATS IS AROUSED.

Illinois Steel Works Hands Indignant at Deportation of Their Compatriots—Bradsby Exonerates Officials.

The Croatians employed in the Illinois steel works are indignant at the decision of Secretary Gage that their compatriots who recently have come to this country be returned to Europe. The decision of the Secretary was that, as it was understood the men had been offered work by agents of the Illinois Steel company, they would not be allowed to remain in the country. Sawa Radakowicz, the Croatian saloonkeeper, who, it is said, was instrumental in bringing the Croatians here, denied last night the charges made against him by Immigration Inspector Bradsby, and said the men gave his saloon as their destination merely because they knew it was the Slavonic headquarters of Chicago.

Thirty-nine of the Croatians already have been returned to their homes. They all came to this country expecting work. Nine of them arrived on May 25, and thirty-nine on June 7. H. C. Bradsby, the United States Immigration Inspector, had had suspicions that the Illinois Steel company had been hiring the men through its agents, and when he found many of them immediately repaired to Radakowicz's saloon he commenced investigating. After working on the case for thirty days he succeeded in having the thirty-nine Croatians returned to their homes. The decision of Secretary Gage was based on information obtained by him.

"When I began to work on the case," Inspector Bradsby said yesterday, "it was on the supposition that the officials of the steel company through agents had promised work to these men. I am now confident the officials were not to blame. Several months ago it became necessary to employ 2,000 men as ordinary laborers and the foremen were instructed to hire them. The pay, 15 cents an hour, the hard work, and the danger connected with it made it impossible to hire men who had resided long in this country, and as a consequence the foremen were obliged to seek men from the most ignorant class of laborers.

"Through this Saloonkeeper Radakowicz they made promises of work, the company being ignorant of their designs. The Croatians' passage was paid, and they were induced to come to this country. Radakowicz himself admitted the men had been promised work. Already 200 of the men are employed in the steel works, and I have been unable to find one who has brought over his family, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen. They are all paid low wages."

OFFERS BID FOR CANAL POWER.

Diamond Match Company Representatives Make Tentative Proposal to the Drainage Board.

Clarence Buckingham, representing the directors of the Diamond Match company, and Attorney John P. Wilson appeared before the Engineering committee of the Drainage board again yesterday afternoon and submitted a tentative bid for a lease of the water power rights along the drainage canal at Joliet and Lockport. The proposition was discussed, but no decision was reached. Mr. Buckingham withdrew his bid, with the understanding it will be presented next week, giving the company's plans more in detail.

The proposition submitted was based on a maximum capacity of 20,000 horse-power, the company offering to lease the privileges and rights for a fifty-year term at $5 a year for each horse-power developed. The committee was inclined to regard the proposal with favor, though some members thought a higher rental could be secured.

The committee also received two letters asking terms for the sale of land along the channel, for manufacturing purposes. One was from the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, inquiring about a tract at Robey street and the river, where the company is erecting a new plant. The other was from the officials of Lemont, requesting figures on land near that city, which, it is said, they wish to secure, then sell it to capitalists for manufacturing plants. The propositions will be laid before the board at its next meeting.

Because the government authorities had not finished the inspection of the board's steamer Juliet, the State Canal Inspectors and their engineer did not make their intended tour of the river, postponing it for a week. The Internal Revenue and Marine department officers had not known of the arrangements to give the Canal Commissioners a ride on the Juliet.

WARD CLUBS ELECT TONIGHT.

Bosses Set Aside by Harrison Administration to Make a Struggle to Regain Power.

Ward bosses and heelers who have been pushed aside by the Harrison administration are forcing a fight to keep control over the Democratic ward clubs which will hold their annual elections tonight. Judged from the preliminary skirmishing which has been going on several days, hard battles will be fought in the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fourth Wards.

Charles S. Thornton, ex-Corporation Counsel, says he has decided not to make a fight in the Thirty-first. It appears that Stephen A. Douglas and Dr. Murry are bent on taking the Second Ward organization away from John J. McCarthy, John C. Schubert, and James McShane. "Billy" O'Brien finds he has to do battle or lose his grip on the Sixth Ward club. "Dad" McCormick is leading the faction that wants his scalp. It was reported yesterday that John J. Sloan and "Chick" Curran had patched up their differences in the Tenth. In the Seventeenth Maurice O'Connor and his "Indians" are on the war path for everything in sight. They purpose to toss every Harrison man in the organization out of it and hoist the O'Connor banner.

Vincent H. Perkins and James A. Quinn, it is said, have entered into a mutual agreement that there is nothing for them to fight about in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

New men, loyal to the Mayor, are wanted in the Twenty-third and in the Twenty-eighth Wards, but the old crowd will not give up without a struggle.

The County Democracy is working to make its annual picnic at Burlington Park next Saturday a bigger success than any previous affair of the kind. At the meeting last night those having the arrangements in charge reported that 15,000 tickets had been put out and would all be sold. It is expected the picnic will develop new political leaders from several wards.

DENEEN AFTER THE JUSTICES.

State's Attorney Will Prosecute Them if Baxter Testimony Is Found to Be True.

Country justices who have been accused during the Baxter investigation of irregular practices and lawyers who have figured before the committee are to be prosecuted by State's Attorney Deneen if investigation shows facts warranting such action.

Mr. Deneen has brought about the indictment of Justice Bowman and his constable, Bollam, and he says similar action will be taken in other cases if there is good ground. Justice Bowman was indicted a year ago. A technical error in the indictment was corrected by the May grand jury. Justice Bowman is alleged to have acted illegally in trying and giving judgment of $50 in the case of Mrs. Anna Bird against her brother, William Monaghan.

Mr. Deneen will bring quo warranto proceedings before Judge Chytraus to compel Justice Moritz Kaufman of Lake View to cease acting as a justice of the peace. Justice Kaufman failed of reappointment, and his dockets and records were taken from him and delivered to Justice Bonnefoi. It is said that Kaufman purchased new books, and is still doing business. Former Justices Boggs, Lyons, and Hoatling, who also missed reappointment, are interested in the outcome, and probably the case will go before the Supreme Court.

Captain Is Held Blameless.

San Francisco, Cal., June 16.—The United States Inspector of Hulls and Boilers made public today the findings in the investigation of the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer Starbuck on Feb. 27 on the coast of Nicaragua. The federal officials find that the steamship ran on an uncharted rock ten miles south of Consequina Point, Nicaragua, and four miles off shore. The Captain backed his vessel to prevent its sinking in deep water, and he, with his officers and crew, is held blameless for the ship's loss.

WOMEN LEAD IN RIOTING.

MOB OF CLEVELAND SHOPGIRLS ATTACK PASSING STREET CAR.

Disturbances as Result of Strike Continue While Peace Negotiations Are Progressing—Non-Union Men and Police Pelted with Bad Eggs and Stones—Working People Devote the Noon Hour to Stopping Traffic—Several Arrests Made.

Cleveland, O., June 16.—[Special.]—While peace negotiations were progressing today between the big Consolidated company and the strikers shopgirls and women were taking active parts in the rioting and mobbing of street cars run by non-union men. Attacks were made in various parts of the city during the afternoon and in every case the women were the more violent of the disturbers.

The second big riot of the day at the corner of Water and St. Clair streets, was inaugurated by shopgirls, who greeted a Euclid avenue car with a fusillade of stones, bottles, and other missiles from the shop windows.

A crowd of about 2,000 strike sympathizers quickly congregated and followed the car around to Superior street, and from there to Bank street, where a blockade was effected. The mob remained at the latter point for some time, and a few stones were thrown at two other Euclid avenue cars that came around the loop a few moments later.

Two more cars went around the loop at 12:30 o'clock. When between Bank and Water streets on St. Clair, they were attacked by the mob, which threw at them old shoes, drinking glasses, cobble stones, and other missiles, some of them coming from the tops of surrounding buildings. No police were present at the time, the officers guarding other points.

Cars Showered with Eggs.

The wire netting did not save the motormen from the eggs which were thrown against the screen wire netting, for they broke, spattering over their faces and clothing.

The passengers left the car at Water and St. Clair streets, glad that they had escaped with their lives. The cars ceased to run around the loop, and, after waiting an hour, the crowd dispersed. Four arrests for disorderly conduct were afterward made as a result of this riot.

A mob of 1,000 men, boys, and women blocked traffic on the Wade Park line at noon. Stones were hurled and car windows broken. It took the police an hour to restore order.

The most serious rioting occurred on the south side and was caused by an attempt of the big Consolidated to start its cars on the Jennings and Holmden avenue lines. The south side has been completely shut off since the strike. There has been a strong pressure brought to bear on the company to reëstablish its service. The company made the attempt today and failed. Trouble began when the first car came flying across the central viaduct bound for Clark avenue.

Mob Riots at Lunch Hour.

It could be seen a mile away, and it had been expected. The people who live on Clark avenue are mostly foreigners. It is a manufacturing district, and the car came in sight just at the lunch hour. The street was crowded, and when the car arrived the streets were packed.

Ten police officers were aboard and ten more were already on the scene. Some one threw a brick, and this started the trouble. Patrolman Goetz was hit on the knee. A fusillade of eggs and other missiles were hurled at the car. The police finally dispersed the mob. Then the cars went from Scranton to Holmden avenue.

Here 2,000 men, women, and children had gathered. The motorman was struck in the neck with a paving stone and volley after volley of bad eggs and stones were sent into the car. The patrolmen were completely bespattered. The conductor of the car fainted during the episode.

J. J. Coax, a conductor, and John Murphy were arrested, charged with participating in the disturbance. The switch was also plugged and the car could not proceed. The twenty policemen on the ground finally held the crowds back.

Twelve non-union men on the Clark avenue car were induced to desert.

Resumed in Afternoon.

Some one turned off the current and the car could not be moved. The mob was happy.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon rioting was resumed. A detail of police under Lieutenant Felhaber went to the corner of Clark avenue and Pearl street on a special car to take away the car which had been stopped there at noon by the mob.

Superintendent Douglass of the big Consolidated was on board the special. The crowds gathered as though by magic. Teams drove in front of the approaching special car and surrounded it. Then came the usual volleys of eggs, stones, clubs, and bricks. The police charged repeatedly and finally succeeded in fixing a rope to the blockaded car and attaching it to the special.

A man with a good deal of heroism jumped to the roof of the car to adjust the trolley. He was struck by a brick. Patrick Murphy and Henry Asher were arrested charged with creating a disturbance.

The mob was estimated at 4,000 and was one of the ugliest which has gathered during the entire strike. A number of cannon firecrackers were dropped from upper windows to the car.

Women were particularly active in the rioting.

In the midst of all the disorder peace negotiations are favorably progressing. A conference was held today between the officers of the street car men's union and the attorneys of the big Consolidated company. Those present were President Mahon of the National Street Car Men's association, President Bryan of the local association, and Business Agent Pratt. The conference lasted over an hour.

The representatives of the strikers wanted the company to agree to discharge all the new men in case a settlement was reached and the old men returned to work.

The company is willing to arbitrate all questions other than those it had previously stated it would not arbitrate.

It is claimed a settlement of the strike is near at hand as a result of the conference.

BLAZE ON CRUISER COLUMBIA.

Fire Brigade at Navy Yard Causes Flames While at Practice Drill.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—The forward deck of the cruiser Columbia, now lying at League Island navy yard, was slightly damaged this afternoon by a fire which was started in an odd way.

The fire brigade at the navy yard was being put through the weekly drill. In answer to a false hurry call the men rushed down to the pier, at which the Columbia is lying. There the sailors and marines who compose the brigade, not knowing that the alarm was sent only in as a test, began to hunt for the fire. Some one saw smoke floating up from the deck of the Columbia, and up the guard rushed to find that sparks from their engine had set fire to a section of the wooden sheathing of the deck.

What began in practice ended in earnest, and the men had a lively time for a few minutes. The cruiser's crew turned out and soon had streams playing on the fire. Word was sent to the electrical bureau and the tugs Visitor and Stokely were sent post haste down the river. Before their arrival the fire was stamped out and the danger was over.

The Columbia was the first triple screw warship in the United States navy and it holds the record for crossing the Atlantic. It steamed from Southampton to New York in July, 1895, in six day three hours and forty-nine minutes, averaging 18.41 knots an hour during the trip. During the late war it was principally on scouting duty on the New England coast.

H. WICHERT DIES SUDDENLY.

Chicago Man Stricken with Heart Disease at Pines, Spring Lake, Michigan.

Grand Haven, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Henry Wichert, a Chicago business-man, died suddenly of heart disease at Pines, on Spring Lake, today. Mr. Wichert was 51 years of age.

GIVINS BEFORE BAXTER BOARD.

President of Taxpayers' Association Criticises Methods of Levying Special Assessments.

The Baxter committee turned its searchlight on the special assessment system yesterday, with occasional flashes into the Police department to break the monotony. Robert C. Givins, President of the Taxpayers' association, characterized the method of hearing objections to assessments as a farce. Referring to the paving ordered under the new law, he said the promoters of certain improvements received a fee of $2.50 for every 1,000 feet of paving, and that the contract prices paid for both paving and sewer work in Chicago were from 30 to 50 per cent higher than those paid in other cities for the same character of work and under practically the same specifications. He said outside contractors were afraid to come here to bid on such work because of the ten-year guarantee required on paving work and the rigid specifications. The Barber Asphalt company, he said, recently had taken a contract in Saginaw for $1.54 a square yard, and had charged $3 and more for similar work in Chicago.

The Taxpayers' association, he declared, had made a vigorous fight against the present methods, and within the last sixty days had knocked out nearly 300 cases of unjust assessments. He charged that the city had hired trained witnesses at from $10 to $25 a day to show where the property-owners benefited by the improvements, and that these fees came out of the taxpayers assessed. He intimated that Judge Hodson, who had sat in the cases, leaned towards the city in these trials.

Mr. Givins Quizzes Mr. May.

John A. May, superintendent of the special assessments and attorney for the Board of Local Improvements, was called to the stand to explain the system of making special assessments and its operations, and Mr. Givins was allowed to question him along some specific matters in which he had controverted statements made by Mr. Givins. Mr. May became nettled and said he would not answer Mr. Givins further, but he relented afterwards. In the colloquy which followed the committee looked on with amusement.

City Electrician Ellicott told the committee the department lost $800 worth of copper wire last November and that earnest investigations never brought the culprit to the surface. He thought it had been taken either from the supply-house or in transit. He reported the matter to the Mayor and Controller, but not to the police. The wire was never recovered.

Commissioner McGann said the inspectors who permitted the excessive measurements in the street paving repairs in favor of Contractor McCarthy were suspended pending a settlement with McCarthy in the matter at $10,000 less than the bills called for. The inspectors were reinstated subsequently. He did not think they could have covered the amount of work certified to in the limited time allowed for the measurements.

Victims of Robbery Testify.

Fred J. Siebert, 140 Milwaukee avenue, and A. Johnson, 359 Grand avenue, both tailors, testified that their stores were robbed some months ago, and $1,000 and $700 respectively were taken in goods. Both recovered their goods, the first by paying a reward of $200 and the other of $300, and saying nothing. No prosecutions followed. In the first case an ex-convict figured; in the other a saloonkeeper. The committee sought to show the police were mixed up in the case for gain, but that was not brought out clearly. Siebert said the $200 was given to Charles Dwight, who has since died. A receipt was taken for the money, and State's Attorney Deneen has it. A Lieutenant at the North Avenue Police Station assisted Johnson in recovering his goods.

Robert J. Bulkley told how he had spread the special assessment rolls in Spaulding avenue, as a commissioner under the old law. His colleagues were Captain J. H. Farrell and Heaton Owsley, but he said he never saw them. It was shown, however, that each of the last two received a fee of $50 for the work of inspectors in this case.

The committee adjourned until Tuesday forenoon at 10 o'clock. It will devote the week to "gathering up the ends of certain matters," which the committee feels have not been thoroughly completed. Contractor John McCarthy is expected to appear before the committee next week.

ELEVEN KILLED IN COLLIERY.

Awful Explosion in a Cape Breton Coal Mine Scatters Death and Destruction.

Halifax, N. S., June 16.—According to an official account of this morning's disaster in the Caledonia mine of the Dominion Coal company, at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, there were two explosions, the first killing six men and the second five. Fire started near what is known as the deep pump, the cause being unknown.

Six men who were on their way out were overcome by an explosion of fire damp and suffocated where they fell. Three-quarters of an hour later a party of men were on their way to the scene of the fire, headed by Thomas Johnston, the underground manager, when an explosion of gas occurred, by which they were killed instantly.

The bodies of the victims, save one, were recovered by a rescue party in which was John Johnston, assistant manager of the Dominion Coal company, and a brother of one of the dead. After considerable difficulty the position of the fire was located and a body of volunteers attacked the flames with water. This work was carried on vigorously for several hours, when it was found that the extent of the fire and the difficulties of fighting it rendered efforts useless.

DOYLE, JOHN JR.
DOYLE, JOHN SR.
GRANT, ARTHUR.
JOHNSON, THOMAS, underground manager.
McAULEY, MALCOLM.
McDONALD, NEIL, of Picton.
McDONALD, ALEX.
McCORMICK, STEPHEN, of Sydney Mine.
McDOUGALL, ROY G.
SIMPSON, WILLIAM.

Missing:

Martin, Donald J.

The explosions occurred in the west pit, at a depth of three-quarters of a mile, and were caused by gas which had accumulated in the old workings. The full force of men employed in the mine at night is 150, but the night shift had just stopped work, and all but sixty had left the mine. There was scarcely an intermission between the concussions. The first was a dull boom. Then there was a rumbling noise like an earthquake, succeeded by a deafening, prolonged, and awful roar, which reverberated among the hills for miles, and the shock of which shattered glass in every direction.

FIX OHIO CONVENTION DATE.

Democrats Will Meet in Zanesville September 5 and 6—Considered a McLean Victory.

Columbus, O., June 16.—[Special.]—The Democratic State convention of Ohio will be held at Zanesville on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 5 and 6. The following will be the officers:

Temporary chairman—W. T. Mooney of Auglaize.
Secretary—Thomas Cogan of Hamilton.
Assistant Secretary—Paul McFadden of Jefferson.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. McCabe of Coshocton.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Geghan of Cuyahoga.

Every district in the State was represented at the committee meeting this afternoon when Chairman Thomas of the Seventh District called that body to order.

The result of the meeting was a signal victory for John R. McLean at every turn. He wanted the convention to go to Zanesville; he wanted the change in the rules postponed, and he wanted a late date for the convention, and he got all three.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN TIME

Of the Illinois Central's Daylight Special for St. Louis.

9:10 A. M.
9:10 P. M.

On and after Sunday, June 18, 1899, the Illinois Central's Daylight Special for St. Louis will leave Chicago daily at 9:10 a. m. instead of 11:20 a. m., arriving St. Louis 5:10 p. m. The popular night train, the Diamond Special, will continue to leave same time as at present, 9:10 p. m. daily. Through service on both trains for Springfield. Tickets and full particulars at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Main 99.

PLAIN TALK BY PINGREE.

CHARGES MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE WITH BAD PARTY FAITH.

Says Efforts Were Made to Appropriate Money Out of All Proportion with State's Resources—Vetoes Sugar Bounty Bill and Pan-American Exposition Fund—Strong Anti-Trust Bill Will Soon Become a Law—Indignation in the House.

Lansing, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—The reason given by Governor Pingree for vetoing the beet sugar bounty bill was the failure to place any limit to the amount a company may receive in any one year. While this is the most objectionable feature, the Governor says the bill also has his disapproval because it will result in increasing the taxes of property-owners, and this Legislature has passed no laws to equalize this burden of taxation and make corporate and other property pay its share of taxes.

The Governor says an effort seems to have been made to appropriate money out of all proportion with the present revenue of the State and to stifle all measures framed to make tax dodgers who either controlled or obstructed legislation bear their share of increased expenses.

Attention is called to the failure of the railroad, copper, and iron tax bills, the Michigan Central repeal bill, and the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to overcome objections to the Atkinson law, and the bill reducing the tax rate of express companies.

The declaration is made that the final result of the legislation on the tax question is an actual reduction of taxes on corporate property.

"The Republican party in convention," concludes the Governor, "by its platform unanimously pledged itself to reforms in taxation, and the people indorsed the reforms, not one of which has been fulfilled. Such violations of faith are at times as dangerous to parties as to individuals."

Kills Pan-American Fund.

This message was quickly followed with another vetoing the bill appropriating $40,000 for an exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. The reasons are substantially the same. The Governor also says that if the Legislature cannot afford to pay Michigan's volunteer soldiers at least $1 per day it certainly should not tax the soldiers' modest homes for the purpose of raising a fund to enable tax dodgers to exhibit their wares in a neighboring State.

When the sugar bounty veto message was read Speaker Adams said that some portions of it were impertinent, being reflections upon the Legislature, and were it not so late in the session he would order the message returned, but said that he would now entertain a motion to spread on the journal such portions of it as properly pertained to the subject, eliminating the alleged impertinent portions.

Mr. Chamberlain moved to print an expurgated copy of the message, and made an indignant speech, in which he referred to the "mob" which dictates the Governor's state papers. He declared that if the tax bills advocated by the Governor were passed not a mining or manufacturing company in the State could continue doing business a week.

Mr. Scully, Democrat, replied to Mr. Chamberlain, saying: "God pity the people if he (Chamberlain) were the only person to stand between them and the corporations."

He also scored Speaker Adams for objecting to the Governor's alleged reflections on the Legislature and permitting Mr. Chamberlain to insult the Governor. Mr. Chamberlain finally withdrew his motion and the entire message was read.

Try to Save Sugar Bill.

The vetoed bill was tabled, and the Ways and Means committee at once reported out a substitute which made the bounty one-half cent a pound, limited companies to $25,000 a year, and made the bounty end Jan. 1, 1901.

This was sent to the Senate, which amended it so as to extend the bounty to 1904, but the Senate message failed to reach the House until after that body had finally adjourned, and the bill failed to become a law.

This leaves Michigan with the law of 1897, which provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent a pound for seven years, but with no appropriation from which such bounty can be paid. It is asserted that the manufacturers will have claims against the State for bounty earned under this law and that these claims will be enforced in the courts. The State authorities are so confident that the bounty law is constitutional as recently held by Attorney General Oren that they are not worrying any over this threatened litigation.

No attempt was made to pass the Pan-American bill over the veto, and it is dead.

Strong Anti-Trust Bill.

The anti-trust bill passed by both Houses, and which will be signed by Governor Pingree, defines a trust as "a combination of capital, skill, or arts by two or more persons, firms, partnerships, corporations, or associations of persons, or of any two or more of them for either, any, or all of the following purposes:

To create or carry out restrictions in trade or commerce; to limit or reduce the production, or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or any commodity; to prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transportation, sale, or purchase of merchandise, produce, or any commodity; to fix at any standard or figure, whereby its price to the public or consumer shall in any manner be controlled or established, any article or commodity of merchandise, produce, or commerce intended for sale, barter, use, or consumption in this State.

The law provides that for a violation of any of its provisions by any corporation or association the Attorney General shall institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter, rights, franchises, or privileges of the offender and for the dissolution of the same under the general laws of the State.

Every foreign corporation violating the provisions of the law is to be absolutely prohibited from doing business in Michigan. Violations are declared to be conspiracies against trade, and any person taking part therein is to be punished by a fine of from $50 to $5,000 or imprisonment for from six months to one year, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day's violation of this provision shall constitute a separate offense.

In prosecutions it shall simply be sufficient to prove that a trust or combination as defined in the law exists and that the defendant belonged to or acted in connection with it, without proving all the members belonged to it, or proving or producing any articles of agreement on which it may have been based.

In addition any person who shall be injured in his business or property by violations of the act shall be entitled to recover twice the damages sustained.

GOV. TANNER MAY BE PRESENT.

If in the State He Will Attend the Picnic of the German Veterans' Society.

Springfield, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—A committee representing the German Veterans' society of Chicago called upon Governor Tanner today and invited him to attend the reunion on Aug. 15 and 16 in Chicago. The society is composed of Germans who have served in the German army. Governor Tanner said tonight that the society was composed of the high class of citizens, in fact, the best citizens of Chicago and of our State, and he had promised to be with them at their picnic on Sunday and to speak to them on Monday provided he was in the State at the time, and if it was impossible for him to be there he would ask Lieutenant Governor Northcott to represent him on that occasion.

WARNING TO MEAT PACKERS.

Consul General Winslow at Stockholm Reports That Trichinosis Has Been Found in American Pork.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—A note of warning to American meat packers is sounded by United States Consul General Winslow at Stockholm in a report to the State department upon meat inspection at that place. He says trichinosis has been found in one piece of American pork and in twenty-four carcasses of Swedish port. Stockholm is a good market, he says, for American meat, but it will be spoiled by careless packing.

OPPENHEIMER AMES' OLD NAME

Former Winnetka Justice Says His Cognomen Was Legally Cut Off Eight Years Ago.

Howard Ames, who was formerly justice of the peace at Winnetka, dropped legally the cognomen Oppenheimer in New York a few years ago. This fact was brought out during the cross-examination of Ames by Attorney G. W. Plummer, who asked:

"How long has your name been Howard Ames?"

"That has always been a part of my name," answered Mr. Ames.

"What was your name before it was changed?" continued Attorney Plummer.

"Howard Ames Oppenheimer, but it was legally changed in 1891 in New York to Howard Ames, and under that name I have always been known in Chicago," replied Mr. Ames.

Attorney Plummer then asked the defendant if at the time his name was changed he had undergone a surgical operation to change the shape of his nose to correspond with the change of his name from the surname Oppenheimer. Mr. Ames said an operation had been performed, but asserted it was made necessary by a fall which he had.

The case on trial was that of Joseph S. Meyer against Ames and others for alleged damage to his reputation through his arrest on a warrant sworn out before Ames, on which he was taken to Winnetka, while by means of replevin suits, also before Ames, the Weber Jewelry company was enabled to take safes out of its quarters in the Garden City Block, of which Meyer was agent. E. M. Rosenkrans was Vice President of the jewelry company. Judge Dunne gave judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $2,000.

Mr. Ames has an office in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and two years ago was police magistrate for the Village of Winnetka.

STATE WILL APPEAL GAME CASE

New Trial Asked of Charges Against H. C. Merritt of Kewanee, Accused of Shipping Partridges Illegally.

The State will take an appeal in the case of Henry C. Merritt of Kewanee, who was accused of shipping 2,000 partridges from the State. State Game Commissioner H. W. Loveday said last night the decision in the case was due to the instruction the court gave the jury.

"I talked with several of the jurors after the trial," he said, "and found the jury based the whole case on the instructions. Judge Ramsey told the jurors if it was proved the game had been sold in Kewanee they should find a verdict of not guilty. The State game laws, however, make it criminal to ship the game out of the State, and this the Game Commissioners proved had been done by Merritt. We will ask for a new trial, and if necessary will carry the case to the Appellate and the Supreme Court. We have no doubt we will receive a favorable verdict if we are given a fair trial."

The case against Merritt dates from Jan. 28, 1898. He was accused of having shipped game out of the State of Illinois contrary to the game laws.

RELIEF FOR STORM SUFFERERS

More than $13,000 Sent to New Richmond, Wis.—Herman (Neb.) Victims Provided For.

Hudson, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The Omaha relief train, made up of 650 workmen from Hudson, returned from New Richmond after an effective day's work. Four bodies were found, bringing the official number of deaths up to 106. All the débris is carried away and a thorough clearing up is made. The Northern Pacific railway will send a working crew tomorrow of 350 men. The relief fund is assuming fine proportions, more than $13,000 having been deposited to the credit of the committee in this city. Remittances have been received from every part of the country. Immediate distress has been relieved and the city will soon make a determined effort to rebuild. Lunch stands have made their appearance and thousands of visitors are patronizing them.

Omaha, Neb., June 16.—The last two victims of the Herman cyclone, J. E. Hawkins and Postmaster W. S. Richards, were buried today, the former at Omaha and the latter at Blair. The injured will probably recover. Governor Poynter today ordered fifty tents sent to Herman and issued an appeal for aid. Blair and Tekamah are caring for the wounded and contributing liberally, while several thousand dollars has been raised in Omaha. The work of rebuilding has begun. It is estimated that $75,000 is needed at once.

ROB CAR IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Three Masked Men Hold Up South-Bound Train and Rifle Express and Mail Coach.

Mena, Ark., June 16.—Early this morning the south-bound passenger train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway was held up by three masked men at a curve, about a mile south of Shady, I. T. The robbers ran the cars down the track a couple of miles, and went through the express and mail cars.

The express company will not give out the amount of its loss.

BENJAMIN I. WHEELER CHOSEN.

Regents of California University Elect Cornell Man President at $10,000 Salary.

San Francisco, Cal., June 16.—The Board of Regents of the University of California today selected Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell as the President of the university to succeed Martin Kellogg, resigned. The salary of the President was fixed at $10,000. It was decided to charge all students a registration fee of $20 for the next school year.

Queen Quality SHOES

A shoe for women of good taste, embodying style, quality and expert workmanship; shoes that look well on the feet and give satisfaction. They come in black and tan, 12 styles, and afford women who are accustomed to pay $4 and $5 for their footwear an opportunity to buy equal value at a money-saving figure.

Shoes—3.00 Oxfords—2.50

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45, 47 and 49 Randolph St., between State and Wabash-av., east of the Masonic Temple.

A Box of Good Cigars tucked under your arm when you go home to-day will give you about as comfortable a feeling as anything we can suggest.

If you want clear Havana—a rich, aromatic, luxurious smoke—select one of these sizes of *Corina:*

Corina Clear Havana Cigars.

Concha Fina Extra, 4½ inches, 50 in box, per box $3.50
Perfecto Especial, 5 inches, 25 in box, per box 3.00
Regalia Especial, 4¼ inches, 50 in box, per box 6.00

We pay especial attention to selecting nice colors, and you are sure to be satisfied with every box of cigars you get here.

Specials.

George W. Childs, per box of 50 .. $1.65
Winner Stogies, per box of 100 .. .98
C. C. C. Tobies, per box of 100 .. .95
Durham Tobacco, per lb .... .45

Convenient location to get your daily supply of smokables, 45, 47 and 49 Randolph-st., between State and Wabash-av., east of the Masonic Temple.

If you cannot call, telephone and we will select a nice box and send you. Telephone Central 242.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
Agents wanted.

"A Lady of Quality" will enjoy a Philox Fruit Fizz made with

Philox Fruit Gin

better than any other summer drink.

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CAVANAGH & CO.,
273 E. Kinzie St., Chicago.

They Are Going To California!

The National Educational Association, and the general public as well, at the time of the great convention at Los Angeles in July.

The round-trip rate will be a one-way fare plus two dollars.

Liberal stop-overs and choice of return routes to those who go by the Santa Fe Route.

This route is the coolest, most replete with interest for the educated traveler, and 24 to 36 hours shorter than any other.

Send for particulars.

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Paint-guaranties are nearly all alike, except Devoe.

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We authorize him to do what is right at our expense; you win in any case.

Dealers sell Devoe paint: or write Devoe, Chicago.

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Falling hair, baldness, premature grayness, scales, scurf, dandruff, irritation, itching, and all affections of the hair and scalp speedily overcome and its color and lustre restored. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Call or write John H. Woodbury, 163 State-st., corner Monroe.

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Hair Tonic and Scalp Cleaner are unequaled for cleansing, purifying, and keeping the Hair and Scalp in a healthy, natural state. Sold everywhere.

SEE TWO SIDES OF TRUSTS

WITNESSES BEFORE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION DIFFER.

Sugar Refiner Post Tells His Views from a Refiner's Standpoint—P. E. Dowe, a Commercial Traveler, Presents List of Men Thrown Out of Employment by Big Combinations — Trust Inquiry to Be Followed by Agricultural Investigation.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The Industrial commission began its session today by the examination of James H. Post of Brooklyn, a representative of the Mollenhauer Sugar company and the National Sugar company of New York. Mr. Post, referring to a list of sugar prices covering the last nine years, showed that the margin between raw and refined sugar had fluctuated with the revision of the tariff and the entrance of competing companies in the field.

The standard price of refined sugar, he said, was fixed daily by the American Sugar Refining company, and as a rule these prices were followed by the independent refineries.

Mr. Post said that as a general proposition he thought the American Sugar Refining company had influenced conditions for the good of the country.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Ratchford, "that it would be a good thing for the American company to be in entire control of the field?"

"No," said Mr. Post, "I think the entire control of an article of universal consumption in the hands of any one set of men would be a dangerous power."

"That is what the trust aims at," said Mr. Ratchford, "according to Mr. Havemeyer's own statement."

"The business might get into the hands of men not so broad-minded as Mr. Havemeyer," replied the witness.

Mr. Post denied that either the National or the Mullenhauer company was connected in any way with the American Refining company.

Margin Necessary to Profit.

At the present price of raw sugar the margin between raw and refined was 63 cents per hundred pounds before the refiner began to realize a profit. Mr. Post said that in past years refineries have used Cuban cane sugar almost altogether, but since the great reduction in the Cuban output they had been forced to rely largely on European beet sugar, principally German and Austrian. The European refined sugar was cheaper to produce than the American, but not of so good a quality.

Of imported raw sugar, the American refiners had obtained large quantities from the Philippines. Regarding the effect of the sugar trust on the price of raw sugar, witness said he thought the presence of one great buyer in the field had tended to keep down the prices, but he did not think the trust could keep down the price more than 1-16 of a cent a pound, and that for only a portion of each season.

On inquiry as to the affidavit plan of selling to wholesale grocers, the witness said that it had recently been abandoned. The result was in many places grocers were cutting the price of sugar and selling it at a loss. Mr. Post said he was sorry for the grocers, but it was a matter of little interest to the refiner. The refiners allowed the grocers a profit of 3-16 of a cent a pound, which was as little as they could afford to handle it for.

Free sugar from Cuba, the witness said, would wipe out American raw sugar, both beet and cane, in the next five years.

Travelers Out of Employment.

During the afternoon the commission heard a statement from P. E. Dowe of New York, President of the Commercial Travelers' National league. Mr. Dowe said the opinion of the commercial men at large was that the trusts were a menace to the community. He estimated the traveling salesmen in the United States at 350,000, saying that the census figures of 60,000 were grossly incorrect. The formation of trusts and combinations was throwing a large number of these men out of employment.

In giving specific instances he said:

"The National Enameling and Stamping company, which depends for its raw material upon the American Tinplate company, has thrown a great many people out of employment, and those retained have had their salaries reduced.

"The great tobacco combines threw out about 3,000 salesmen; the Continental Tobacco company telegraphed the discharge of 350 in one day. The baking powder trust has dispensed with all excepting half a dozen men. I know of two salesmen discharged by the trust who were formerly in the employ of the Cleveland Baking Powder company, one receiving a salary of $5000 a year, the other $4,500. Their routes, with those of other discharged salesmen, are covered by one agent at $18 a week.

"The bicycle trust will throw out 600 salesmen gradually, and will cut down agencies in every city. The chair trust will affect immediately more than 500 salesmen by cutting them out of the line.

One man writes me the Union Bag and Paper company has thrown out of employment hundreds of salesmen.

Reduction in Salaries.

"The number of salesmen out of work because of the United States Rubber company is 300; the salesmen retained have been reduced to a salary averaging, so I am informed, $1,300 a year.

"The American Tinplate company cut off about 90 out of every 100 salesmen. American Steel and Rod company, so I have been told, discharged 300 commercial travelers in one day. In giving these estimates I am not considering the office force thrown out through trusts.

"Sugar and coffee monopolies have thrown out 1,000 salesmen; average reduction in salary of those retained, $1,000 a year. Twenty-five per cent only of the old force being retained in house position.

"The Standard Oil company employs fewer salesmen than any other concern in the mercantile world of one-half its capital."

Prices Raised by Trusts.

Mr. Dowe said that the trust combinations had raised the prices of the commodities they controlled from 5 to 100 per cent in almost every instance except coffee and sugar. In these they were still fighting for control of the field. He said his figures in this line were absolutely correct, being from reliable commercial acquaintances.

The examples he gave were:

Iron pipe, over 100 per cent; tinware and enameled ware, about 33 per cent; brass goods, 60 per cent; chair trust, just formed, will advance prices 30 per cent; rubber overshoes (United States Rubber company) advanced prices 14 per cent on May 1; American Tinplate company advanced prices something like 30 per cent; newspaper, ¼ to ½ cent a pound, and a further advance in prospect; bookpapers, 5 and 10 per cent; an advance is expected in writing paper; in common soap, 25 cents to 50 cents a box; flint glass bottles will be advanced 10 per cent or more; jobbers and manufacturers of clocks have advanced the wholesale prices on account of the advance of metals 30 per cent; all metal goods have been advanced; brass pins, 25 per cent; pipes and brushes, 12½ per cent; combs, 7½ per cent; ribbons, 10 per cent; school furniture has gone up as well as paper bags and wrapping paper.

Warned Not to Testify.

This witness concluded by saying that before leaving New York he had been warned by an acquaintance—a lawyer indirectly connected with some of the trusts—that he was doing a dangerous thing in speaking before the commission, as he was liable to "be crushed like a caterpillar."

The commission tomorrow will hear M. L. Lockwood of Pennsylvania, the last of the trust witnesses, and next week will take up the investigation of agricultural interests.

Freiberg Eludes the Police.

A telegram was received by Captain Colleran, Chief of Detectives, from New York yesterday, saying Frederick Freiberg, heir to the estate of Frederick Freiberg Sr., whose arrest was demanded by his brother William, a clothier, on a charge of having forged a deed conveying a house and lot in Michigan avenue to himself, had eluded the police and boarded a vessel at Hoboken for Holland.

Spain Buys Wheat in America.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Spain bought 7,000 tons of wheat from the United States last March, more than from any other country, according to the report to the State department of Consular Agent Mertens at Valencia.

Schlitz Extra Pale Lager—the guarantee of the Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. convinces you of its purity. A trial will convince you of its superior excellence.

SHIRAS SMILES AT HAVEMEYER.

Supreme Court Justice Will Not Criticise the Sugar Man, but Thinks Him Illogical.

Associate Justice George Shiras Jr. of the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. Shiras were registered at the Palmer House yesterday. They were en route to Marquette, Mich., where for thirty-five consecutive years they have passed the summer months. The Justice, however, spends much of his time angling for trout along streams on the north shore of Lake Superior.

When his attention was called to the recent statement of Henry O. Havemeyer before the Industrial commission at Washington to the effect the protective tariff system was mainly responsible for the formation of trusts in this country he said:

"That is a subject which I do not feel I can with propriety discuss; still, I think the opinion will prevail among many people that Mr. Havemeyer's apparent animus toward the tariff system arises from his having been unable to get that degree of protection for sugar which he desires. Despite this lack of protection, however, his trust seems to be a well developed affair. While I have no desire to criticise his statement, it strikes me as hardly being a logical one."

Justice Shiras seemed much interested in the reported suggestion of a Russian General for the rehabilitation of the Kingdom of Poland.

"If the report is well founded," he said, "it constitutes one of the most striking incidents of history. Much of the sentiment which would naturally be aroused by such an act would be lost, of course, because it is suggested by reasons of political expediency alone and not from the recognition of injustice done, but in any event it would, so far as results actually go, constitute a reparation. Still, I do not look to see it accomplished. Russia may possibly be willing to surrender the territory it acquired from the partition, but I question if Austria and Germany will. And even if they did, it is clear that no state could be established which would constitute a restoration of the old Kingdom of Poland. That would be impossible in everything except territorial lines.

"I can't say I have looked to see tangible results come from the peace conference at The Hague, but if nothing comes in this way I am sure much good will result from the fact of the great nations of the world getting together and seriously considering means for substituting arbitration as a method for settling international differences.

"This country is certainly face to face with a most disagreeable problem in the Philippines, but I fail to see what other course we could possibly pursue than the present one. A discouraging feature in this connection, and also in a lesser degree with reference to Cuba, is the inability of those peoples to appreciate what we are trying to do for them. Their environments under Spanish rule are doubtless responsible, and the problem will have to be solved by the process of education."

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana was at the Auditorium Annex. He has been abroad for several months for his health, he said, and has had nothing to do with any copper trust deals.

"I am inclined to think Mr. Bryan will again be the nominee of the Democratic party," he said, "although I found a strong sentiment in the East for ex-Senator Gorman. If Gorman enters the race he will command a strong following. He is a wonderfully well equipped man."

Congressman Vespasian Warner of Clinton was at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday. Congressman Cannon was also in the city, stopping as usual at the Union League club.

"The more men of the Havemeyer type who attack the Republican policy of protection the better it is for the party," said Congressman Warner. "Havemeyer is simply sore because his trust did not get what it wanted, and he is now trying to get even."

Congressman Cannon said Havemeyer's attitude was a tribute to the position of the Republican party.

PLAN A WHISKY COMBINE

SCHEME TO TAKE IN ALL INDEPENDENT KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES.

Promoter Joseph Wolff, Who Is Said to Represent Several Eastern Capitalists, Avers the Deal Has Good Prospects of Going Through—Views of a Manufacturer—A. E. Stilwell Talks of His Company—Local Merchants Discredit Clothing Trust Report.

A scheme to form another big whisky combine, taking in all the independent distilleries of Kentucky not embraced in the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse company, is said to be in a fair way of being brought to a successful conclusion. A Chicago man, Joseph Wolff, a whisky dealer and broker, is the promoter. He is said to be the representative of several large Eastern capitalists. He has had the matter in hand for about a month, during which he has made several visits to Kentucky in its interest.

He returned to Chicago yesterday morning after a visit of several days at Louisville, where the report gained circulation that his purpose was to organize the independent distilleries. Mr. Wolff admitted last night this was the purpose of his visit, and while not disposed to discuss the details of the project, said there were excellent prospects of carrying the deal through.

He intimated the deal was of an entirely independent character, but it has been said, however, it is in the interest of the combine, which has been able to bring in only 58 per cent of the capacity of the distilleries of Kentucky.

Kentucky Distiller's View.

A prominent Kentucky distiller and dealer, who was at the Auditorium Annex, but who did not wish his name used, said last night the deal was on, and, from what he had heard, was likely to go through.

"The present combine, known as the Kentucky Distillers' and Warehouse company," he said, "was completed on March 4 last. The combine has options running to July 1, but they were all closed on March 4 in order to take advantage of the passage of the Evans-Bromley bill, which increased the value of every barrel of whisky in the bonded warehouses of the United States from $3 to $8 a barrel. The amount of whisky which the combine is said to own is about 400,000 barrels, made in all the seasons from '92 up to and including that being distilled now. The impression has been that the combine cannot be made a certain success with many good brands not secured and with 42 per cent of the capacity on the outside.

"Wolff and his friends are after these brands and this capacity. I guess there is no doubt he has plenty of cash behind him to carry the deal through on a business basis."

Stilwell Talks of His Company.

A. E. Stilwell of Kansas City, who is in Chicago arranging for the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust company of Missouri, under the name of the National Trust company of Missouri, with corporate powers to do business in Illinois, said:

"It is a fact that we intend to locate offices in Chicago, in La Salle street, near the Board of Trade, for conducting a regular trust business. We do not intend to carry on a clearing-house exchange of industrial securities or trust certificates, but will treat these forms of securities like any other financial business that is intrusted to the company. We shall make the legal deposit of $200,000 at Springfield. In a week's time we expect to have matters all arranged, and will give out a public statement."

The present Missouri trust corporation has a capitalization of $1,250,000. A similar amount of capital is being subscribed in Chicago by men connected with trusts and other industrial securities, in order to advance the full capitalization to $2,500,000. John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire company is among those on the list of subscribers.

Mr. Stilwell, besides being the head of the Missouri Trust company, is the Vice President of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway system, and President of the Kansas City Suburban Belt railroad.

The large wholesale clothing manufacturing establishments in Chicago are not inclined to take seriously the $100,000,000 clothing trust reported by telegraph as forming in Baltimore. Trade reports show the promoters are not in entire harmony with even the Baltimore clothing interests they seek to join in their combine. L. B. Bane of Clement, Bane & Co. of this city said: "'The proposed trust is generally discredited by the Chicago trade as far as I am able to learn." Other large firms expressed similar opinions.

VIOLATING THE CITY SMOKE ORDINANCE.

Chimney of Reid, Murdoch & Co.'s Building. Sketched at 2:55 p. m. Wednesday from the top floor of M. L. Barrett & Co.'s Building, Lake and Franklin streets.

AGAINST NEW JERSEY TRUSTS.

Attorney General Monnett Seeks to Enjoin Them from Doing Business in Ohio.

Columbus, O., June 1.—[Special.]—Attorney General Monnett has brought suit to test the right of corporations organized under the laws of New Jersey, where but a single stock liability exists, to do business in this State with its double stock qualification.

He claims that all such corporations are in opposition to the laws of Ohio and seeks to revoke their charters. Should he be successful in his contention it would drive several hundred New Jersey concerns from the State or compel them to reorganize under Ohio laws.

The Attorney General today commenced proceedings against the Continental Tobacco company of Newark, N. J., a corporation with a capital stock of $75,000,000, of which $8,792,283 is invested in this State, with its principal Ohio offices at Middletown and Cincinnati. He asks that their charter be revoked on two grounds—first, that it is in violation of the Valentine-Stewart anti-trust law prohibiting illegal combinations of capital, and, secondly, being a New Jersey corporation, it cannot do business in Ohio because Ohio requires a double stock liability in all corporations, and that to permit the company to do business here would be in violation of section 3, article 13, of the State constitution.

White Still After Dresser.

Martin White, Chief of Police in Omaha, filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday asking the court to appoint a receiver and order an accounting in the partnership which he alleges exists by virtue of a contract between himself and Paul Dresser, the song writer. A suit for damages was commenced on the same ground by White against Dresser a month ago.

Schrage Case Ready for the Jury.

"Sleepy" Burke repeated his story of last week when called to the stand yesterday for cross-examination in the second trial of "Red Chris" Strook, accused of being one of the Schrage bond robbers. Some of his testimony was heard and the State rested. The case will go to the jury today.

Boys Arrested in Art Institute.

Three boys were arrested in one of the rooms at the Art Institute last night on charges of stealing various small articles from classrooms. They say their names are Arthur Bernhardt, Kurt Glenk, and Reinhold Schock.

PRESIDENT LEAVES CAPITAL.

National Executive and Party Depart for Holyoke and Other Massachusetts Points.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—President McKinley and party left here on a special train at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for Holyoke, Northampton, and other points in Massachusetts. The party comprised President and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse of San Francisco, relatives of the President; Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Allen; George M. B. Cortelyou, acting secretary to the President; George Barnes and Rudolph Forster of the White House executive staff; Dr. P. M. Rixey, U. S. N., the President's physician; Miss Ida Barber of Canton, O.; and Miss Sarah Duncan, also of Ohio, who have been the guests of Mrs. McKinley. A party of officials, including Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, and Adjutant General Corbin, were at the Pennsylvania depot to see the President off. The train was made up of four Pullman coaches, comprising the private car Cleopatra, the dining car Lafayette, and the compartment cars Patagonia and Atlantic. The President and Mrs. McKinley occupy the Cleopatra, the rear coach. The train will go over the Albany route and is scheduled to reach Holyoke at 10:30 tomorrow morning, and will leave Adams, Mass., the last point in the itinerary, by June 28, returning direct to Washington.

Baby photographs—extra finish, 15 in 3 styles, $3. Stevens, studio McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Nothing is more desirable than a healthy skin, and Grave's Ointment excels in producing it. Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Effort to Stop Payment of Excessive Commissions to Ticket Agents and Scalpers.

The payment of excessive commissions for the sale of passenger tickets on Western lines will be abolished on June 30 if the resolution adopted by the executive officers at their meeting in this city a few days ago is carried into effect. The resolution, however, will have to be approved by the lines which were not represented at the meeting, and a few of the roads are still to be heard from.

It is said the payment of excessive commissions to scalpers and ticket agents has done more to demoralize passenger business than anything else. Although the railroads do not pay commissions to the scalpers direct the ticket agents who get commissions divide with the scalpers with a view of increasing their ticket sales. How much money the railroads have to pay out monthly on this account can be surmised from the fact that a ticket agent at a Western city received a check for $780 the other day from one road for one month's ticket sales. Frequent efforts have been made by the Western General Passenger Agents to bring about an agreement to stop the payment of commissions, or at least restrict them to reasonable amounts, but some of them always managed to prevent an agreement.

Talk of Big Convention.

In their application for reduced rates for the convention of the National Fraternal Congress to be held in this city Aug. 22 to 27 the officers of the organization declare it to be their opinion that at least 100,000 people will come here for the event. Railroad officials are inclined to discount these figures considerably and they will be well pleased if one-tenth of that number takes advantage of the reduced rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip, which probably will be made for the occasion. For the last congress, held in Baltimore, the special agent of the roads executed ninety-six tickets. The officers of the congress claim, however, that the Baltimore convention was attended by delegates only, while the one to be held in Chicago will be both a delegate and a mass meeting.

Department Changes Made.

Some important changes in the transportation departments of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will take effect on July 1. The position of General Superintendent of the transohio lines, now held by J. M. Graham, will be abolished, and the jurisdiction of General Superintendent Thomas Fitzgerald will be extended over the main lines from Philadelphia to Chicago, including its branches. Mr. Graham will become chief engineer, with headquarters at Baltimore, succeeding W. T. Manning, who resigned on March 10. R. M. Sheats, superintendent of the fourth and fifth divisions, will be superintendent of Chicago terminals. E. J. English, superintendent of the Chicago division, will have the Ohio and Midland divisions, with headquarters at Newark, O., vice J. H. Glover, assigned to other duties. F. C. Bacheldor of the Soo line will be superintendent of the Chicago division, with headquarters at Garrett, Ind.

New Rule for Basing Rates.

The Executive committee of the Western Passenger association has adopted a resolution setting forth in general terms that when Eastern roads tendered individual rate sheets the rate set forth therein should be used as basing rates in the composition of through rates from points in the West, when the rates shown as basing rates are used by the roads issuing the rate sheets as selling rates, but not otherwise. This will prevent the use by the Western roads of the $18 basing rate tendered by the Michigan Central from Chicago to New York.

Seek Successor for Caldwell.

Traffic Manager Nicholson of the Santa Fé and General Passenger Agent Eustis of the Burlington have been appointed a committee to secure from interested lines nominations of candidates for the position of chairman of the Western Passenger association in place of Chairman Caldwell to be presented to the general meeting next Monday.

Railroad Notes.

The Illinois Central has decided to sell summer tourist tickets to Portland, Buffalo, and Boston.

Central Passenger association lines have agreed upon a rate of one fare for the round trip for the Fourth of July holiday.

Western roads want better rates for the transportation of troops than they have received since the beginning of the war with Spain. At its last meeting the Executive committee of the Western Passenger association decided that hereafter no bids shall be put in for the transportation of troops lower than the regularly established military rates.

BUCKET SHOPS MUST PAY.

Revenue Stamps Required on All Memoranda of Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Grain.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue bureau has rendered a decision which has been pending for a long time regarding the liability of bucketshop transactions to the stamp tax. The decision says:

Where an agreement of sale has been made and no delivery of stock takes place, and the party holding the agreement of sale wishes to close the transaction by disposing of his interest in said agreement and settles with the holder of the contract by paying the difference between the agreed price and the market price, in contemplation of law there is an agreement to resell the shares to the original seller. All these transactions must be evidenced by a written memorandum.

It makes no difference whether these agreements to sell stocks made at bucketshops are called "selling privileges" of "purchase privileges," or whether they are called by any other name, such contracts are taxable the same as stock transactions on the Stock Exchange.

It is understood that in the case of a bucketshop there is commonly only one manager or firm, who controls all the sales and purchases made at that particular place, and where this is the case no tax accrues on the sale of grain or other merchandise made thereat, except where a broker's contract or memorandum of sale is issued it must be stamped with a 10-cent stamp.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO GIRLS.

Harry J. Cohen Stops a Runaway Horse in Time to Save Two Wheelwomen from Injury.

Two girls on bicycles were saved from injury and perhaps death yesterday morning by Harry J. Cohen. Ada and Clara Morgan of Englewood were riding down Wentworth avenue, near Fortieth street, when they saw a runaway horse, attached to a light buggy, approaching. In trying to avoid the horse the girls were trapped between a street car and the sidewalk. One fell and the other rode ahead at full speed. Mr. Cohen, who was on the car, caught at the horse by the bridle and held it until the motorman stopped the car. Miss Ada Morgan was bruised and frightened, but her sister escaped uninjured.

RAID ALLEGED POLICY ROOMS.

Detectives Destroy Furniture at 388 Dearborn and 123 Custom House Place—Albert Morton Arrested.

Detectives Dodd and Davidson of the Central Detail yesterday raided a room on the second floor of the building at 388 Dearborn street and destroyed a lot of furniture said to have been used in the operation of the Indiana and Wisconsin Policy company's games. Adjoining rooms in 123 Custom-House place, used by the same company, were entered and furniture found in them also demolished. Albert Morton was booked on a charge of conducting a game of chance. He will be arraigned in the Harrison Street Police Court today.

John S. Moyer Pleads Guilty.

John S. Moyer, 60 years old, pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of embezzling from the New York Insulated Wire company. He had been the cashier and bookkeeper of the Chicago branch of the house. He has made all the reparation possible, and, besides, is a physical wreck, so the prosecuting witnesses are willing to spare him a penitentiary sentence. Judge Burke took the matter under advisement.

Excuses.

Finally, the patience of Christendom being exhausted, a fleet of the allied powers forced the Dardanelles, and cast anchor under the battlements of Constantinople.

"Now will you be good?" signaled the Admiral in command.

"O, I'm so dreadfully out of practice, don't you know!" protested the Sultan, in wig-wag.—Detroit Journal.

WIRE TRUST BUYS SHIPS.

SYSTEM REACHING FROM BUFFALO TO JAPAN A PROBABILITY.

Nine Big Steamers Purchased and Put in Control of a Branch Company, with J. W. Gates as President and J. J. Hill a Heavy Stockholder—At First They Will Be Kept Busy Carrying Ore from Lake Superior to Lake Erie.

The American Steel and Wire company will have its own fleet of steamers to carry ore from its mines to the furnaces, and, from the close relations of the new steamship company with the Great Northern railroad, it is thought the ships will be later on a link in a transportation system reaching to Japan.

The new transportation concern, with a fleet of nine of the largest steamers on the lakes, has been organized, with a capitalization of $2,500,000. John W. Gates, Vice President of the steel and wire combine, has assumed the Presidency of the branch company, and the name of the American Steamship company has been tentatively adopted.

J. J. Hill and Others Interested.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad, is interested in the new line of steamers which will operate later on, it is supposed, in conjunction with this railway system. W. K. Vanderbilt also is said to have given close attention to the new transportation line, and John D. Rockefeller's recent trip to Seattle and other Pacific coast points is cited as proof of the statement that a big shifting in transcontinental traffic to far Eastern ports is about to take place. Freight shipped from Buffalo to Seattle via the new marine line and the Great Northern railroad could be transshipped at the latter city directly to the new line of steamers to Japan recently established by this railroad system. Officials of the American Steel company, however, say the vessels will be confined at present strictly to the carrying of their ore between lake ports.

Will Have Nine Large Steamers.

The new company assumed definite form on Monday. At that time the Zenith Transit company, of which A. B. Wolvin of Duluth has been the moving spirit, turned over its fleet of five steamers to the American Steel and Wire interests, the preliminaries of the deal having been arranged during February. In the yards of the American Shipbuilding company at Lorain, O., four steamers are being constructed to complete the fleet and will be launched within a short time. The vessels turned over by the Zenith Transit company range from 400 to 475 feet in length and have carrying capacities varying from 5,500 to 7,000 tons each. The boats now approaching completion will be the largest on the lakes, having a length of 500 feet each and a carrying capacity of 8,000 tons. The price paid the Zenith company has not been made public.

Traffic officials of the American Steel and Wire company discuss the plans freely. The vessels will ply chiefly between Duluth and other Lake Superior ports and Ashtabula, Fairport, Erie, and Buffalo. The transportation of the company's ore from the Mesaba, Marquette, and Menominee ranges to the big furnaces at the Lake Erie ports mentioned will keep the fleet busy every day in the season for the present.

System Reaching to Japan Probable.

The fact that Mr. Gates accepted the Presidency at the earnest solicitation of James J. Hill is regarded as significant, however. The Great Northern system is now building docks costing more than $2,000,000 at Seattle on submerged land granted by the city, and knowing ones say the American Steamship company—this name may be changed later—will become a link in transcontinental traffic when the far Eastern markets open the boom in trade so long anticipated.

TRAIN ROBBERS HEMMED IN.

Bloodhounds Trace Them to Head Waters of No Wood River, Where They Are Surrounded.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 16.—[Special.]—The bloodhounds sent to the Big Horn Mountains several days ago to assist in the chase of the bandits who dynamited the Union Pacific mail train have been successful in picking up the trail and following it from E. K. Mountain, where the robbers eluded their pursuers, to the headwaters of No Wood River, south of Red Bank, Wyo., and west of the Hole in the Wall country.

They are in the heart of the mountains, where the bandits are now surrounded on all sides by the State militia and posses of armed men.

Captain Thom, in command of the State troops sent against the bandits, reports that the robbers, hemmed in as they are, cannot possibly escape.

Invited to the Saengerfest.

Cincinnati, O., June 16.—The following special invitations were today sent out for the international saengerfest here on June 28: President McKinley, Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States; Governor Bushnell, Mayor Tafel, Charles Abel of Detroit, and Carl Barus of Indianapolis, the only two living conductors of former saengerfests; President Deiler of the Bund, and John Dimling, honorary President; L. A. McDowell of New York, Henry Zoilner of Leipzig, Germany; Franz Van der Stucken, judge of the prize composition, and Carl Schurz. The new hall, specially built for this golden jubilee, having a seating capacity of 14,530, will be dedicated next Sunday.

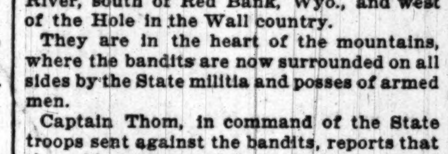
Chautauqua Students.

Not less than 1,000,000 persons attend the seventy-three branch Chautauqua assemblies every summer.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.

7:38 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Saturday, June 17.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany closed; mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Sunday via S. S. Kaiser Friedrich.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30 and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Tacoma, daily, 2 a.m. and 9 p.m.; final close June 17, 9 p.m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 2 a. m.

For Australia via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Herman Conal, Lena Weinberg	28—22
John Peterson, Matilda Peterson	34—33
Charles F. Lindahl, Josephine Nelson	26—32
Charles Wernich, Sophie Claude	30—23
John Cygan, Rosalia Fedor	24—21
George G. Hooper, Nina Preston	25—20
Stanislaus Jagodzinski, Mary Esetelma	25—18
John A. Stuart, Anna White	25—21
William Siemon, Caroline Olsen	29—27
Ernest K. Lindgreen, Ida Nelson	[illegible]
George Goldberg, Sadie Kofkie	25—23
Frank Dado, Aurora, Ill., Katharine Hirsch, Aurora, Ill.	26—26
Herbert Stewart, Mary Wheeler	23—15
Philip M. Beckett, Grace J. Fogg	24—[illegible]
C. W. Larson, Kaukaun, Wis., Tina Sonso	35—[illegible]
John Stolley, Julia Ehrenpreis	[illegible]
George F. Browne, Ella F. Slater	29—23
George R. Townsend, Mary P. Walls	27—19
John D. Cox, Nellie Thomas, Morris, Ill.	30—30
Eddie Schutt, Alma Blanchard	23—19
Edwin A. Reder, Elizabeth M. Guppy	27—23
William Burden, Margaret Martin	[illegible]

Opening....

June 17, '99,

of.........

The Edelweiss=Garden

51st Street and Cottage Grove Ave.

Concerts

BY THE FAMOUS

MAX BENDIX ORCHESTRA.

The Cuisine will be of the highest class, and made a special feature.

B. F. WELTY, Manager.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

James Davis, Rachel Smith	21—20
Patrick Reilly, Agnes Brennon	27—27
Oren F. Williams, Olive M. Carlisle	28—22
Fred Beck, Clara Tetlow	23—18
Arnold Reech, Cora Walton	27—27
Laurence E. Smith, Laura Taylor	22—17
William A. Meyer, Agatha Junge	23—19
Melvin O. Sheldon, Clara L. Brusewitz	23—28
Rudolph Zurlinder, Anna Boysen	36—21
Clarence E. McCormick, Minnie Gaylord	22—25
Ralph W. Burrell, Marie Gallesman	28—25
Saul Kosdin, Madison, Wis., Sarah Ersler	26—21
James E. Janeway, Gertrude Heuer	33—23
Jonas Makaras, Jcsefa Grubleuskute	23—23
Charles R. Burkhardt, Martinsville, Ill., Grace Bragarly, Valparaiso, Ind	21—18
Claud Saunders, Annie Rehm	21—18
John Cais, Pauline Vogt	29—25

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU—Washington, D. C., June 16.—Forecast for Saturday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair and warmer Saturday, fair Sunday, variable winds, becoming easterly.

For Lower Michigan—Fair, with warmer in southern and western portions Saturday, fair Sunday, light variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Saturday, fair Sunday, light southerly winds, increasing.

For Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Saturday, threatening weather Sunday, southerly winds.

For Iowa—Fair and warmer Saturday, increasing cloudiness Sunday, southerly winds.

For Missouri—Partly cloudy weather and warmer Saturday, probably fair Sunday, east to southeast winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 16, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.14	72	74	N.E.	.62	Clo'dy
Albany	30.06	60	68	W.	....	Fair
Alpena	30.20	68	72	N.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.00	78	88	N.W.	....	Fair
Amarillo	30.12	70	72	E.	.28	Clear
Battleford	29.80	76	78	N.W.	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.04	78	78	W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.16	60	60	W.	Tr.	Rain
Boston	29.96	68	74	N.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.22	68	72	N.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.76	70	..	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.00	78	86	N.E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.08	76	76	N.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.30	62	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.20	66	70	N.E.	....	Fair
Cleveland	30.24	62	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Concordia	30.20	78	80	S.	....	Fair
Davenport	30.28	70	72	S.	....	Clear
Denver	30.04	80	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.26	68	70	W.	.10	Clear
Detroit	30.22	68	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Dodge	30.16	74	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.26	70	72	S.W.	....	Fair
Duluth	30.14	70	74	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.96	86	88	N.E.	....	Fair
Edmonton	29.88	66	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.00	82	88	S.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	30.26	58	62	W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.24	68	74	S.	....	Clear
Havre	29.98	78	80	W.	....	Fair
Helena	29.92	84	84	W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.10	78	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.28	68	70	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.92	82	96	N.E.	....	Fair
Kansas City	30.30	62	78	N.	.02	Rain
Lander	30.10	80	82	W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.16	70	78	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	29.98	66	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.18	60	70	N.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.16	74	80	N.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.78	80	82	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.98	76	78	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.98	88	94	N.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.02	68	80	W.	.28	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.16	72	78	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.02	80	94	N.W.	.62	Clo'dy
New York City	30.06	64	72	N.W.	....	Fair
Norfolk	30.04	74	78	N.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.14	78	80	S.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.16	74	74	N.E.	.14	Fair
Omaha	30.24	66	72	E.	.06	Fair
Oswego	30.10	52	54	E.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.08	74	90	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.20	58	66	N.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.06	68	74	W.	....	Fair
Pittsburg	30.24	58	60	N.	....	Fair
Pueblo	30.04	84	86	E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.78	74	78	S.W.	....	Fair
Rapid City	30.06	76	78	S.E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.00	56	66	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.26	70	72	N.E.	....	Fair
St. Paul	30.20	72	72	S.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.12	84	84	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.18	60	62	W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.28	68	72	N.E.	....	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	30.24	68	72	N.E.	....	Fair
Vicksburg	30.06	80	88	N.	....	Clo'dy
Washington	30.14	64	74	N.W.	....	Clear
White River	30.14	64	74	W.	....	Clear
Williston	29.96	78	78	S.W.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.98	78	82	S.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 62 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 62; 10 a. m., 65; 11 a. m., 66; 12 m., 67; 1 p. m., 66; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 67. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.80; 6 p. m., 29.76.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Anostacki, Frank, 9; 701 Dickson-st., June 15.
Anderson, Ida, 40; 5208 Emerald-av., June 14.
Bujak, Anni, 63; 188 Cleaver-st., June 15.
Bergin, Maggie; 444 W. 12th-st., June 15.
Bartalen, Barbara, 34; 11534 Shuttliff-av., June 15.
Crinkman, Adolphine, 59; 225 Webster-av., June 13.
Dahlke, Johanna, 39; 7520 Jackson-av., June 14.
Fields, Jimmie, 35; 3133 Paulina-st., June 15.
Fabiask, John, 12; 38 Cheery-st., June 15.
Froonier, Tillie, 23; 6615 Carpenter-st., June 14.
Fitzpatrick, Valentine, 41; 4712 State-st., June 15.
Grayton, Josephine, 19; S. Park-av. and 29th-st., June 15.
Gottwold, George, 6; 457 W. Belden-av., June 16.
Hicks, Samuel, 62; 224 S. Clark-st., June 15.
Hassett, May F., 13; 3832 Butler-st., June 14.
Kunz, Frank, 55; 633 Ogden-av., June 16.
Kauffman, Nettie, 20; 191 Washington-blvd., June 15.
Lynden, Joseph, 11; 115 Sholto-st., June 14.
Lindgren, Hulda, 20; 112 Schiller-st., June 14.
Meyer, Joseph M., 49; 1123 W. 12th-st., June 15.
Mahoney, Jeremiah, 63; 2921 Archer-av., June 14.
McCrone, A. J., 28; 6918 Parnell-av., June 15.
Malmquist, Richard, 10; 2853 N. Seeley-av., June 15.
MaClay, James, 76; 4701 Ridgeway-av., June 14.
McNerney, Morris, 17; 968 Washington-blvd., June 15.
Ohle, Henry, 72; 60 Goethe-st., June 15.
Peterson, Otto H., 27; 340 24th-st., June 16.
Quinlan, James, 68; Harrison and Throop-sts., June 15.
Rutmeier, Anna, 38; 102 Foster-av., June 14.
Roisenegger, William, 57; Clarendon Hotel, June 14.
Rankin, Mrs. P. J., 47; 174 Ewing-st., June 15.
Stava, John, 63; 482 S. Jefferson-st., June 16.
Suehrstedt, Margaretha, 6; 732 N. Maplewood-av., June 16.
Scott, Joseph, 74; 447 Sedgwick-st., June 14.
Senechalle, Lucy, 76; 4047 Wabash-av., June 14.
Slater, Eva, 8; 302 E. Erie-st., June 15.
Slattery, Hannora, 43; 1366 W. Lake-st., June 16.
Taap, Christ, 66; 1776 N. Ashland-av., June 14.
Wieneke, Minna, 68; 447 Sedgwick-st., June 15.
Weil, Sarah, 58; 3658 Vincennes-av., June 15.

DEATHS.

BALLUFF—Henry W. Balluff, Wednesday, at Littleton, Colo. Funeral Saturday, 2 p. m., private, from residence, 694 Leland-av. Freeport papers please copy.

GUILD—Mrs. Harriet R. Guild, June 2, 1899. Buried at Oakwoods. New York City papers please copy.

HYNE—Laura M. Hyne, at Rockford Hospital, June 16. Funeral Monday, June 19, at 1 p. m., at the residence of Henry Cribben, 107 S. Oak Park-av., Oak Park, Ill. By cars to Rosehill. Special train leaves C. & N. W. depot for Oak Park at 12:30 p. m.

LINSLEY—Mrs. Emily C. Linsley, mother of T. H. and C. F. Linsley and Mrs. W. L. Blackman, died suddenly Friday morning. Funeral Sunday at 3 o'clock at Hinsdale.

OSWALD—June 16, 1899, Augusta H. Oswald, beloved daughter of F. August and Susan E. Oswald. Funeral on Sunday, June 18, at 1 p. m., from 256 Warren-av., to Rosehill.

PABST—Mathilda Pabst (née Hopp), beloved wife of George Pabst, at her home, 851 S. Kedzie-av., June 15. Interment Saturday at 2 o'clock, June 17, to Graceland Cemetery.

RAYMOND—On Friday, June 16, Jessie Alvard, eldest daughter of Charles L. and Florence M. Raymond, aged 28 years. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of Graceland Cemetery on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

RILEY—Andrew Riley, at his residence, 481 S. Morgan-st., 10:30 Friday night. Funeral notice later. Utica [N. Y.] papers please copy.

SLATTERY—June 16, Hannora Slattery, nee Hannigan, native of Bruff, Limerick County, Ireland, beloved wife of James F. Slattery. Funeral Sunday at 10:30 a. m. from her late residence, 1366 W. Lake-st., to St. Matthews' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Member of Branch 335, L. C. B. A., and Regina Court No. 123, W. C. O. F.

WICHERT—Henry Wichert, suddenly, at Grand Haven, Mich. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BASEBALL TODAY.
Cincinnati vs. Chicago
Game Called at 3:30.

McVICKER'S
JACOB LITT Lessee and Manager. Safest Theater on Earth. 30 Exits.
Nightly at 8:30— —Matinees at 2:30.
ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.
Last Sunday Night Tomorrow of Jacob Litt's Greatest Laughing Success,
THE CLUB'S BABY.
It is quite the most laughable farce seen in Chicago in many years.
Every Night and Sat. Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75, $1. Wed. Mat., All Reserved, 25 and 50c.

EXTRA!
At McVICKER'S THEATER, SUNDAY EVE, JUNE 25, AT 8:30.
A GRAND FESTIVAL OF SONG, with the following artists: MME. FRANCESCA GUTHRIE-MOYER, GENEVIEVE CLARK-WILSON, MISS M. BLANCHE FOULKE, MME. ANNA WEISS, Pianiste; WM. MIDDELSCHULTE, Organ; MME. HESS-BURR, at the Piano.
Sale of seats Wednesday morning, June 21. Prices $1.00, 50c, 25c. Carriages at 10:15.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30.
A SURE TRIUMPH! "A performance as nearly perfect as we may expect to see once in five years."—Chronicle.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS'
ARIZONA.
A Romantic Play of Camp and Army Life in the West.
PRESENTED BY A SUPERB CAST
Matinee Today at 2:15.
Seats on Sale Two Weeks in Advance.

HAWTHORNE RACES—JUNE 12 to JUNE 24.
Five or more races each day, beginning at 2:15 p.m.
Music by Cicero Military Band. Admission 75c.
Illinois Central Trains leave Randolph-st. *9:45 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:20, and *1:50 p. m., stopping at Van Buren, Park Row, Halsted and Ashland; returning at 4:34 p. m. and after races. *Do not stop at Ashland-av.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot 12:15, 1:05, 1:35, and 2:10 p. m., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island and Western-avs.; returning after races.
The Metropolitan and Lake Street elevated and Madison-st., Ogden-av., 12th-st. and 22d-st. lines connect with electric cars direct to grounds.
Special electric cars leave State and Van Buren at 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, and 1:15 p. m., stopping only at Canal, Halsted, Ashland and Ogden-avs., direct to track in 40 minutes.
Metropolitan Express Trains leaving Pacific-av. at 12:35, 12:59, and 1:23 p. m. stop at all stations on Loop, Franklin, Halsted, and Marshfield-av., reaching track 23 minutes from Franklin-st.

STUDEBAKER ALWAYS COOL.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
In Two Operas at Each Performance
PINAFORE AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Last Mat. Today; Last Time Tonight.
Prices—Night, 25, 50, 75c, $1; Wed. Mat., 25, 50c. Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75c.
Next Monday Night, Elaborate Production of Erminie. SEATS NOW SELLING.

DEARBORN.
DEARBORN STOCK COMPANY
In the Exhilarating Comedy Success,
All the Comforts of Home
Matinee Every Day (except Monday and Friday) at 2. Night Performances at 8. New Ventilating Process Keeps Theater Delightfully Cool.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
4—Nelson Sisters—4. Coote & Kingsley.
Dolph & Susie Levino. Maude B. Price.
Max Millian & Shields. Lewis & Elliott.
La Petite Tina. Lillian Roemheld.
Brandon & Regina. Carsello Sisters.
Marie DeWolf. Lorraine Dreux.
Dallon & Gordon. Crosby & Clifton.
George Wilson. Brothers Canfield.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

HOPKINS
BABY MARION CLARK and Her Mother in the BIOGRAPH.
Cook & Clinton—Arthur Amsden—Eva Tanguay.
THE GOLDEN GIANT MINE.

MASONIC TEMPLE
STAR EVENT OF THE SEASON.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE,
QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA. TEN OTHER BIG ACTS.
Owing to her great success Miss D'Arville has been engaged for one more week.

SAM T. JACK'S—Madison-st. near State
Tel. main 2198. Only Burlesque House in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances Every Day at 2 and 8.
FORTY THIEVES.
M'LLE KARINA.
LIVING PICTURES.
PRICES..........10, 20 30.

SANS SOUCI A Perfect Pleasure Paradise.
FINEST AMUSEMENT RESORT IN AMERICA.
61st and Cottage Grove-av.
All this week, Big Double Bill, including Eloise Mortimer, the Midleys, Famous Fausts, Prospetti and her Educated Horses. Admission—Afternoons except Sunday, 10c; Evenings and Sundays, 25c.

THE MARINE ROOF GARDEN.
39th St. and Vincennes Av.
The Coolest and Most Delightful Roof Garden in Chicago.
MUSIC BY HANS S. LINNE'S ORCHESTRA.
Evenings at 8. Sunday Afternoons at 2:30.
ADMISSION FREE.

GREAT NORTHERN—Secure Seats. 25c—50c—75c
5TH WEEK OF THE BIG-FUN SHOW.
WARD & VOKES BIG MUSICAL & TRAVESTY CO.
Second Edition of the Successful BACK-STAIRS INVESTIGATION!
EXTRA—Chicago Lady Quartet.
25c—Mats. Today and Tomorrow—25c

Crack Cycle Races, Baseball
SATURDAY, 2:30 TO 6 P. M.
Ravenswood Athletic Field,
Lincoln Ave. and Wilson Ave.
TICKETS, 25 CTS.

POWERS' MAT. TODAY AT 2:15. NIGHTLY AT 8:30.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents Wm. Gillette's Comedy Triumph,
Because She Loved Him So,
"The Little Minister of Farce."
Prices 25c to $1.50. Gen'l Admission 50c.

FORFEIT TO BROOKLYN.

GIANTS COMPLAIN AGAINST UMPIRE BURNS AND ARE REBUKED.

In the Second Inning, with the Score 5 to 1 in Favor of the Superbas, the Continual Kicking of New York Players Results in Calling the Game and Giving Hanlon's Men a Victory—Louisville Wins a Ten-Round Victory from St. Louis.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	39	12	.765	Cincinnati	24	24	.500
Boston	34	16	.680	Pittsburg	22	27	.449
Baltimore	30	20	.600	New York	22	29	.431
Philadelphia	29	20	.592	Washington	17	35	.327
St. Louis	29	21	.580	Louisville	15	36	.294
Chicago	29	21	.580	Cleveland	9	38	.191

Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3.
Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 12 (10 innings).
Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5.
Brooklyn, 9; New York, 0 (forfeit).

Games Today.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Louisville.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Pittsburg.

NEW YORK FORFEITS A GAME.

Bickering with Umpire Burns Finally Ends in an Award to the Brooklyn Club.

New York, June 16.—New York forfeited a game to Brooklyn this afternoon in the second inning, when Brooklyn was at the bat, the score at the time being 5 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn. Umpire Burns, who declared the game forfeited, did so after the locals made life miserable for him.

The kicking began in the first inning. The trouble came to a head when Casey, the first Brooklyn batter in the second, was at the plate. Seymour, who was pitching, sent a straight one over the plate, that Burns called a ball. Seymour and Warner threw up their hands. Warner was immediately removed. Then came Gleason, and this left the home team in a hopeless condition.

The game was finally continued, and Wilson went in to catch. Colcolough, a pitcher, replaced Gleason, and Foster went to short. The first ball pitched by Seymour was a strike, but Wilson stepped to one side, and the ball came close to Umpire Burns. He promptly removed Wilson from the game for what he claimed was a deliberate move to allow the ball to hit him. This caused another row, and Gleason and Warner were ordered off the grounds. They did not go promptly enough to suit Burns, and he declared the game forfeited.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn club said after the game he notified President Young of the league before the New York-Brooklyn series began not to assign Burns to umpire. Both teams left for the West tonight.

Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 12.

Louisville, Ky., June 16.—After two men were out in the ninth the Colonels landed on Young for seven singles and a double, scoring six runs and tying the game. Wagner's single, his steal of second, and Childs' error on Wills' hit, gave the home team the winning run in the tenth inning. Attendance, 300. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf	0	0	5	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Childs, 2b	3	1	4	1	2
Dexter, rf	1	1	2	0	0	H'drick, rf	2	2	0	1	0
Wagner, 3b	4	5	1	2	0	McKean, 1b	2	2	7	1	1
Ritchey, 2b	3	3	6	5	0	Wallace, ss	1	3	1	3	0
H'lswede, ss	0	0	1	0	4	Cross, 3b	2	3	1	2	1
Woods, ss	1	0	2	2	1	O'Connor, c	2	3	6	1	0
Wills, 1b	2	1	9	1	0	Blake, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Kittridge, c	2	4	2	0	0	Young, p	0	0	2	3	1
C'ni'gh'm, p	0	3	1	5	0						
Totals	13	17	30	15	5	Totals	12	16	*29	12	5

*Two out when winning run scored.

Louisville .... 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 6 1—13
St. Louis .... 0 3 0 3 0 2 0 3 1 0—12

Stolen bases—Kittridge, Clarke, Childs, Blake, Wagner. Two-base hits—Childs, O'Connor. Three-base hits—Cross, Blake, Wills. Sacrifice hits—Hulswede, Woods. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 2; off Young, 2. Struck out—By Cunningham, 2; by Young, 4. Balk—Cunningham. Left on bases—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 7. Time—2:34. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Baltimore won a poorly played game today. Lack of coaching in the second inning caused a collision between Barry and Slagle that let in two runs for the visitors. Attendance 1,600. Score:

Wash'gton.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	0	1	0	0	McGraw, 3b	0	2	0	6	1
Barry, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Holmes, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Bonner, 2b	0	2	2	3	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	0	0	1
Ath'ton, 3b	0	0	3	3	0	Sheckard, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Cassidy, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	Keister, ss	2	3	2	0	1
Freeman, rf	1	1	1	0	0	La Ch'ce, 1b	1	2	17	0	0
McGuire, c	1	2	5	0	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	1	1	2	1
Mercer, p	0	1	1	1	1	Robinson, c	0	2	4	1	0
Padden, ss	2	0	1	3	1	McGin'ty, p	1	1	1	2	1
Totals	5	8	*26	11	2	Totals	6	14	27	17	5

*Two out when winning run made.

Washington .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 1—5
Baltimore .... 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—6

Two-base hits—Keister, Sheckard, Cassidy, Mercer. Stolen bases—McGuire, McGinnity. Double play—Keister-O'Brien-La Chance. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 2; off McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Padden. Struck out—By Mercer, 3; by McGinnity, 2. Passed ball—Robinson. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Baltimore, 11. Time—2:00. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3.

Boston, Mass., June 16.—Poor fielding on the part of the Boston players gave today's game to Philadelphia. Long's four errors netted three runs and were mainly responsible for the Champions' defeat. Attendance 2,400. Score:

Phila'phia.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, 1b	0	3	14	0	0	Ham'ton, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Thomas, cf	2	0	0	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	2	12	1	0
Deleh'ty, lf	2	1	1	1	0	Long, ss	0	1	3	3	4
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	3	7	0	Stahl, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Flick, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Collins, 3b	1	2	0	3	0
Lauder, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	Duffy, lf	0	1	3	0	1
McF'land, c	0	1	0	1	0	Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
Cross, ss	0	0	5	4	0	Bergen, c	0	1	4	2	0
Fraser, p	0	0	0	0	0	Nichols, p	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	4	8	*26	16	0	Totals	3	8	27	16	5

*Collins out; hit by batted ball.

Philadelphia .... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
Boston .... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3

Three-base hits—Tenney, Collins, Cooley. Home run—Delehanty. Double plays—LaJoie-Cross-Cooley, 2. First base on balls—By Fraser, 2; by Nichols, 3. Struck out—By Nichols, 3. Time—1:52. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

Pittsburg Releases Payne.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg club, on its return from Cleveland, announced the release of Pitcher Harley Payne.

BALL PLAYERS AT THE RACES.

Cincinnati Wants to Trade Taylor or Hawley to Chicago—No Reduction in Circuit This Year.

There was no game between the Chicago and Cincinnati clubs yesterday, but today the teams will meet again. Griffith and Dammann are scheduled to pitch. The players of the two teams with their managers attended the races and paid their dues to the bookmakers, although Griffith carted home some money.

The Cincinnati team came up to Chicago primed to make a trade, and Ewing wanted to swap either Taylor or Hawley to Manager Burns, but so far nothing has been done. The other proposed trades are at a standstill, and it is not probable Manager Burns will make any move until the chance to secure a first-class pitcher comes.

The revival of the story that the league is planning to drop two clubs after July 4 brought forth a statement from President Hart, who denies the tale. "If you are going to make any bets," said Mr. Hart, "bet that the twelve clubs will last out the season. Cleveland is willing to drop out, but the league will not pay out big money to buy Louisville or any other losing club. If the league wants to drop Cleveland and continue with eleven clubs, I am perfectly willing. Indeed, I would rather stay idle than go to Cleveland and play, but there is little probability that even Cleveland will be dropped. Next year it may be different."

Earl Wagner of the Washington club is inclined to believe the circuit can be amended this year, and hopes it will, but declares Washington will stick to the last.

O'Brien to Play with Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 16.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg club tonight completed a deal by which it secured the services of John O'Brien, second baseman of the Baltimores. O'Brien will join the club Saturday, supplanting Madison, until Reitz is able to play.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Milwaukee Beats St. Paul After a Brilliant Struggle—Buffalo, Columbus, and Minneapolis Win.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	26	19	.577	Detroit	22	22	.500
Columbus	23	19	.547	St. Paul	21	22	.488
Indianapolis	23	20	.534	Buffalo	19	24	.441
Milwaukee	23	21	.522	Kansas City	17	27	.386

Milwaukee, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The Brewers and the Saints participated in one of the prettiest contests seen here this season. Both Reidy and Denzer pitched good ball, but the former kept the hits scattered and won. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, rf	0	0	3	1	0	Waldron, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Geier, 3b	0	0	3	1	0	Weaver, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Gl'n'lvin, 2b	1	2	1	1	0	Nicol, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Lally, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Gray, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Isbell, 1b	0	2	6	0	0	Stafford, 1b	0	0	16	1	0
Preston, cf	0	0	6	0	0	Shoch, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Shugart, ss	0	0	1	4	0	Hallman, 2b	1	2	1	4	0
Spies, c	0	0	1	0	0	Speer, c	0	0	2	2	0
Denzer, p	0	1	0	1	0	Reidy, p	0	1	1	3	0
Totals	2	6	24	8	0	Totals	3	8	27	16	0

St. Paul .... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Milwaukee .... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—3

Two-base hit—Shoch. Three-base hit—Lally. Home run—Nicol. Double play—Glenalvin-Isbell. Umpire—Brennan. Attendance—900. Time of game—1:25.

Buffalo, 6; Indianapolis, 5.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 16.—[Special.]—Amole pitched a splendid game for Buffalo today, striking out six men and standing for but six hits. Stewart atoned for a bad error at second by making a home run, which helped Indianapolis to make a sizeable score. Score:

Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianap'is.	R	B	P	A	E
White, 2b	0	1	0	3	0	Hogriev'r, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Garry, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Stewart, 2b	2	2	5	0	1
Knight, lf	0	1	2	0	0	McFarl'd, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Wright, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Motz, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Massey, 1b	2	0	12	0	0	Fleming, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Gre'nger, 3b	2	2	1	2	0	Allen, ss	1	1	1	0	0
Eustace, ss	0	1	1	2	0	Hickey, 3b	0	0	1	2	2
Diggins, c	1	1	7	0	0	Hayden, c	0	0	0	2	0
Amole, p	0	2	0	3	2	Kahoe, c	0	0	1	1	0
						Newton, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	6	9	27	10	2	Totals	5	6	24	7	3

Buffalo .... 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 1 *—6
Indianapolis ...... 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0—5

Two-base hits—Greminger, McFarland. Three-base hit—Eustace. Home run—Stewart. Sacrifice hits—Eustace, Stewart, Hickey. Stolen base—Allen. Struck out—Allen, Newton, Fleming, Hayden, Motz, McFarland, Knight, White. Base on balls—By Amole, 2; by Newton, 2. Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Indianapolis, 4. Hit by pitcher—Massey. Wild pitch—Amole. Umpire—Cantillon. Attendance—1,000.

Minneapolis, 13; Kansas City, 9.

Kansas City, Mo., June 16.—[Special.]—Never were local fans treated to a more trying exhibition of stupid ball playing than that of today's game. The Blues went to pieces early in the game, and errors in fielding became the order of the day. Nobody appeared to be able to play the game. Gear pitched good ball, and the home team batted Parker freely, but the inability of the Blues' fielders to get their hands on the ball at the critical time was fatal. The score:

Kansas C.	R	B	P	A	E	Minneap's.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss	3	1	3	3	1	Davis, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Gettman, cf	1	1	3	0	1	Nance, lf	2	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	2	12	1	1	Wilmot, rf	2	3	2	0	0
Rothfuss, lf	1	2	1	0	2	Andrews, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Miller, rf	1	0	2	1	0	Worden, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Raymer, 3b	0	1	1	2	4	Smith, ss	1	2	4	4	0
Viox, 2b	2	0	0	3	1	Abbey, 2b	1	2	3	5	2
Wilson, c	0	0	5	1	0	Fisher, c	2	1	3	0	2
Gear, p	1	2	0	2	0	Parker, p	1	0	1	2	0
Pardee, p	0	0	0	2	0	Zearfoss, c	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	9	27	15	10	Totals	13	11	27	13	4

Kansas City .... 1 2 0 0 1 3 0 0 2—9
Minneapolis .... 2 0 2 6 0 0 2 0 1—13

Two-base hits—Gear, Andrews, Fisher. Sacrifice hits—Nance [2], Parker. Stolen bases—Hulen [2], Rothfuss, Gettman, Viox, Ganzel, Nance. Struck out—By Gear, 2; by Pardee, 2; by Parker, 3. Bases on balls—By Gear, 5; by Pardee, 4; by Parker, 4. Balk—Parker. Double play—Pardee-Ganzel-Wilson. Hit by pitcher—By Gear, 1; by Parker, 1. Passed ball—Wilson. Time—2:05. Umpire—Haskell.

Columbus, 7; Detroit, 1.

Detroit, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Columbus bunched hits on Cronin and won a one-sided game. The feature was Frank's hitting, two doubles, a triple, and a single falling to his credit. Score:

Detroit.	R	H	P	A	E	Columbia.	R	H	P	A	E
Ryan, 2b	0	1	0	1	1	Genins, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Elberf'd, ss	0	1	2	4	1	Picker'g, lf	2	2	2	1	0
Dungan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Frank, rf	3	4	1	0	0
Dillard, 3b	0	0	3	2	1	Tebeau, 1b	0	3	14	0	0
Barrett, cf	0	2	3	0	0	Bierb'r, 2b	0	1	3	6	0
Slater, 1b	0	0	13	1	0	Hall, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Stall'gs, lf	0	1	0	0	1	Gillen, ss	0	0	1	4	2
Buelow, c	1	2	4	1	2	Sullivan, c	0	1	3	1	0
Cronin, p	0	1	1	7	1	Jones, p	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	1	8	27	16	8	Totals	7	11	27	16	3

Columbus .... 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 3—7
Detroit .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Buelow, Frank [2]. Three-base hit—Frank. Bases on balls—Cronin, 2; Jones, 1. Sacrifice hits—Elberfeld, Gillen, Hall. Stolen bases—Tebeau, Sullivan, Pickering. Struck out—By Cronin, 4; by Jones, 2. Wild pitch—Cronin. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Columbus, 3. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—1:45.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Mansfield	24	16	.600	G. Rapids	21	21	.500
Toledo	26	18	.590	Youngst'n	21	23	.477
Fort Wayne	23	19	.549	Dayton	17	26	.395
Newcastle	20	19	.512	Wheeling	18	28	.391

AT MANSFIELD.

Mansfield .... 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 2 0—7 9 3
Grand Rapids ..... 0 2 7 4 0 1 0 0 4—18 16 4

Batteries—Packett, Miller, Keenan, and Belt; Harper and Cole.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo .... 0 1 0 7 3 0 3 2 0—16 14 6
Newcastle .... 0 0 1 2 0 1 13 0 *—17 17 8

Batteries—Wiltze, Ferguson, and Arthur; Strait, Wadsworth, and Graffius.

AT WHEELING.

Wheeling .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 6 5
Fort Wayne .... 2 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 *—6 10 0

Batteries—Poole and Twineham; Guesse and Bergen.

AT DAYTON.

Dayton .... 5 5 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—12 16 0
Youngstown .... 0 1 0 0 0 6 2 0 0—9 14 5

Batteries—Watkins and Donahue; McFarland and Lattimer.

Miscellaneous Games.

At Wabash, Ind.—Wabash, 8; Mattoon, 4.
At Muncie, Ind.—Muncie, 8; Terre Haute, 4; 11 innings.
At Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Rockford, 8; Cedar Rapids, 2.
At Elkhorn, Wis.—Chicago Unions, 12; Cuban Giants, 11.

Rock Island Not to Quit.

Rock Island, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—The Rock Island ball team of the Western association has not been disbanded and will not be until after the meeting of the Western association now in progress at Springfield. The club would have gone to Ottumwa today to play the games scheduled there had not President Browne ordered the team to return to Rock Island on the statement that Ottumwa had disbanded. Bloomington plays exhibition games here tomorrow and Sunday.

Among the Amateurs.

The Marquettes will play the Columbias tomorrow at the Columbias' park.

The Roncolis will play the Keighers at Chicago and Western avenues Sunday morning, 9:30.

The Ravenswood Athletic club will play the Columbia Giants today on Ravenswood Athletic Field.

The Hillman's team will play the A. M. Rothschild team at Fifty-fifth street and Indiana avenue at 2:30 p. m. Sunday.

The Chicago Edison team will play the Standard Oil company's team at Carey's park, Forty-third street and Ashland avenue, this afternoon.

The teams of Englewood and West Division High Schools will play this afternoon at Auburn Park, Seventy-ninth street and Vincennes avenue.

The Chicago Unions and the Cuban Giants of New York will play tomorrow afternoon at the Union's park, Thirty-seventh and Butler streets. Game will begin at 3:30 o'clock. Joyner, the famous coacher, will be in the game for the Unions.

A game is scheduled for this afternoon between the Board of Local Improvement and License department employés. The game is to be played on the Union's grounds at Thirty-seventh and Butler streets for the championship of the City Hall. John A. May, Superintendent of Special Assessments, and City Collector F. X. Brandecker have consented to act as umpires.

The strong Beloit College baseball team will meet the unbeaten team of ex-college baseball players, the Hamilton club, this afternoon at Oak Park. Adkins, the Beloit twirler who has been the cause of the downfall of many of the Western college teams this season, will pitch for the Badgers, and it is likely that he will keep many of the Hamilton men guessing. Dr. Hollister has announced his intention of playing with the ex-collegians and today will be his first game in the West since he left Pennsylvania. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

At Lincoln Park yesterday afternoon a team composed of local fistic stars played attachés of McVicker's Theater. The fighters won by a score of 10 to 7. The features of the game were the leads of Harry Forbes, who pitched for the boxers and the blocking of Sig Hart, who caught. Frank Scott, the local middleweight, landed a right swing on the ball for a home run. The Alaska Kid umpired the game and when one of the theatrical people claimed that Forbes had made a balk, he replied that it was not a balk but only a "feint." The lineup was as follows:

Boxers.		McVicker's.	
Harry Forbes	P.	Barns	C.
Ole Olson	S.S.	Leahy	P.
Harry Harris	2 B.	Lynch	1 B.
Frank Scott	C. F.	Quirk	2 B.
Young Kenny	1 B.	Cassidy	S. S.
Sig. Hart	C.	Clifford	3 B.
Charles Kelly	L. F.	Lewis	R. F.
Kid Gleason	R. F.	Carlson	C. F.
Young Doyle	C. F.	Hamilton	L. F.

Ravenswood Bicycle Events.

There will be some fast bicycle racing at Ravenswood today, when Charley Porter and A. C. Van Nest, with a time limit of two minutes, meet in a mile match race, tandem paced. W. H. Stevenson, the one-armed racer, will attempt to lower the colors of Charles Krueger in a quarter, half, and mile series of races, best two heats. A three mile handicap, Board of Trade Cycling club, and a match race between Charles Magnuson, H. Closen, and C. Bjorklund for one mile will precede the two important events of the day.

Today's Cricket Game.

This afternoon the Pullman and Wanderers cricket teams will play their second match in the Walker challenge cup competition at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. In the President's cup competition the games scheduled are:

Pullman II. and La Grange at Pullman; Hyde Park and St. Lawrence at Washington Park; Ridgeland B. and Wanderers II. at Ridgeland; Chicago II. and Ridgeland A at Parkside. Games begin at 2 o'clock.

Australian-All England Cricket.

London, June 16.—The Australians, in the second test cricket match with an All-England eleven at Lords Grounds, which began yesterday, were all out in their first innings today for 421 runs. The English team, in its first innings, ended yesterday, made 206 runs.

Schaefer and Dahl Secure a Hall.

Jacob Schaefer and John Dahl have secured control of the Henrici billiard hall, on Randolph street, opposite the Dearborn Theater, and have engaged John Matthews, William Hatley, and Thomas J. Gallagher to play in exhibition and academy games. Schaefer will participate daily in exhibitions and contests at all standard games.

CRŒSUS FINALLY WINS.

HORSE PLAYED FOR A "GOOD THING" SEVERAL TIMES IS SUCCESSFUL.

Bookmakers at Hawthorne Badly Scorched in First Race, as Every One Seems Anxious to Put Money Down on Sam Wagner's Colt—Best Contest of the Afternoon Is Seen in the Fourth Event, a Six-Furlong Dash, Which Donald Bain Captures.

A big, speculative crowd attended the races at Hawthorne yesterday, and invested with good results on the lively racing. Two well-played favorites, a "good thing," two second choices, and an outsider landed the purses.

The "good thing" was turned loose in the first race, when the crowd surged over the betting stands trying to get money on Sam Wagner's Crœsus, the oft-touted winner, and beat the price steadily back from 6 to 2 to 1, and in some of the books even lower. This time Crœsus made good, and won easily. The books were badly whipped on the race, as every one on the track seemed possessed of the secret that Crœsus was to win. Vaseline was second.

The fourth event at a mile was the best horse race of the afternoon. Native Son was hotly played, but the bunch turned into the stretch with four battling for the lead, and in a terrific finish Pay the Fiddler finished a short nose in front of Blue Lick, with Native Son a few inches behind.

Donald Bain won the fifth, a six-furlong dash, in a simple canter, after galloping over his field, and again the wise ones pocketed the cash of the bookmakers, although Delhart was well played, and finished nowhere, after running up close over half the distance.

The second race, a scamper of three-quarters of a mile, was won by Barrack. Indian, Frangible, and Wasanta all had followings, but the field jostled around badly at the start, and engaged in bumping matches half way down the backstretch, and again at the head of the stretch, and Barrack, with the best luck, came out of the jam and won easily.

Kriss Kringle outclassed the bunch in the third race, at 1⅛ miles, and was never in danger, leaving Banquo II. and Lobengula to battle for the place, which was won rather handily by Banquo, well ridden by Clay.

Benneville captured the closing event, at six furlongs, without much trouble, while Mizpah, after running a beautiful race, came through and beat Ostra, the favorite, out in the last jump after a fierce struggle.

Hawthorne Summaries June 16.

Weather clear. Track good.

First race, 1 mile, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	St.	Fn.
13-5	Crœsus, 113 [N. Hill]	1^{nk}	5^{2}	7^{2}	$5^{1½}$	1^{5}
8-1	Vaseline, 107 [R. Narvaez]	2^{h}	6^{4}	$3^{1½}$	4^{3}	2^{nk}
50-1	Charlo, 107 [Givins]	4½	2½	2^{3}	2^{nk}	3½

Time, 1:43¾. Tulane, Barrier, Emma Nora, Caduceus, Maryland Reserve, Brown Dick, Radaire, Major Hawkins, Charley Ramsey, and Marie Nixon finished as named. Winner, S. C. Wagner's b. g., by Dunboyne—Annie Lyn. Post ten minutes. Start good. Won easily. It was a drive for the place. Crœsus was far the best of a bad lot.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	St.	Fn.
5-1	Barrack, 108 [I. Powell]	4^{nk}	$7^{1½}$	6^{2}	1^{nk}	$1^{2½}$
3-1	Wasanta, 105 [T. Knight]	6^{h}	$4^{1½}$	4^{h}	$3^{1½}$	2½
2-1	Indian, 118 [Vitatoe]	2^{nk}	2½	3^{nk}	5½	3^{nk}

Time, 1:17. Frangible, Olive Order, Hattie Fox, Man of Honor, Chumo, and Irene Hayes finished as named. Winner, T. E. Barrett's br. c., by Bersan—Fable. Good start. Won easily at the end after an early drive. Barrack, under a good ride, ran a much better race than he did when last out.

Third race, 1⅛ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	St.	Fn.
1-1	K. Kingle, 107 [Beaucha'p]	5^{nk}	1^{2}	$1^{1½}$	1^{3}	1^{5}
4-1	Banquo II., 111 [P. Clay]	4½	3^{2}	2^{1}	2^{2}	2^{4}
8-1	Lobengula, 111 [Hamilton]	3^{nk}	4½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:55. Elkin, Plantain, and Lucid finished as named. Winner, Wells & Co.'s b. g., by Springbok—Brune. Fair start. Won easing up; second handily. Third and fourth were doing their best. Kris Kingle was far the best.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	St.	Fn.
16-1	P. the Fid., 109 [Hamilt'n]	1^{nk}	5½	$1^{1½}$	2^{2}	1^{n}
4-1	Blue Lick, 112 [Bloss]	6^{nk}	4^{nk}	4^{1}	2^{3}	$2^{1½}$
1-1	Native Son, 109 [J. Carter]	3½	2½	2½	$1^{1½}$	3½

Time, 1:03¼. Cuirassier, Blenheim, Piccola, Charmante, Phidias, and Leandra finished as named. Mrs. Jimmy pulled up. Winner, G. Landry's br. g., by Major Domo—Arilla. Start good. Won in the hardest kind of a drive of two. Third and fourth were driving also. Pay the Fiddler won a lucky race.

Fifth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	St.	Fn.
4-5	D. Bain, 101 [Beauchamp]	1^{nk}	1½	1^{2}	1^{5}	1^{10}
12-1	Nekarnis, 109 [Gray]	3½	8½	8½	5^{h}	2^{2}
40-1	Woodranger, 114 [Hami'n]	5½	6½	9^{1}	7^{2}	3^{n}

Time, 1:15¼. May Droit, Springer, Clarence T., Del Hart, Mr. Easton, Yours Truly, Thanksgiving, and Overami finished as named. Winner, W. M. Hayes' ch. c., by Strathmore—Gladness. Good start. Won pulled to a walk. There was considerable action behind the winner. Donald Bain was in a soft spot.

Sixth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	St.	Fn.
7-2	Benneville, 112 [Bisping]	4^{h}	4^{nk}	2½	2^{1}	1^{2}
5-1	Mizpah, 121 [Hamilton]	9	$6^{1½}$	5½	3^{1}	2^{n}
8-2	Ostra, 96 [T. Knight]	1½	1^{2}	1^{1}	1^{nk}	3½

Time, 1:15. Leoncle, Pope Leo, Her Favor, Nora C., Red Gidd, and Pat Cleburn finished as named. Winner, J. H. Smith's b. c., by Ben Strome—Prudence. Straggling start. Won cleverly; it was a fierce drive for the place.

Today's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Hood's Brigade, 115 pounds; Dr. Tarr, 105; Clara Wooley, 105; Zaza, 105; Sea Rover, 103; Red Cross, 103; Huronia, 100; Erla d'Or, 100; Mont Eagle, 100; Zeriba, 100.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Balk Line, 110 pounds; Elner, 105; Mr. Easton, 105; Edna T., 105; Miss Wise, 104; Vignette, 103; Elsie M., 103; Excelsis, 95; Ernest Wiles, 97; Colonel Eades, 94; Maggie Davis, 92.

Third race, 1 mile, handicap—Senator Bland, 115 pounds; Tenby, 112; Al Fresco, 108; Monk Wayman, 105; Moroni, 105; Great Bend, 102; Branch, 100; Brigade, 99; Boney Boy, 95; Gold Fox, 94; Guess Me, 92.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Muskalonge, 117 pounds; Lobengula, 117; Banquo II., 115; Benamela, 114; Jack Hayes, 113; Bethlehem Star, 109.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile—The Winner, 117 pounds; Uncle Abb, 117; Jersey Lad, 114; Onalaska, 114; Black Fonso, 112; Benneville, 112; Sir Hobart, 112; Muldrew, 112; Isen, 110; Radaire, 110; Calchas, 104; Forensic, 104; Maurice W., 104; Assessor, 101; Albert M., 101; Auridale, 99; Helen's Pet, 99; Cora Havil II., 99.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Egbart, 114 pounds; Peter McCue, 112; Murat, 112; Meddler, 111; Moroni, 110; Newsgatherer, 106; Molo, 109; Brigade, 106; Afamada, 105; Flop, 105; Locust Blossom, 104; Fair Deceiver, 103; Pauline J., 98; Racivan, 94.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16.—Form players received a severe setback at the fair grounds today. Only one favorite passed the winning post in front, the other five events going to outsiders and third choices. Summaries:

First race, purse, maiden 3-year-olds, ⅞ mile—Stuttgart, 114 pounds [Piggott], 8 to 1, won; Whisper Low, 112 [Rigby], 3 to 1, second; Onslide, 114 [MacJoynt], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:32. Ridgeway, Wilson Hunt, Woodcut, and Barrington also ran.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Miss Bramble, 119 pounds [Hinkey], 5 to 1, won; Flora G., 117 [Southard], 20 to 1, second; Belle Ward, 117 [Thorpe], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Moralist, St. Roque, Veloce, Tartarian, Fremont, Alexandrite, Jim Head, Pat Murphy, Lottie Mills, and Macex Russell also ran.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Sly, 113 pounds [Jenkins], 4 to 1, won; The Pride, 108 [Conley], 3 to 1, second; imp. King Gold, 112 [Rigby], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Lady Memphis, Clarando, Katie Gibbons, Chimura, Amoltopec, Allie B., Annie Oldfield, Lincoln Belle, Aunt Mary, and Hill Billy also ran.

Fourth race, purse, 1 1-16 miles—Lady Callahan, 85 pounds [Dominick], 20 to 1, won; Rebel Jack, 97 [Frost], 6 to 1, second; Meadowthorpe, 112 [T. Burns], 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:49¼. Osric II. and Marplot also ran.

Fifth race, maiden 2-year-olds, colts and geldings, purse, ½ mile—Chickamauga, 118 pounds [McIntyre], 5 to 1, won; Arthur Behan, 118 [H. Shields], 6 to 1, second; Dinornis, 115 [Lines], 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Bill Garrett, Burrell Brown, Conrobert, Duke of Melbourne, Foxbard, Happy Medium, Leo Noster, Mosswitt, Special Notice, and Will Fay also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Bell Punch, 113 pounds [Piggott], 6 to 5, won; General McGruder, 109 [MacJoynt], 3½ to 1, second; Eight Bells, 106 [E. Jones], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:44¾. Leonag, Bertha Utiger, Peter Archer, War Bell, Ellis, Tewanda, Calla Lily, Prompto, and Gomez also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Mr. Phinizy, Chiffon, 101 pounds; Harrie Floyd, Loving Cup, Sorrow, 103; imp. Mint Sauce, 104; Ace, 113.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—John Conzet, 90 pounds; Benfield, Terra Incognito, 94; Dr. Graves, Jimp, Air Blast, 97; Flora G., 100; Her Own, 104.

Third race, 1⅛ miles, handicap—El Ghor, 90 pounds; Marplot, 97; Ed Farrell, 108; Crocket, 112.

Fourth race, 1 3-16 miles, selling—Garra Brant, 85 pounds; Chancery, 92; Nettie Bell, Sadie Levy, 95; Gun Metal, Demosthenes, 97; Helen H. Gardner, 99; Kodak, 101; Ransom, 108; Parole d'Or, Sir Joseph Lister, 104; Dutch Bard, 108; Lord Neville, 107; Traveler, 111.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, Laurel Stakes—Easter Card, Command, 90 pounds; Banish, 94; Tulla Fonso, 99; Frank Bell, 100; Ben Bramble, 104; Moringa, Headwater, 105; Alleviate, 107; Fausturo, 110; W. Overton, 112, and Timemaker, 126, coupled as J. W. Schorr entry; Dave Waldo, 114; Fireside, 118; Verify, 121.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Mountain Dew, Golden C., 92 pounds; Colonel Cassidy, 94; Iris, 96; Sam Lazarus, 97; Ned Wickes, 99; Ferroll, Reefer, Belle of St. Louis, 103; Sir Gatian, Ferrenti, 105; Silverset, 107; Don't Skip Me, Randazzo, 108; Wiggins, 112.

Seventh race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Streamer, 97 pounds; Linda, Gold Band, 105; Kisme, 103; Sir Rolla, 104.

Results at Latonia.

Cincinnati, O., June 16.—Large fields of poor class horses made the winners hard to pick at Latonia today. The betting was light. Weather pleasant. Track fast. The summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Gustave Cook, 103 pounds [Crowhurst], 7 to 2, won; Lord Fraser, 104 [W. Jones], 15 to 1, second; Alamo, 104 [Landry], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Fonlante, Charley Price, Larequoise, Essonite, The Brewer, Rout, Judge Baker, Meggs, Tension, Mildred, Odaliche, and Creedmore L. also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Talma, 104 pounds [Everett], 3 to 5, won; Hodd, 101 [E. Ross], 15 to 1, second; Curtis, 101 [Silvers], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Lissome, Tom English, Park Admiral, Stites, Pretenso, Don Wiggens, and Judge J. Riley also ran.

Third race, 1¾ miles, selling—Countess Irma, 103 pounds [J. Hill], 9 to 2, won; Prosecutor, 105 [H. Wilson], 9 to 2, second; Babe Fields, 100 [Harshberger], 20 to 1, third. Time, 2:22. The Doctor, Truelight, School Girl, Donation, Jacques, Virgie O., Nellorine, Fresco, and Rockwood also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Flammarion, 100 pounds [Silvers], 5 to 1, won; McCleary, 100 [Britton], 8 to 1, second; Yuba Dam, 102 [E. Ross], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:42½. Vox, Guide Rock, Colonel Cluke, Shieldbearer, and Tillie Herr also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Dextra, 107 pounds [Landry], 25 to 1, won; Sinnemahone, 107 [Britton], 25 to 1, second; Anne Evans, 107 [J. Hill], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:04. Hawaii, Eltrovia, Belle Woodruff, Aida Dunn, Princess Fedora, Mary Elizabeth, Vallie F., Onanetta, Drucilla, and Ella Maetin also ran.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Osman, 107 pounds [C. Graham], 10 to 1, won; Marietta, 107 [W. Jones], 15 to 1, second; Zufallig, 100 [H. Williams], 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½. Wace, Lachine, Dr. Pitts, Barton, Winker, Sister Mamie, Rotha, Teuton, and Spinnaker also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, ⅝ mile—Georgie, Pigit, Norma Taylor, May Be So, 95 pounds each; Jessie Jarboe, 97; Dandy H., 104; Finem Respice, Salvarse, Malaise, Areole, 105; Romanoff, Diser, 109; Santello, 112.

Second race, selling, 5½ furlongs—My Butterfly, Countess Elsmere, Linolo, 96 pounds each; Nettie Regent, 97; Milda, 101; J. Lucile, 102; Sutter, Russell R., 103; Melo, 100; John Yorkes, 113.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Full Dress, 84 pounds; Preliminary, April's Lady, 90; Colonel Cluke, 91; Freak, 94; Trimmer, 95; Cue Tip, 98; Semper Eadem, 99; Billy House, 101; Pan Charm, Eberhart, 104; Don Clarencio, 108.

Fourth race, gentlemen riders, 1 mile—Lost Time, 132 pounds; Infelice, 137; Missoura, 130; Alamo, 140; Osmon, 150.

Fifth race, the Sensation Stakes, ⅝ mile—His Excellency, Lew Kraft, 100 pounds each; Lieutenant Gibson, 112; Greenock, 121.

Sixth race, handicap, 1 mile and 50 yards—The Lady in Blue, Allie Belle, 92 pounds each; Rastus, 102; Carl C., 103; Sauber, 104; George Krats, 114.

TOD SLOAN HAS A BAD DAY.

American Jockey Fails to Ride a Winner at the Ascot Races—Beaten by Sam Loates.

London, June 16.—At the fourth day's racing at Ascot Heath today Mr. E. H. Balderk's bay colt St. Fort won the Ascot High Weight Plate of 300 sovereigns. Tod Sloan rode Lord Beecham's colt, Lipsalve, but was unplaced. Fourteen horses ran one mile and a quarter. The betting was 100 to 8 against Lipsalve.

The Wokingham Stakes were won by Mr. Fairie's 5-year-old bay horse, Eager. H. J. King's 4-year-old chestnut colt, Florie Rubattino, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Twenty horses ran the last three-quarters of the new mile. The betting was 100 to 8 against Florie Rubattino.

The Hardwicke Stakes of 2,000 sovereigns was won by Prince Soltykoff's 4-year-old bay colt, Ninus. Manners was second, and Sir R. Waldie Griffiths' 4-year-old brown filly, St. Ia, with Sloan up, finished third. Eight horses ran the Swinley course. In the race for the Triennial Stakes of 10 sovereigns, 400 sovereigns added for the owner, and 100 sovereigns for the nominator of the winner, C. D. Rose's filly Santa Case, ridden by S. Loates, beat Lord William Beresford's bay colt, Jolly Tar, with Sloan in the saddle. The betting was 6 to 5 on Jolly Tar.

The Windsor Castle Stakes was won by Mr. Lowe's brown colt, Elopement. Lord William Beresford's bay gelding, Yumboe, by Pontiac—Ynonda, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Nine horses ran on the 2-year-old course. The betting was 100 to 6 against Yumboe.

HIGH PRICES FOR BLUE BLOODS.

Thoroughbred Yearlings Sold at Auction at Sheepshead Bay Go for Big Money.

New York, June 16.—A number of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of various owners, were sold at auction at Sheepshead Bay today. The best sales were:

B. c. by Sir Dixon—Merdin, W. C. Whitney, $3,500.
Br. c. by Sir Dixon—Kentucky Belle, Fleischmann's Sons, $1,500.
Ch. c. by Hanover—Squeeze, G. C. Bennett, $3,500.
Ch. c. by Fonso—Julia W., G. C. Bennett, $1,350.
B. c. by Hanover—Bessie Hinkley, L. O. Appleby, $3,100.
Br. c. by Hanover—Jersey Girl, J. E. Madden, $1,500.
Ch. c. by Hanover—Arragon, C. T. Patterson, $7,925.
B. c. by Hanover—Reveal, J. W. Schorr, $1,700.
Ch. c. by Hindoo—Salor, W. C. Whitney, $1,100.
B. c. by Sir Dixon—Nina Archer, G. C. Bennett, $1,300.
B. c. by Hanover—Confidence, J. E. Madden, $1,525.
Ch. c. by Hanover—Rhody Gate, Fleischmann's Sons, $1,900.
Ch. c. by Fonso—Lillian Beatrice, Bromley & Co., $1,500.
B. c. by Bramble or Kingston—Lady Wayward, J. E. Madden, $3,250.
Br. c. by Hanover—Kelp, P. Dunn, $4,600.
Ch. c. by Hanover—Tid Bit, L. Elmore, $1,400.
Br. c. by Hanover—Device, P. S. P. Randolph, $1,000.
B. c. by Hanover—Colleen Rhue, J. E. Seagram, $1,400.
Ch. c. by Hanover—Lida Stanhope, P. J. Dwyer, $1,600.
B. c. by Fonso—Amelia, P. J. Brown, $1,600.
B. c. by Sir Dixon—Vassar, W. C. Whitney, $2,600.
Ch. c. by Sir Dixon—Blue Mars, G. C. Bennett, $2,000.
B. c. by Hanover—Relieve, W. H. Laudemann, $5,000.
Ch. c. by Hanover—Jennie Lee, W. H. Laudemann, $1,500.
B. c. by Sir Dixon—Bonnie Blue, Fleischmann's Sons, $1,425.
Ch. c. by Hindoo—Corinne, P. J. Dwyer, $1,400.
B. c. by Badge—Minnie Williams, C. T. Patterson, $2,000.
Br. c. by Hindoo—Cherry Blossom, J. W. Schorr, $1,500.
B. c. by Pirate of Penzance—Virgil Wright, L. Elmore, $1,600.
B. c. by Strathmore—The Empress, Oneck stable, $1,050.
B. c. by Badge—Mabel Duffy, Demiel & Farrell, $1,600.
B. c. by Hindoo—Cambria, H. E. Leigh, $1,600.
Blk. f. by Sir Dixon—Brenda, L. O. Appleby, $1,100.
B. c. by Teuton—Maid of Active, Oneck stable, $1,050.
B. c. by Hanover—Anna Gray, W. C. Whitney, $4,200.
B. c. by Hanover—Ida Walton, W. C. Whitney, $9,700.
Walbaum, br. c. by Lamplighter—Sweet Blossom, F. B. Brown, $3,000.
Ch. c. by Himyar—Lady Agnes, W. C. Whitney, $2,700.
Ch. c. by Ondagua—Golden Reel, W. H. Clark, $1,200.
B. c. by Deceiver—True as Steel, N. Bennington, $1,000.

OPEN TOURNEY AT EXMOOR.

First of the Important Golf Events of the Season Will Be Played Today.

The first open tournament of the season will be given by the Exmoor Country club on the picturesque, nine-hole course at Highland Park today. It is a scratch event, eighteen holes, medal play, open to players who have learned the game in America and are members of clubs located within a radius of thirty-five miles of Chicago. Two prizes are offered, a silver cup and two silver handled hair brushes. Forty entries have been received, and a close competition is looked for. Interest will center to a large extent in the play of Harold C. Smith of the Onwentsia club and William Holabird Sr. of the Glen View club. The course is in the best of condition. Players can commence at 1 o'clock. The entrants are as follows:

Washington Park club—R. D. Stevens, Ralph Shaw, Lewis McArthur, Walter Dore, J. W. Wassall, Morris C. Cummings, W. V. D. Wright, Charles E. White, Frank Floyd, A. J. White, D. Mark Cummings.

Columbus Country club—C. S. Lilley.

Chicago Golf club—James Mackay, S. C. Payson.

Exmoor Country club—K. L. Ames, H. E. Schwarz, J. M. Sellers.

Riverside Golf club—E. R. Driver, E. B. Bliss, H. K. Allen, J. F. Palmer.

Milwaukee Country club—O. C. Fuller, G. H. Russell.

Onwentsia club—A. C. Haven, Dr. Walker, Harold C. Smith, Abram Poole Jr., Walter S. Brewster, G. A. McKinlock, R. G. Watson Jr., R. D. Wrenn.

Edgewater Golf club—E. N. Lapham, Walter Knott, T. E. Donohoe, C. A. Higgins.

Several Glen View and Midlothian club players are also entered.

At the Onwentsia club the first members' golf handicap will be played. Contestants will be allowed to begin play at 9 o'clock, to enable any who desire to compete at the Exmoor Country club's open tournament.

GOLF AT GLEN VIEW CLUB.

Semi-Finals in Championship Cup Series Will Be the Feature of the Day.

There will be plenty of good golf at Glen View today, and those who travel out to the beautiful course will find it in the best shape it has been this year, for the many improvements that the Greens committee have planned have materialized and the links are in the best condition they have ever been. Many new bunkers have been built and the greens have been made fast and sure. Two weeks ago even those acquainted with the course found that approaching was much a matter of chance and putting of luck, but this has been entirely changed and the players today should make excellent scores.

The feature of the program will be the semi-finals in the championship cup series, eighteen holes, match play. The draw resulted in William Holabird Jr. meeting J. M. Sellers and Phelps B. Hoyt playing W. I. Osborne.

The preliminary play in the Frazier cup will also be continued and should bring out some low scores. In the Bartlett cup contest Miss Bessie Chapin will play Mrs. F. A. Hardy, and the winner will, on June 22, play Mrs. J. H. Van Vlissingen for the cup.

The members of the club have decided to arrange, if possible, a match, thirty-six holes, between Will Smith, the clever Midlothian professional who won the contests at Belmont last Saturday, and Laurence Auchterlonie, the Glen View player. A foursome between Richard Leslie and Laurence Auchterlonie and Peter Wallace and W. Marshall of the Onwentsia club is also expected. Both matches will be played at Glen View in the near future.

Tanner Accepts a Resignation.

Springfield, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner today accepted the resignation of George W. Perkins as a trustee of the Home for Female Juvenile Offenders at Geneva and appointed John W. Southworth of Allerton, Vermilion County, to succeed him.

BANASTAR IS FAVORITE.

HIS CHANCES IN THE SUBURBAN TODAY SEEM GOOD.

Big Handicap Which Is the Feature of the Opening at the Sheepshead Bay Track Promises to Be a Great Race—Imp, the Western Mare, Has Many Friends, and Ben Holladay Is Well Liked—Briar Sweet Trained for the Event.

New York, June 16.—[Special.]—Before sunset tomorrow another name will have been added to the roll of honor wherein are written the names of Suburban Handicap winners. The great public racing holiday of the year is here, and the Sheepshead Bay racecourse will be tested to its utmost capacity, if only the weather holds good.

On paper the big handicap looks far less open than usual, for it is difficult to see whence the horse can come to beat the Brooklyn Handicap winner, Banastar. His really marvelous race in that event, his excellent work since, and the perfect confidence of his stable, all go to make it look a "moral," a chance to deplete the bank roll of the layers. But there's many a slip in horse racing.

The field of fourteen is plenty large enough. There is no likelihood of additions, unless there should be a downpour of rain and consequently a deep mud. Then Don de Oro would probably start and one or two others, such as that old mud lark, Howard Mann. On the other hand, it would not be surprising at all if one or two owners thought it wiser to keep their horses for some easier game and declared them out. Anyhow, there will scarcely be less than an even dozen saddled when the bugle calls.

Imp Is Second Choice.

What horses have a chance to beat Banaster is the question of the hour. Imp is sure to be second favorite—and a strong one at that—for her last race was of undeniable quality. For the old mare to pick up 126 pounds and fairly stand a representative handicap field "on their heads," reeling off a mile and a furlong in 1:54¾, is enough to make any man think that she is worth a bet with only 114 pounds up tomorrow.

Still Imp will not have things so much her own way tomorrow. She likes to race in front, and does not like to have a horse up at her throat latch and fighting her. She is sure to get this in the Suburban, with the speedy horses that will start. In her last race her most formidable opponent, Warrenton, had a tough time of it, being knocked onto the fence and cut on the stifle slightly. The injury was not at all serious, but for the moment was probably quite painful. After that Warrenton raced up again, and finished a respectable third, though beaten some four lengths by the mare. Warrenton has eleven pounds off his back tomorrow, and as he is much more of a fighter in a big field and fiercely run race he might prove the more formidable of the pair.

A most popular victory would be that of Ben Holladay, for no horse has endeared himself so much to our racing public of late years as this self-willed, resolute old cup horse. He is as fit as hands can make him, and will have his favorite jockey, Fred Taral, on his back, but it is a question whether he will get down to serious business early enough in the race to give himself a chance. It is dollars to cents that he will be going faster than any other horse in the last furlong, but the doubt is whether he will make his effort soon enough.

Briar Sweet Well Liked.

Briar Sweet will be well fancied, but she has to prove herself a better race mare over a distance than she has hereabouts to win. This mare has not heretofore raced as if she were a genuine stayer, but, rather, as if she beat her horses by virtue of her speed, and would be willing to stop if anything could get to her.

As to Filigrane, the 3-year-old, probably ran his race in his final work on Thursday morning. If he wins he will have to be hailed as a genuine wonder. It is said that he is a rare doer and thrives on the hardest kind of work, not knowing what it is to leave an oat, but, on the other hand, he has been wound up to concert pitch since before the Metropolitan, and there must be an end to everything.

There is little doubt that he is nearly, if not quite, a topnotcher, but his recent races did not show it, and if, as seems almost certain, he ran badly through having been overdone, then one can only suppose that he is even worse off now. He would, anyhow, have to be at his best to win such a race as tomorrow's with 110 pounds up, and, moreover, Littlefield is many pounds behind the majority of jockeys who will ride.

George Keene appears to have gained a spurious reputation last fall, when, being himself a fresh horse, he beat all kinds of horses, jaded after a long summer's campaign. Presumably Clawson will have waiting orders with him today unlike the Brooklyn Handicap, and an effort will be made to utilize this horse's undoubted speed in the stretch. He looks "nothing like ready money" on paper, whatever way he may be ridden.

Bannockburn a Possibility.

A likely outsider to be "in the money" is Bannockburn. The big horse will have the estimable advantage of having such a past master as Willy Martin in the saddle. On form a case could easily be made out against Bannockburn, but he is a great, resolute, cold goer—the kind of a horse that will drive his way through a knothole if he be given a chance. With Martin's horsemanship, should the finish come down to a tight fit, Bannockburn is not likely to be left out in the cold.

The blasphemously named, The Star of Bethlehem, is an entire stranger. She certainly will not do on looks, and will have to have made some startling improvement in form to have the ghost of a chance.

Tragedian does not race like the horse he once was. So far this season he has disappointed his stable bitterly, and his being started today would seem to be a kind of forlorn hope.

Candleblack will go to the post avowedly for the purpose of making the running for his stable mate, Banastar. That he could do more if it were wanted of him is doubtful.

To pick a horse to beat Banastar is virtually impossible on public form, and on paper the race must, bar accidents, be conceded to him.

In looking for place horses two other "B's" crop up—Ben Holladay and Bannockburn—but, despite the apparent ability of Banastar to win, this is a race that is liable to produce a great big surprise.

Following are the entries:

Horse.	Weight.	Jockey.	Betting.
Banastar	122	Maher	2 to 1
Ben Holladay	129	Taral	8 to 1
Imp	114	Clayton	6 to 1
Briar Sweet	121	Spencer	5 to 1
Bannockburn	112	W. Martin	6 to 1
Filigrane	110	Littlefield	10 to 1
Warrenton	114	Simms	30 to 1
The Star of B.	95	Mitchell	60 to 1
George Keene	114	Clawson	20 to 1
Latson	105	McCue	60 to 1
Candleblack	107	Odom	2 to 1
Tragedian	110	R. Williams	15 to 1
Previous	110	O'Connor	30 to 1
Thomas Cat	100	O'Leary	10 to 1

Banastar and Candleblack coupled in the betting.

Following are the entries for the other races:

Today's Coney Island Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, over Futurity course, 2-year-olds, maidens—Woolie, ch. c., by Potomac—Marvel, 118 pounds; Herbert, 118; Fonsolee, 118; Creeper, 118; Present, b. c., by Albert—Lady Hooker, 118; Radford, blk. c., by Falsetto—Vergeline, 118; Daily Report, br. c., by Candlemas—Julia Kinney, 118; Peaceful, 118; Gonfalon, ch. c., by Fonso—Fallerna, 118; Hesper, b. c., by His Highness—Alhada, 118; Ross Clark, 118; Stuart, 118; Golden Scepter, 118; Fleuron, 115; Eileen Daly, 115; Hathor, 115; Lady Uncas, 115.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, on main track—Abuse, 126 pounds; Firearm, 123; St. Callatine, 121; Cormorant, 117; Swiftmas, 108; St. Cloud, 108; Handcuff, 107; Rhinelander, 107; Kinley Mack, 107; Heliobas, 107; Lambent, 103; Cleophus, 103.

Third race, 5¾ furlongs, over Futurity course, 2-year-olds, Double Event, First Part, value $5,000—McMeekin, 122 pounds; Mark Cheek, 122; Prince of Melbourne, 122; David Garrick, 117; La Foudre, 117; Goldone, 117; Mesmerist, 117; Bramble Rose, 117; Withers, 117; Brigadier, b. g., by Rayon d'Or—St. Bridget, 114.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, the Suburban Handicap, value $10,000.

Fifth race, short course, steeplechase, selling—Sir Play, 145 pounds; Royal Scarlet, 145; Mars Chan, 145; Nestor, 145; Black Jimmie, 142; Colonel Bartlett, 140; Arquebus, 140; Sifter, 137.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, on turf, 3-year-olds, selling—The Gardener, 111 pounds; Survivor, 107; Holdon, 107; The Burlington Route, 105; Greyfeld, 103; John B. Doerr Jr., 101; Great Neck, 101; Hard Knot, 100; Pelia B., 98; Sister Fox, 98; Lady Exile, 95; Belle of Troy, 96; James Tod, 96; St. Lorenzo, 96; Tyr Shena, 93.

Notes of the Tracks.

Clawson and McCoy arrived yesterday with three horses, John F. Voght being one of them.

Kris Kringle was bid up $300 by Clint De Witt, but was retained. This horse was sold to Rome Respass at auction last fall for $35. He gave the horse to Dr. Bird of Covington, Ky., and since that time Kringle has won fourteen out of fifteen races.

The owners of Her Favor and Mizpah were fined $10 each yesterday for racing in wrong colors.

Jockey J. Stiever was seriously hurt yesterday morning while exercising Harry Lee. He was cut about the head.

Manager McAvoy has made arrangements to announce the result of the Suburban Handicap through magaphones at the track.

Judge Rees yesterday recommended that the entries of Mrs. Jimmy be refused in the future at Hawthorne. He also recommended that Emmanora, Major Hawkins, and Leandra be schooled at the barrier before being allowed to start again. Plantain, Afamada, Elkin, Glenshine, and Cheval d'Or, and Heroics were schooled yesterday. The starting was greatly improved in the afternoon's races as a result of the work of Starter Dwyer.

GEORGE BYERS AND STIFT DRAW

Colored Boston Middleweight Gives the Local Slugger a Game Fight at the Star Theater.

George Byers, the colored Boston middleweight, was accorded a draw in his bout with Billy Stift at the Fort Dearborn Athletic club last night. It was not a satisfactory decision to the majority of the large crowd that filled the Star Theater. The first three rounds were uneventful. In the fourth Stift went after his man in vigorous fashion. It took but a few seconds to generate the fierce mixup that brought every man in the house to his feet, and nearly every one seemed to be shouting advice of some kind. The men, exchanging left and right swings, fought themselves into a clinch and out of it. They sparred for a second and then Stift landed a stiff left on the jaw, sending Byers to the floor. He was up again in an instant and the local man was not slow in following up his advantage. A swinging right on the body tumbled Byers again to the mat. He refused to rest, and when Stift came after him they both fell to the mat.

Then the tide of battle veered, Byers connecting with a fierce right on the head that sent Stift down on his side. He staid down three seconds and was groggy when he rose. Byers again sent him down and through the rest of the round the North-Sider was in bad shape. Byers, however, failed to follow up his advantage. He appeared strong enough to have done so, and might have ended the battle then, although the fierce work in the opening part of the round had probably weakened him.

In the two succeeding rounds Stift kept away most of the time, save for an occasional rush, which Byers had no trouble in avoiding. He clinched repeatedly and staid away as much as possible. Byers had a clear advantage in these two rounds and on his work should have been given the decision.

The other results were as follows:

Sig Hart, 107 pounds, drew with Sandow Snyder, 114 pounds.

Sammy Harris won from Joe Hugelet at 115 pounds in six rounds.

Frank Boyle, 135 pounds, won from George Bluthart, 145 pounds, in four rounds.

George Stead drew with Adam Ryan at 130 pounds.

JEFFRIES VISITS IN BOSTON.

Champion Says He Will Not Begin Training Before September if Matched with Sharkey.

Boston, Mass., June 16.—[Special.]—Champion Jeffries paid a visit to Boston today, and was received by a big crowd at the station. After making a call at police headquarters he visited the newspaper offices.

"Sharkey will, in all probability, be my next opponent," the champion said. "I am aware Sharkey is a better man today than when I met him at San Francisco, but I have improved, and I am just confident enough to think that I will have an easier time defeating him now than when we met before.

"I never heard of Morrissey till he came to this country. Maher will make him show if he really is the great boxer some New York sports are saying he is. I do not believe Corbett has any intentions of going into the ring.

"I start on my Western tour in a few days, and expect to reach my home early next month. I am anxious to see my folks, as it is over six months since I saw them. We are to visit Paris and England. If I am matched with Sharkey I'll start training the latter part of September. I do not want to train earlier, for I had one experience training in hot weather in the East. The contest, if arranged, will take place in October at one of the New York clubs, and George Siler will be referee."

GODDARD TO FIGHT 'KLONDIKE.'

Australian Heavyweight Will Make His First Appearance in Chicago Next Wednesday.

Joe Goddard, the one-time champion of Australian heavyweights and victor of many a hard-fought pugilistic battle, has been signed by Matchmaker Sam Pooler of the Adelphi club to meet "Klondike," the local heavyweight, next Wednesday evening. Goddard fought once at the old Columbian club at Roby, Ind., but has never appeared as a boxer in Chicago. Another good attraction arranged for the same evening is a match between Harry Peppers and Dutch Neal of St. Louis at 158 pounds. The full card is as follows:

Jack Kelly of Chicago vs. Charles Mason of Chicago, 126 pounds.

Charles Krooter, Chicago, vs. Frank Steiner, Chicago, 152 pounds.

Kid Gleason, Minneapolis, vs. Larry Lacey, Stock Yards, 125 pounds.

Harry Peppers, California, vs. Dutch Neal, St. Louis, 158 pounds.

Joe Goddard, Australia, vs. Klondike, Chicago, heavyweights.

Boys Charged with Shooting.

Lafayette, Ind., June 16.—Mrs. William A. Hoover was fatally shot this evening while passing through an alley to her residence. Two boys are under arrest, each charging the other with the shooting.

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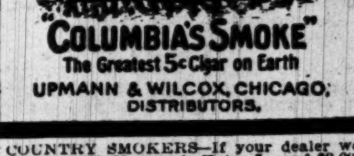

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PLAY PENN TEAM TODAY.

QUAKERS ARRIVE FOR THE SERIES WITH THE MAROONS.

Red and Blue Team Comes West with a Good Record, Having Beaten All the Eastern Nines Except Yale and Princeton—Brown, Who Will Pitch This Afternoon, Is a Left-Hander Who Has Been a Puzzle to Visiting Teams This Season.

Seventeen young men, composing the University of Pennsylvania baseball team, which is to meet the University of Chicago team this afternoon in the first of a series of three ball games on Marshall Field, arrived last night over the Pennsylvania road and registered at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Those in the party were:

F. R. Gillender, Captain;	T. Hayden,
T. B. Donaldson, Manager;	J. F. Huston,
	B. J. Frazier,
Frank Flavell,	W. Brown,
W. S. Collier,	R. S. Ganthorpe,
W. A. C. Ramsey,	T. E. Brown,
W. R. White,	D. Layton,
R. L. Shape,	W. H. Murphy,
A. W. Sherril,	W. M. Renwich.

The entire party, players, substitutes, and all, were in excellent condition, notwithstanding the long ride, and after having partaken of a hearty meal spent the evening strolling about the grounds and visiting nearby friends in Hyde Park.

Manager Donaldson, who is looking after the party, met with a difficulty last night. About 9:30 he issued an order that the team must be in their rooms by 10 o'clock, but in trying to enforce it he met with trouble, for the senior ball given by the Hyde Park High School attracted the attention of the members of the party, and long after the hour named by the manager there were still some of the players who had not been heard from.

Coach Stagg called on Manager Donaldson, and had a conference regarding the arrangements for today's game.

The series of games which begins today will be one of the most interesting series of college baseball games ever played in the West, with the exception of the World's Fair games. The record which the Pennsylvania team has acquired this season having defeated every team in the East with the exception of Yale and Princeton, puts it along in the top notch of Eastern college nines.

The Red and Blue team this year is composed of some of the best players the Quakers have ever turned out. Heading the list is Captain Gillender, who plays first base. He is one of the all-around players on the team, and caught and officiated in the box as well. Flavell, who will do the backstop work, is said to be the best catcher that has played on a Penn team in years.

Good Pitching Staff.

In pitching the Quakers have a staff which Chicago will find different from anything which it has met for some time. Brown, who goes in today, is a "south paw," and has in his repertory of curves some puzzlers which will make the Maroons open their eyes. He assisted in the ceremonies of shutting out Cornell and Harvard, and his ability to last out a long game has proved to be the point in which Penn has been strong this year. Alternating with him in the box is Layton and Shape, a Milwaukee boy, both of whom are likely to be given a chance against the varsity. Although it is said Brown will pitch the entire series, Layton will undoubtedly be given a chance.

The rest of the team is said to be the best lot of players that the Quakers could get together, and in all-around playing abilities and team work they excel any team that has played on Franklin Field.

Ramsay, Hayden, White, and Huston are playing their first year on the team, and from the start put up such a strong game that it drove many of the older candidates out of the running for positions on the nine.

Pennsylvania's record this year has been above the average. Two victories over Cornell, two over Brown, a shutout for Harvard, and the hard-fought victory over Georgetown put the team in the front rank.

Chicago's Erratic Play.

Chicago has had a variable record this year. From the start there has been a steady improvement, but the tendency to go to pieces when the game approached a crisis has resulted several times in defeat. The playing has been, as a rule, erratic. At times the team has braced up, and by pulling together played good ball. This was noticeably true in the game with Beloit a week ago, when, with one of the strongest of Western teams as an opponent, the varsity scored a well-earned victory.

Smith, who will pitch for Chicago today, is one of Stagg's steadiest players, and has been working on the team for two years. Captain Merrifield has been alternating with Smith at times, but his work has not kept up to Smith's, whose ability to field and watch bases has strengthened Chicago's work considerably. The rest of the team, while lacking in team work, is capable at times of the best kind of ball.

The Pennsylvania team during its stay in Chicago will be the recipient of many receptions, and all sorts of affairs have been planned for its enjoyment.

Tonight, after the game, the team, with the Chicago team, will attend the performance of the Castle Square Opera company at Studebaker hall, where an entire tier of boxes has been reserved for them. The dinner which Dr. and Mrs. Harper had arranged for the team has been called off, owing to previous plans, which would have prevented many of the members of the team from attending, but it is likely to be given later.

Next week there will be several lawn fêtes, and this afternoon there will be a reception given on the campus in front of Cobb Hall by the students of the varsity.

Play will begin today at 3:30 o'clock, and Tindill, the "college umpire," will be the judge of the playing.

MICHIGAN'S EASY VICTORY.

Defeats Cornell the Second Time This Season—Score 10 to 7—Ithacans Go to Pieces.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Michigan defeated Cornell for the second time this afternoon in a game which was decidedly ragged at times, but full of hard hitting and exciting situations. It was played before the largest audience of the year.

Michigan won by timely hitting, combined with Young's wildness in the first two innings and Johnston's wretched work at third in the sixth. Cornell went to bat first and started off with two runs, but in the first two innings Michigan secured such a lead that victory seemed certain. The visitors went all to pieces in these two innings. Young gave three bases on balls, made two wild pitches, and hit one man. To these misplays Michigan added four hits at the right time and six runs were chalked up. Then Cornell went doggedly at it to catch up. The Ithacans added two in the fourth on Matteson's error and hits by Brown and Murtagh, two in the eighth on another error by Matteson, Miller's failure to cover first, and Murtagh's fine single. Their final run was made by Miller's error and sacrifices by Bole and Genser.

In the sixth Johnston made three errors in succession, throwing the ball over Murtagh's head. Flesher and Lunn singled and a base on balls gave them four more runs and the game.

Michigan.	R	B	P	A	E	Cornell.	R	B	P	A	E
M'Ginnis, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Murtagh, 1b	0	2	6	0	1
Snow, lf.	3	2	1	0	0	Miller, cf.	1	0	2	1	0
Miller, p.	2	1	0	1	2	Young, p.	2	1	0	4	1
Flesher, 3b.	1	2	2	5	0	Bole, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
Lunn, c.	0	2	5	1	0	Genser, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Sullivan, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	Newton, lf.	2	1	3	0	0
Matteson, 2b.	0	1	3	2	[illegible]	Brown, ss.	1	2	1	2	1
[illegible], ss.	1	0	0	4	[illegible]	Johnston, 3b.	1	0	0	2	3
Blencoe, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0	Dougherty, 2b.	0	1	6	0	0
Totals	10	8	27	15	5	Totals	7	9	24	11	6

Michigan .... 3 [illegible] 0 0 0 4 0 0 *—10
Cornell .... 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1—7

Two-base hits—Murtagh, Newton. Three-base hit—Young. Stolen bases—McGinnis, Snow [2], Flesher, Miller [cf.]. Bases on balls—By Miller, 2; by Young, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Miller, 1; by Young, 1. Struck out—By Miller, 5; by Young, 2. Double play—Flesher-Matteson-Blencoe. Left on bases—Michigan, 5; Cornell, 9. Wild pitches—Young, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Arlie Latham. Attendance—2,500.

Princeton Plays Yale Today.

Princeton, N. J., June 16.—[Special.]—Princeton's baseball players took their last practice of the season at the varsity field this afternoon, and will leave for New York tomorrow morning, where they will meet Yale in the deciding game of the championship series at the Polo Grounds.

CREWS TIME EACH OTHER.

Yale and Harvard Throw Aside the Secrecy Generally Preserved Regarding Their Practice.

Gales Ferry, Conn., June 16.—[Special.]—At the colony of college oarsmen the failure of the Harvard rowing managers to take Andrew O'Dea, the former University of Wisconsin coach, to the training quarters here, and the keen criticism of the Harvard system of picking men for the crews are the prevailing topics of discussion. Coach E. C. Storrow of the Harvard crew talked today freely about the O'Dea incident. He said:

"I think that the affair has been fairly stated in the newspapers. I have read Mr. O'Dea was coach at the University of Wisconsin, where there was some opposition to his methods. He wanted to come East and to coach Harvard. We engaged him late last fall. He came to teach rowing and to coach Harvard crews. He did this up to the time he finished his work and left. That is all there is to it. I think that Mr. O'Dea has acted well in the matter."

The new system scouted by the rival college crews on the Thames is one of the innovations of the present boating season. This morning Yale began it by taking its launch out alongside the Harvard crew at practice. The Harvard oarsmen were so badly broken up they stopped rowing, and the Yale launch steamed away without getting a line on the Harvard oarsmen.

When the Yale varsity eight went out to practice half an hour later the Harvard launch was waiting for them and steamed alongside during the entire practice. As to this new system of getting the accurate time of the rival eights, there seems to be no difference of opinion at Yale and Harvard. It will be a permanent feature, and both the universities' rowing leaders regard it as a thoroughly sportsman-like act. Mr. Storrow, the Harvard head coach, said:

"We expect to continue to watch the Yale practice from the Harvard launch, and to have Yale watch ours from its launch. Both college crews did this to some extent a year ago. Yale began the practice this year, and we have taken up its example. I regard it as a perfectly fair think to do."

Head Coach Gallaudet of the Yale crew also favors the new policy. He says: "We welcome throwing aside all this secrecy which has characterized the work of the crew in practice. We shall give Harvard opportunity to watch our crew row and shall continue to watch theirs unless we see that the Harvard rowing leaders do not wish to have us do so."

Yale rowing leaders think their crew has improved the last few days. Those of Harvard admit that they are disappointed with the work of their eight. Mr. Storrow says: "I confess that I do not think the Harvard crew is doing quite as well as I wish it was. We were quite a little disappointed at the result of our first time spin over the four-mile course."

Richard Armstrong, the former Yale Captain and present Annapolis crew coach, who is one of the leading Yale coachers this year, said today: "The work of the Yale oarsmen the last three days has shown much improvement. The time has been faster and the watermanship of the oarsmen was smoother than before."

Yale oarsmen were delighted this evening, when George St. John Sheffield, the veteran rowing authority, walked into their quarters. He came unannounced and his appearance caused an uproar. He has been in Europe for nearly two years. Last year was the first time he has missed a season at Gales Ferry for twenty years.

W. H. Meikelham, who will referee all the Yale-Harvard races, has been here today, visiting both the Yale and Harvard quarters.

Graduates to Coach Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—Graduate Manager Baird has signed contracts with "Dutch" Ferbert and "Pa" Henninger to coach the football team next fall. Ferbert will coach the backs and Henninger will look after the line men. Both are varsity players of four years' experience. Ferbert has coached for two years, and Henninger is one of the best tackles the West has ever produced.

Tennis Matches at Kenwood.

W. Scott Bond and Kreigh Collins and George Sheldon and Sam R. Neel will play their last double match today at the courts of the Kenwood Country club. The former team won the match last week at Woodlawn, but the general play for the last few weeks has been so even that it is considered almost an even chance for either team. The match is of more than ordinary interest for three of the four men playing today are entered in the Western championship tournament, which begins at the Kenwood courts on July 10, and today's work will give some indication of what sort of game the men will play at that time. Several games of "outdoor-indoor" ball will be played, and in the evening the first lawn fête of the season will be held.

Gentry Out After Records.

Detroit, Mich., June 16.—Since John R. Gentry was brought here last month to prepare for a tilt at the pacing records he has shown more speed than any horse in training. Today he made the trip around the Detroit Driving club's mile track in 2:06¾, the fastest mile of the season. He was at the quarter in :30, slowed up to the half in 1:04; then, gradually increasing the clip, he paced the last quarter at a two-minute gait. Driver W. J. Andrews says Gentry was never in such form as at present. He proposes to go after Star Pointer's mark of 1:59¼ at the Blue Ribbon meeting next month.

Garfield Park Matinee.

The West Side Driving association will hold its third matinee at Garfield Park driving track this afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the following entries:

3:00 class, mixed—Nina Young, Young Prince, Maud C., Washington Porter, Balddan, Edgar B. Admeto, Sawtello, Louise Patchen, A. M.

Free-for-all—Maud Downing, Little Wonder, Black King, Lord Clayton, Frank Hayes.

2:40 class, mixed—Axtonian, Tally, Lucky Ike, Lizzie Hall, W. L., Signora, Maud F.

Match race—Hot Tonic-Charles D.

MONEY MAY PROTECT SLAYERS.

Possibility That the Murderers of Martin Meier Secured Much More than $1,800.

Inspector Hunt is now inclined to believe the murderers of Martin Meier secured a much larger sum than the $1,800 which Meier drew from the bank shortly before he was killed.

"An old friend of Meier's said he had talked with Meier several years ago, when the old man had showed him mortgages for $80,000," said Inspector Hunt yesterday. "Money and mortgages amounting to only $41,000 were found in the safety deposit box. It is true Meier lost heavily through the Dreyer and Schintz failures, but this will not account for the difference between $80,000 and $41,000. I understand he did not lose more than $10,000. Admitting this estimate to be correct, there is still more than $30,000 to be accounted for.

"The murderers probably secured a much larger sum than $1,800. If they got several thousands they have enough to pay for protection, and this will make the work of solving the mystery doubly hard."

The police admit the murder is almost as much a mystery as ever. Eight men from the Englewood police station and several Central Station detectives are at work on the case, but there seems to be an absolute dearth of "tips" which lead to anything tangible.

W. C. Baird, one of the house painters who have been sought for by the police, was found last night. He proved that he knew nothing of the murder, and was permitted to go home.

POSTAL CLERKS LIKE RAISE.

Announcement of Increase in Pay Causes Rejoicing at the Chicago Postoffice.

There was much rejoicing among the clerks in the Chicago Postoffice yesterday when they read that officials at Washington had decided to advance the pay of the clerks in the $500 a year class to $600.

"I know one man who has been supporting himself, wife, and six children on $500 a year," said Superintendent Montgomery. "How he managed to do it I can hardly understand, but he did it. It is needless to say this advance will come as a blessing to him. For the greater part the men in that class are young, but there are a good many married men.

"While the clerks are in the primary departments of the office, many of them have worked three and four years. There is no system of promotion except that which comes from the removal or death of those in the upper departments. The advance will, I am sure, work much good both to the men and to the service."

DIES TO JOIN HER DAUGHTER.

Pathetic Suicide of Mrs. Margaret Kearney at 2251 Wabash Avenue—Leaves Directions for Funeral.

Unwilling to live without her 9-year-old daughter, who died a month ago, Mrs. Margaret Kearney, a widow, aged 42, committed suicide by inhaling gas through a rubber tube at her home, 2251 Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon. She was found by a servant lying on the bed still alive. Physicians were unable to save her, and she died an hour later.

On a table in the room were found two notes. One was as follows:

June 16.—To Whom It May Concern: My grief for Nellie is more than I can bear; am trying to end it now. May God forgive me. M. KEARNEY.

The other was addressed to A. B. Russ, an undertaker, requesting that he take charge of the funeral, and bury her Sunday beside her daughter in Oakwoods.

The inquest will be held this morning, and the funeral will be in accordance with her dying request.

A Correction.

There appeared in this paper some time since in a prominent advertisement the name of Lucinda B. Chandler as the President of the Illinois Woman's Press association. This was an unintentional mistake, as Mrs. Chandler is not the President of the Illinois Woman's Press association, but an honorary member. As is well known, the President of the Illinois Woman's Press association is H. Effa Webster. Both the advertiser and Mrs. Chandler greatly regret the mistake and assure all those interested there was no wish to appropriate the title so rightfully belonging to Mrs. Webster.

THREAT BY MERIT BOARD

SCHOOL TRUSTEES ARE WARNED OF DANGER OF ARREST.

President Lindblom Insists Civil Service Law Must Be Complied With Without Delay—Plan for Mass-Meeting in Interest of Public Education—Controller Kerfoot Explains Why Rebates on Special Assessments Are Not Paid.

Members of the Board of Education are threatened with arrest for contempt of court under the mandamus sustained by the Supreme Court in 1898 for not accepting the certifications of the Civil Service commission for engineers, janitors, janitresses, and laborers, in accordance with their agreement to bide by the decision of Corporation Counsel Walker, delivered ten days ago.

The Supreme Court in the case of The People against Thomas Brenan, decided that the Board of Education was under the civil service act. Under this decision, the Civil Service commission alleges, the members of the Board of Education are liable to arrest for contempt of court. President Lindblom of the Civil Service commission sent a letter yesterday to President Harris of the Board of Education, asking who is to blame for the refusal to accept the certified employés.

The present trouble began when the Civil Service commission certified 126 employés to the Board of Education, and that board refused to accept the certifications. The board held that the positions were already filled, and there was no call for any certifications. The Civil Service commission insisted that the employés had to be accepted and the old appointees discharged, and refused to certify the pay-rolls, which are still held up. After some contention, the matter was referred by agreement to Corporation Counsel Walker, who sustained the Civil Service commission. Seventy-seven janitors and janitresses and sixty-six engineers are affected by the decision.

Lindblom Is for Action.

"We are tired fooling with the board," said President Lindblom. "We have been lenient heretofore, but now we mean to stand for our rights, as upheld by the Supreme Court, the Corporation Counsel, and the court in which the mandamus proceedings were brought."

D. J. McMahon, attorney for the Board of Education, said: "We are between two fires, so to speak—that is, the pension law and the civil service law. The decision of the Supreme Court does not alleviate all of our difficulties. True, the Supreme Court has decided that the board must accept the eligibles certified by the commission, but we fall back upon our original contention that we are covered by the pension law, a later act, which plainly says none of the employés of the board can be discharged except by the board and upon written charges.

"President Harris has only the power to suspend, and then only when written charges have been filed. If the commission forces us to employ these people we are only plainly disobeying the mandates of the law. We insist, as no classification was made of the Board of Education employés by the commission until Feb. 15, 1899, that all of our employés appointed prior to that time are protected by the law. We hold, further, that the law never intended to throw faithful employés out of positions which they are satisfactorily filling."

Trustee Joseph B. Schwab said: "If the mandamus is made permanent by the Supreme Court, and the School Trustees are served with copies of the order of the court, they stand ready to obey the will of the law. I will be glad when the matter gets into definite shape, because a great injustice is done the employés of the board by withholding their pay."

Trustees Cameron, Loesch, and Brenan spoke in similar terms concerning the controversy.

Public Schools Mass Meeting.

The conference which was held yesterday in the Columbus Memorial Building to consider further the project of holding a mass-meeting in the interest of public schools, decided to refer the matter to the Cook County League of Women's Clubs and other associations which are to be invited to coöperate, including two or three men's clubs. The President of the league, Mrs. Lucy M. Flower, will call a meeting of the Executive board to consider the matter. The feeling was that the mass-meeting was not to be purely a woman's meeting, as had been suggested, but should be a citizens' meeting and cover as nearly as possible the whole question of safe and wise administration of the public schools.

"I think the situation is serious," said Mrs. Alvina P. Stevens, secretary of the conference. "There is no doubt something ought to be done, but whether a mass-meeting is exactly the right thing, we have not fully decided. It seems impossible to those who have the welfare of the public schools at heart that the present state of affairs should be suffered to continue, and it is perfectly proper and dignified for a public body such as the mass-meeting would be to show the Mayor its active interest in the situation, and its desire to coöperate with him in the attempt to better it.

"The league has sent a letter to the Mayor requesting him to make public the names of those under consideration for appointment to the Board of Education—not that it meant to express any doubt of the good will of the appointive power, but that where so many persons' interests are involved it is possible something might be known in regard to one or more of the candidates which might change the Mayor's mind if called to his attention. As a matter of fact, two members of the present Board of Education voted at Springfield against a clause in the factory act which provided that children at work under 16 years of age should be taught to read, write, and speak. Had Mayor Harrison known this fact perhaps he would not have appointed them."

Mrs. Lucy M. Flower, President of the league, said: "I will call a meeting of our Executive board for next Tuesday. I have not studied the situation sufficiently to be sure what we ought to do, but my impression is it might be difficult to handle a mass-meeting, so that it would do more good than harm. However, that will be left to the decision of the board and those invited to coöperate with it."

Why Rebates Are Not Paid.

The Finance committee of the City Council asked Controller Kerfoot yesterday why he was not paying orders for special rebates on special assessments recommended by it and passed by the Council. He replied that the books of the special assessment department did not show with needed explicitness how much and to whom this money was due, and until they could be put in proper shape he could not honor the Council's orders. The committee resolved to have a special meeting next week, at which the subject of small parks in the poorer neighborhoods will be the only matter discussed.

Calumet Ordinance Referred.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys South yesterday referred the Calumet Western ordinance to a subcommittee to report on Monday morning. The ordinance gives the Calumet Western, which is another name for a combination of the Western Indiana, the Pennsylvania, and the Union Transit company railways, the right to lay tracks from South Chicago along the west bank of the Calumet River to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. Should the road be built, it is said, it would be inclosed all the shipping interests of the Calumet River as far south as One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and give the roads owning it a practical monopoly on all the business therein.

Plans for Juvenile Court.

The Public Service committee of the County board yesterday referred to the Judiciary committee the communication of County Attorney Iles concerning the care and commitment of dependent and delinquent children. Both the city and county authorities will attend the meeting of Judges of the Circuit Court to be held on Tuesday. The law goes into effect on July 1 next, and after that time dependent children and children under the age of 16 years who violate the city ordinances or the State laws will be tried in the juvenile court instead of the police and criminal courts.

Tourists

To Colorado, Utah, California, and North Pacific coast points should take advantage of the extremely low excursion rates to be placed in effect by the Great Rock Island Route June 25 to July 11. Liberal return limit. For full information call at or write city ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

HENRY WICHERT'S LIFE ENDED.

Chicago Manufacturer of Pickles Dies Suddenly of Heart Failure at Spring Lake, Mich.

Henry Wichert, a well-to-do Chicago manufacturer, died suddenly at Pines, Spring Lake, Mich., yesterday from heart failure. He left this city last Saturday with his wife for several weeks' stay at that resort to rest. With the exception of a slight attack of rheumatism, he apparently was in good health. For some time, however, he had suffered from heart trouble.

The body will reach the city this morning by boat, and will be taken to the family residence, 1649 Barry avenue. The funeral arrangements will be announced today.

Mr. Wichert was the owner of a large pickle factory at 77 West Lake street, which he established in 1870. He was born at Grandens, near Berlin, on Aug. 27, 1836. He came to America in 1867, and, after a short stay in New York, came West and settled in Chicago. In 1870 he began business of making pickles, mustard, and like products. Some years ago he purchased lands at the place now called after him—Wichert, thirty miles out of Chicago, and there began to raise vegetables for pickling. He enlarged the area of the place as his business increased.

Mr. Wichert married Miss Minnie Treigel of this city. She survives him, with a son, Alex, 22 years old, and a daughter, Elsa. Paul Wichert of Chicago was his brother.

PREPARE FOR BLAND FUNERAL.

Remains Lie Upon a Catafalque in the Opera-House—Congressional Committees Named.

Lebanon, Mo., June 16.—Sergeant-at-Arms B. F. Russell of Washington arrived today, and has taken charge of the funeral of Congressman Bland. In the opera-house he has had erected a catafalque, upon which the remains were placed this afternoon. The funeral ceremony will consist of music by the combined church choirs, reading of the Scripture lesson, and pronouncing of the invocation by the Rev. J. W. Wilkinson of Trinity Episcopal Church. The Rev. W. K. Collins of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will deliver a discourse, to be followed by the Masonic services, conducted by Worshipful Master J. W. Farris. The Rev. J. E. Alexander of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will deliver the closing prayer.

The Congressional committee will act as honorary pallbearers, the active pallbearers being W. I. Wallace, W. C. Joslyn, E. M. Easley, F. S. Clark, J. M. Billings, and J. P. Nixon, fellow-townsmen of Mr. Bland's.

Vice President Hobart has designated the following Senators a committee to attend the funeral: Vest and Cockrell of Missouri, Cullom of Illinois, Teller of Colorado, Berry of Arkansas, Allison of Iowa, and Harris of Kansas.

SUDDEN DEATH OF W. R. WELD.

Found in the Street at Waterloo, Ia., Where He Had Died from Attack of Apoplexy.

Waterloo, Ia., June 16.—[Special.]—W. R. Weld, a State officer of the Royal Arcanum, was found dead on the street early this morning. There were some bruises on his head, but his watch and other valuables were untouched, and there was no foundation for rumors that he had been the victim of foul play.

Mr. Weld was chairman of the Finance committee of the Iowa grand lodge of the Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. Weld, who is in Lockport, N. Y., at the bedside of her mother, is a niece of the poet, J. T. Trowbridge, and is also related to Mrs. Scott, widow of James W. Scott, former proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald.

OBITUARY.

DR. B. F. FOWLER of Galena, Ill., died yesterday, aged 74. He was a physician of that city for thirty-five years and widely known in Masonic, Oddfellow, and Knights of Pythias circles. As an Alderman, member of the Board of Education, as President of the Grant Birthday association, as an officer in different orders, as Vice President of the Jo Daviess County Medical association, as examining surgeon of the Pension bureau, as a citizen and practicing physician, he was noted and his services greatly appreciated. He is survived by his widow, sons, Dr. Charles A. Fowler, Bellevue, Ia.; B. F. Fowler Jr., ex-Attorney General, Cheyenne, Wyo.; daughters, Almira M. Fowler, Mrs. Anna Rogers, both of Galena, and Mrs. G. T. Budrow of Cheyenne, Wyo., and brother, Dr. H. M. Fowler, Scalesmound, Ill. Funeral held on Sunday and burial with Masonic honors.

GEORGE CLAPP, Oak Park, was buried yesterday from his late residence, 332 North Oak Park avenue. The Goodyear company, of which Mr. Clapp was general Western manager, was represented at the funeral by A. Minott of New York, a director of the company. The Rev. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church, Chicago, of which Mr. Clapp was a member, officiated. The remains will be taken to Providence, R. I.

LAURA M. HYNE, 107 South Oak Park avenue, Oak Park, died yesterday at the Rockford Hospital, Rockford, Ill., aged 40 years. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 1 p. m. on Monday. Interment will be at Rosehill. Miss Hyne was well known in church work in Chicago, and was treasurer of the Deaconess' Training School. She had been ill for the last eighteen months. Heart failure was the immediate cause of her death.

GAYLORD S. TRUESDELL, Paris, France, died in New York on Tuesday. His remains were brought yesterday to Waukegan, Ill., his boyhood home, for burial. He had lived near Paris for twenty-five years and had gained renown as an artist. He was the second American to receive a gold medal for work exhibited at the Paris Salon, and was considered the finest painter of sheep known. He was 49 years old and unmarried.

NICHOLAS T. ROMAIN, New York, 76 years old, died at the home of his son in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday from paralysis. He was a native of Bergen County, N. J., but for many years he was in the iron business in San Francisco, and returned East last year.

BENJAMIN RUSH BOWERS MINER, Arlington Heights, was buried yesterday. Dr. Miner was born Oct. 4, 1822, in Waitsfield, Vt. With his father, Dr. Frederic Miner, he moved to Elk Grove in 1833, coming in wagons.

SAYS HE IS LICENSED LAWYER.

J. W. D. Pierce, Who Was Reported as Among Those Lacking Permits to Practice, Gives Out a Statement.

J. W. D. Pierce, whose name appeared in the report of the Grievance committee of the Chicago Bar association among those mentioned as "practicing law in Cook County, although not licensed to do so by the Supreme Court of Illinois," yesterday said:

"I was licensed first by the Supreme Court of Illinois when it had but three members, two of whom were the well-known Judges Breese and Walker. This was in or about October, 1869. Two or three years later I was licensed by the States of New York, Kansas, and Missouri, and practiced in half a dozen or more States, in all federal courts, and before the General Land office and the Secretary of the Interior in Washington. I have been in practice for the last twelve years in Chicago. I have been twice a candidate for Circuit Judge, and have personally reported to Frank Asbury Johnson, the chairman of the Grievance committee of the Bar association the names of persons who held no license to practice law."

When shown the statement of Mr. Pierce Frank Asbury Johnson said:

"If Mr. Pierce has a license let him produce it or account for it. I have here three certificates signed, one by Chris Mamer, clerk of the Northern Grand Division of the Illinois Supreme Court; one by A. D. Cadwallader, clerk of the Central Division, and one by J. O. Chance of the Southern Division. Each of these certifies that J. W. D. Pierce is not recorded, and does not appear on the rolls as having been licensed at any time to practice in this State."

BANK OPENED WITH PRAYER.

Financial Institution at Suffolk, Va., Launched with an Invocation for Truth and Commercial Honor.

Richmond, Va., June 16.—[Special.]—On opening the Farmers' Bank at Suffolk, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Staley was asked to dedicate the structure with prayer. He did so in the following words: "May its ledger never be marred by falsehood, and may the character of its officials never be lowered or stained by wrong. May the institution cultivate such ethics and commercial honor as to strengthen the community in business safety and future growth."

CALVES AT HIGH PREMIUM

VEAL COSTS MORE THAN AT ANY TIME FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Retail Dealers Ask 20 and 22 Cents a Pound for Cutlets That Sold Recently for 16 and 18—One Declares Rise Is Due to Market Being Cornered by Swift & Co.—Latter Firm Denies This—Commission Men Say Part Is Due to Late Hot Weather.

Veal cutlets have been marked up in every butcher shop in Chicago, and the succulent chops with cream gravy, while present prices reign, will be looked upon in the average household as a luxury. Meantime farmers who raise calves for market are wearing broad smiles, darkened only by occasional regrets they have not larger stocks on hand through which to profit by the prices, said to be the highest known here in eight years.

The wholesale price of dressed calves lately has jumped from 8 cents to 9½ and 11 cents, while retail dealers have pushed the price up to 20 and 22 cents a pound for choice cutlets, and 14 to 18 cents for other parts. The rise in veal affects the consumer's pocket at least a nickel a pound.

Many explanations are forthcoming for the jump in veal. One butcher yesterday blamed it to a firm at the Stock-Yards which he said had cornered the veal market of the country. Swift & Co., he said, had been buying up veal calves for three or four months and had secured enough to control prices. Another said the farmers were trying to get even for the low price of veal in recent years and were holding back their calves. Still another said the calves were being bought up and shipped to Cuba to stock cattle ranches, causing a scarcity and an increase in price in this country.

South Water street is the veal center, whether the farmer ships his dressed calves to the commission merchants who handle his produce or sends them alive to the Stock-Yards to be sold to packing firms, for all the big Stock-Yards establishments have South Water street branches.

Swift & Co. denied the rumor they had a corner on veal and said such a thing would be impossible. It was admitted the firm had bought up a large number of calves for slaughter.

A South Water street commission man who is not connected with any butchering or packing establishment said: "Veal is bringing better prices than at any time in eight years. The price varies, for the reason the dressed calves come to market in different conditions, but just now the demand for prime, well-fed, and properly matured veal is brisk. 'Bob' veal, or immature meat, always is condemned by the meat inspector when discovered, but even this kind is sold readily just now.

"Only a few months ago dressed calves were worth at wholesale about 6 cents a pound and retailed at from 12 to 14 cents, according to the cut. Now a choice dressed calf does not linger long on any hook in South Water street at 11 cents a pound, and occasionally brings from 1 to 2 cents over this figure. Common to ordinary has a lively sale at 9½ and 10 cents a pound.

"The recent hot, moist weather has had a material effect on the veal trade. In cool weather the meat will keep during shipment and then farmers are disposed to send their dressed calves to a commission house, because they get better prices. A large number of dressed calves spoiled in shipment during the hot spell, however, so the farmer is sending his veal calves on the hoof to the Stock-Yards, where they are bought up by the packing firms and butchers.

"It cannot be proved, perhaps, that the men who control the dressed beef trust have been concerned in the stiffening of the price of veal and holding it at the top notch. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the minute veal began to reach the consumer in Chicago by way of the Stock-Yards prices began to dance along on the upward scale."

CHILDREN TO KEEP FLAG DAY.

Programs Arranged for Patriotic Exercises in the Five Principal Parks of Chicago.

The thousands of school children in Chicago will join today in their annual celebration in honor of the adoption of the flag of the United States by the Continental Congress and in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. Exercises will be held in each of the five principal parks.

At Washington Park the children will assemble at 1 o'clock and march to the grand stand. R. C. Craft will act as chairman. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Craft, Dr. J. W. Hermon, Colonel J. H. Davidson, Joel M. Longenecker, and by Henry Rathbone, whose father was in the theater box when President Lincoln was assassinated.

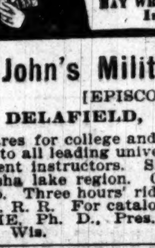
General T. F. Brown will act as chairman at Lincoln Park, where General John C. Black will deliver the oration. The Arnold School Signal Corps of fourteen boys and twenty-two girls from the Schiller School will take part.

Children from twenty-six schools will meet at Aberdeen street and Jackson boulevard, and, after passing in review before the house of Assistant Superintendent of Schools Delano, 172 Ashland avenue, go to Garfield Park. Here battalion drills and battle exercises will enlist the services of the first ship's crew of the Illinois Naval Militia and Company H, Second Illinois Regiment. C. Porter Johnson will deliver the oration and Mrs. Virginia Key, daughter-in-law of the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," will be present.

At Humboldt Park the children will march to the liberty pole, the procession forming at 1:30 p. m. There will be calisthenic drills and an address by Dr. B. J. Cigrand.

The Douglas Park ceremonies will center about the band stand. John A. Silha, Captain E. R. Lewis, and W. S. Elliott Jr. will be among the speakers.

EDUCATIONAL.



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THE CHICAGO **Manual Training School** OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. Michigan and Twelfth St. Boys bringing diplomas from grammar schools will be admitted without examination, and may register June 22, 23, and 24. Other applicants for either 8th grade, Preparatory, or High School Classes will be examined June 24, or August 31, at 9 A. M.

TRINITY COLLEGE. Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at the office of J. H. S. Quick, 93 Dearborn-st., Chicago, 10 a. m., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th, and July 1st, 1899. Catalogues and specimens of Examination Papers can be obtained on application to the President, or to the Secretary of the Faculty, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW. Law Department of Lake Forest University. Hon. T. A. Moran, Dean. Three year course. Evening sessions. Prepares for admission to Bar in all states. Catalogue. Address E. E. BARRETT, Secy., Title and Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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EDUCATIONAL.

BLEES Military Academy

MACON, MISSOURI.

Session begins September 14, 1899.

For Circulars and Information Address

W. W. CLENDENIN, M.A., M.Sc.,

SUPERINTENDENT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EASTERN.

The New Frontenac Opens June 20. Round Island, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. Enlarged to twice its former capacity. Many rooms en suite, with private bathrooms. New dining-room, 65 x 100 feet, cafe, billiards, bowling and tennis. Circulars, terms, etc., from *M. C. Wentworth, Manager*, Frontenac, N. Y. Also proprietor of Wentworth Hall and Cottages, Jackson, White Mountains, N. H. 9 Hole Golf Course

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KAYE'S PARK HOTEL, LAKE GENEVA, WIS. Chicago's favorite family summer resort. Open for the season June 20. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago via C. & N. W. Ry. The steam yacht "Arthur Kaye" will run in connection with all trains at Williams Bay. Rates reasonable. For particulars address ARTHUR KAYE Estate, Lake Geneva, Wis.

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HOTEL GLENWOOD Now Open for Season. Located on Lake Geneva. Postoffice—FONTANA, WIS. MARSHALL BROS., Proprietors.

PLAN AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

OWNERS OF HORSELESS VEHICLES IN CHICAGO WILL ORGANIZE.

Society Will Have as a Prototype the One in Paris—It Will Be Made a Union for Defense Against South Park Board's Rule or Any Hostile Legislation — Order Barring Self-Propelling Carriages from Boulevards Not Enforced.

Horseless carriage owners of Chicago plan to form an automobile club next week which will take as its prototype the aristocratic society in Paris, and which will include nearly all the owners of electric vehicles in Chicago. The club will be for pleasure and defense. A meeting of the automobile owners will be held on Wednesday next and the work of organization will be taken up.

For some time the advisability of forming an automobile club has been discussed. The exclusion resolution of the South Park board, instead of throwing a damper on the plans, merely has served to hasten its formation; for the owners of automobiles realize that such an organization, composed of men of influence, will be a strong factor to convince the members of the Park board that their action is unprogressive and that the owners of the vehicles are determined to make a fight upon the prohibitory rule.

The men who have been instrumental in promoting the formation of the organization are Robert Shaw and C. E. Woods. It is expected the club when formed will have upwards of fifty members and that the membership gradually will increase as the use of the electric carriages becomes more general. The organization will be composed largely of members of the Washington Park and Calumet clubs, though many members of other clubs will be included in the roll of members. Shortly after its formation the club will take up the rule passed by the South Park board and will work to have the order rescinded, or a decision as to the legality of the rule handed down by a competent court.

Police Let Automobiles Pass.

Despite the statement of Superintendent George Foster of the South Park system, the rule seems to be a dead letter. Yesterday morning two automobiles, one belonging to Montgomery Ward and the other to Robert Shaw, were ordered off the boulevards, and the police seemed to be on the lookout for automobiles. In the afternoon, however, no attempt was made to stop the horseless carriages and several of them rolled along Michigan avenue unheeded by the park police.

The Fischer Equipment company determined to test the law and in the afternoon one of its carriages made the trip from Twentieth to Thirty-fifth street, then to Jackson boulevard and Dearborn street, and returned to Twentieth street without being hindered by the police. Shortly after 3 o'clock the vehicle left the factory carrying C. E. Woods, the General Manager of the company; A. Hartsmith, the Treasurer; G. F. Marchant, the superintendent; and a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. Superintendent Marchant operated the vehicle. The automobile carriage was followed by a cab.

Michigan avenue was closed for paving repairs as far as to Twenty-fourth street. There the vehicle turned on to the boulevard. A park policeman was standing at the corner, but although he was looking in the direction from which the carriage was coming seemed not to notice that it was operated by electricity, for he turned and walked in the other direction.

At Twenty-sixth street two park policemen stood at the corner. When they saw the automobile coming they turned and engaged in conversation. The officers of the company were determined the policemen should be aware of their presence and the gong was rung long and vigorously. The two policemen turned, but when they saw the vehicle they merely smiled and touched their hats to its occupants.

Throughout the ride the police seemed to be oblivious of the appearance of the carriage. Ten of the men were passed, many of them twice, but no attempt was made to stop the vehicle.

Seeks to Test the Law.

It was the intention of General Manager Woods to have the occupants of the carriage arrested, in order that a test case might be made, and he was rather disappointed at the outcome of the ride. He intends, however, to make frequent trips along the boulevards in order to find out whether the rule will have any practical effect.

Tomorrow evening a theater party will make the boulevard trip in five automobile carriages. It is expected that if any action is taken by the police it will be taken then.

Deny Order Is Rescinded.

It was denied at the offices of the South Park board that the order has been rescinded, and Superintendent Foster said the police had been given strict orders to turn all automobiles off the boulevard.

SAYS RULE IS AGAINST LAW.

Power of Park Board to Bar Automobiles from Driveways Denied—Illinois Decisions Quoted.

Chicago, June 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The recent action of the South Park board in excluding automobiles from the parks and boulevards under their control brings Chicago face to face with an important legal question. If this action is upheld it will prove a hindering obstacle to our hitherto splendid municipal progress and will be a confession that Chicago is behind other great cities of the world; because the history of the automobile in Paris and London has demonstrated that it is to be the vehicle of the future, both for pleasure and commerce.

The writer does not own an electric vehicle, nor have any interest in any concern building or operating them, but desires to submit these suggestions upon the purely legal phase of the question.

The boulevards and park driveways are public highways, in which every one has an easement or right to pass and repass over them. The public cannot be deprived of this right of easement, though it must submit to reasonable regulations respecting the use of it.

There is no question but that the municipality of Chicago may pass ordinances regulating travel and traffic on the public streets. In doing this, though, it exercises an extreme power—the police power—granted from the State to the city in the original act of its incorporation, to preserve the public welfare, even at the expense of private rights.

Cooley's Const., "Limitations," 6th Ed., p. 704. The regulation of the travel and traffic of its street has been held to be a proper exercise of the police power by a municipality.

Law of the Road, Vol. 12, 967.
Roberts vs. Ogle, 30 Ill., 459.

Cites Illinois Decision.

Under the laws of Illinois the Board of South Park Commissioners is entirely independent of the City of Chicago. It was decided by the Supreme Court in 1894 that the several park boards were in no sense subordinate to the City of Chicago, but of equal power and dignity with the city municipality; and that the control of the parks and boulevards committed to their charge was both paramount and exclusive.

W. C. P. C., vs. Chicago, 152 Ill., 392.

Therefore, the South Park Commissioners may exercise police powers to regulate travel and traffic in the parks and boulevards. But it is equally the law that it is prohibited from an arbitrary or unreasonable exercise of this power under the pretense that it is essential to the public welfare. The South Park Commissioners cannot make automobiles a nuisance by merely declaring them such. Their resolution that they are dangerous does not make them so, and such a resolution or order would be of no binding effect on any court. Whether they are dangerous or not; whether they are a nuisance or not are purely judicial questions; and if they are questions of doubt, then they are matters to be determined by the courts, in accordance with well-recognized legal principles.

In other words, while the Park Commissioners undoubtedly have the right to exercise the police power in this regard, it is for the courts to say whether or not their attempted exercise of the power is a proper and reasonable one.

In this connection, I respectfully would commend to the attention of the sages composing the South Park board the case of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway company vs. City, 67 Ill., 37, in which the Supreme Court of this State, more than a quarter of a century ago, handed down an opinion, which will compel them to establish the wisdom of their autocratic edict to the satisfaction of the courts. I quote as follows from the opinion:

"But such regulations must be what they purport to be, police regulations, and must be reasonable, when applied to corporations or individuals. What are reasonable regulations and what are subjects of police powers must necessarily be judicial questions. The lawmaking power is the sole judge when the necessity exists and when, if at all, it will exercise the right to enact such laws.

"Like other powers of government, there are constitutional limitations to its exercise. It is not within the power of the General Assembly, under the pretense of exercising the police power of the State, to enact laws not necessary to the preservation of the health and safety of the community, or that will be oppressive and burdensome upon the citizen."

The test of the validity of the order excluding automobiles, then, is: Is it a reasonable exercise of the police power?

Compares It with the Bicycle.

While there are no decisions of the courts relating to automobiles, there are many relating to bicycles. And we respectfully submit that the ruling of the courts respecting bicycles should be followed, and will be followed, in respect to automobiles, and for this reason:

It will be readily admitted that the automobile is a carriage or vehicle, as much so as a victoria or coupé. And it has been specifically held by the courts in many reported cases that, in legal contemplation, the bicycle is to be regarded as a carriage or vehicle. The injury done to the boulevards by traffic teams makes their exclusion a reasonable exercise of the police power, while this is not true of the automobile.

The earliest and leading bicycle case reported is the English case of Taylor vs. Goodwin, 4 Q. B. Div., 228, where the question was whether the word "carriage" in a statute would include bicycle. Counsel contended that a "bicycle" was not a "carriage" within the meaning of the act. But the learned justice said: "Although bicycles were unknown at the time when the act passed, it is clear that the intention was to use words large enough to comprehend any kind of vehicle."

It is now well established everywhere, either by judicial decision or by statute, that, in relation to its use on the highway, the bicycle is entitled to the same privileges and subject to the same burdens as other vehicles. And if bicycles are to be treated as carriages and other vehicles under the law, why are not automobiles entitled to the same treatment? The steam, trolley, and cable cars, which use the streets, are much more likely to frighten horses and cause runaways.

While the rights of the wheelman have now been placed on a par with other vehicles, it has required a long and persistent effort, and we submit that this ground should not now be fought over again with respect to the automobile.

Calls the Rule Fogyism.

It is fogyism to deny automobiles the boulevards on the ground they differ from the vehicles in which we have been accustomed to travel. Let us go forwards and not backwards in this matter, as in everything else. This doctrine was laid down and sanctioned by the Supreme Court of Illinois more than forty years ago, when some zealous sages of this type of our South Park Commissioners attempted to prevent the use of steam as a locomotive power on any railroads in the city streets. It was the case of Moses et al., vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway company, reported in 21st Ill., 522, and were Chief Justice Caton alive today and speaking to the question under discussion he could not say anything more apropos than these words from his opinion, delivered at that time:

"To say that a new mode of passage shall be banished from the streets, no matter how much the general good may require it, simply because streets were not so used in the days of Blackstone, would hardly comport with the advancement and enlightenment of the present age."

We must adapt the use of our highways to every improvement in locomotion. It has been aptly said in a recent decision that if there is any one fact established in the history of society and of the law itself, it is that the mode of exercising this easement is expansive, developing and growing as civilization advances. In the most primitive state of society the conception of a highway was merely a footpath; in a slightly more advanced state it included the idea of a way for pack animals, and next a way for vehicles drawn by animals—constituting, respectively, the "iter," the "actus," and the "via" of the Romans, and thus the methods of using public highways expanded with the growth of civilization, until today our urban highways are devoted to a variety of uses not known in former times, and never dreamed of by the owners of the soil when the public easement was acquired. Hence it has become settled law that the easement is not limited to the particular methods in vogue when the easement was acquired.

Let the Board of South Park Commissioners heed the voice and the will of the people and put themselves in line with this progressive doctrine, which in these progressive days is being established and enunciated by the courts everywhere.

EDWARD STARTZMAN ELLIOTT.

Just a hint of this beautiful showing in display window.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

The grand display is arranged on the second floor.

Before Inventory Millinery Sale.

Again today that special Millinery offering that drew such large crowds yesterday—**$10.00.** In order that this before-inventory sale shall be the greatest of the year we have made late summer reductions now instead of waiting until after July 4th.

At **$10.00** you may pick from over 200 of our swellest $15.00, $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00 Hats—more of the $25.00 and $30.00 kind in the lot. Hats that were shown for the first time at our opening last week—all new, light summer fancies in the bright, airy summer effects, showing that exquisite taste so characteristic of the Stevens millinery. Many pattern hats of the best foreign models among them—**$10.00,** instead of $25.00 and $30.00.

About 100 dainty summery effects in Leghorns and Chips that would be considered cheap at $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00, in this sale at only.... **$5.00**

High-Class Novelty Parasols.

Today—Saturday—special Sale of extra high-class Imported Novelty Parasols—100 different designs, no two alike, in the new Louis XVI., Empress, La Pampillion and Paris Driveway styles, and all the new Parisian novelties in lace, chiffons and ribbon effects, with carved wood handles of artistic beauty. They have just arrived, but should have been here four weeks ago, and are certainly the daintiest assortment of high-class novelty parasols ever seen in Chicago. The styles are more beautiful and striking this summer. They were imported to sell at from $10.00 to $35.00, but you may have them at $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 if you come this week.

$5.00 for Parasols worth from $10 to $12.

$7.50 for Parasols worth from $12.50 to $18

$10.00 for Parasols worth from $20 to $35.

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THE HUB

HENRY C. LYTTON.

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One continuous block of stores from Jackson-blvd. to Quincy-st.

Blue serges.

400 stylish suits offered at The Hub to-day.....

All that remain of a special and very advantageous purchase from Fecheimer, Fishel & Co. If you are familiar with manufacturers, you know they are the makers of the **best ready-to-wear clothing sold in America to-day.** These suits are plain and herringbone striped blue serges, and were made by Fecheimer, Fishel & Co. to retail for $18—you may pick out any suit in the lot to-day for only..... **$10**

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Chic midsummer millinery.

No carrying over millinery after the 4th of July is the fixed rule of this house. The chic elegance of the Paris models *here.*

$9 for the choice of our entire line of daintily trimmed summer hats—including several Paris models—exclusive hatters ordinarily ask $25; never less than $15—*all* at $9.

$5 for swell trimmed leghorns—special new designs and models selling through the season up to $15—$5.

$1.65 for women's white sailor hats—there is no equivocation in the statement that these hats were *made* to sell and *have* sold for $2½ and $3 right along—96 dozen of them direct from the manufacturer to be sold regardless of former value at $1.65.

Rough-and-ready sailor hats reduced to 35c, 50c, 75c and 95c

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Clearing the shoes: oxfords.

The mannish sort of shoes and oxfords. Useless to look for better values—impossible to produce their equal. No wonder *all* Chicago is talking about the shoe-selling here.

$3 for $4 shoes — mannish lasts in tan, willow, and Russia calf and vici kid—the stout sort for pedestrians, golfers &c.—also patent leather and black vici kid with Louis XV. heels—every size—at $3. **$3**

$3 for $4 cycle boots—greatest values ever offered. Finest tan and black kid—Louis XV. heels—fancy vesting tops—at $3.

$2 for $3 oxfords — 10 complete new lines in tans and black kid and fancy vesting tops, &c.—at $2. **$2**

Burt's benchmade shoes—the shoes that made American shoemaking known all over the world—S. & M. sole Chicago agents.

Shoes and oxfords clearing in the basement —balance of the Sears-Roebuck purchase—all styles toes and heels—fancy tops—hand-turned & medium-weight soles—at $1. **$1**

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring Chiropody, Facial Massage Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp treatment Imperial Hair Regenerator and Toilet Preparations are the best. Booklet free. E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

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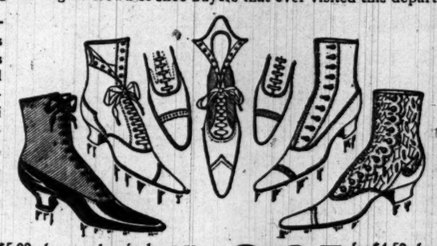
MANDEL BROTHERS.

5,268 pairs shoes, advantageously bought,

Provides, undoubtedly, the greatest opportunity for money saving shoe buyers Chicago has ever known. This is a broad statement, but we have the shoes. The name Mandel guarantees the quality and the prices that govern the selling substantiate the assertion. An Eastern manufacturer whose very name is synonymous of shoe beauty and stylish stability, asked us to relieve him of this surplus stock—we practically named our own price—he now has our cash and we have the shoes. Such a magnificent assortment of fine footwear is seldom shown. The immense advantage to be gained by buying shoes now warrants us in expecting the largest crowd of shoe buyers that ever visited this department in any one day.

2.35 for genuine $4 shoes and oxfords — splendid fitting footwear—made of choice vici and chrome kid leathers—tans and black—newest toes, tips and lasts — up-to-date, correct footwear—priced specially for Saturday's selling at 2.35.



2.10 for regular $3.50 shoes and oxfords — footwear possessing every excellent quality—made from the very best selected vici kid, and chrome leathers—bright, new and perfect footwear—coin and neat round toes—finished with the same care and excellency as the highest grade shoes—today only $2.10.

3.35 for regular $5.00 shoes and oxfords—a remarkable showing of the very finest and best shoes produced by the most reliable shoe manufacturers in the United States—shoes made of the best chrome leathers—best vici kids—with best linings and trimmings—the best of every material put into shoes—hand-turned and welt soles—French, concave and military heels—special Saturday offering—at 3.35.

2.85 for $4.50 shoes and oxfords—faultless fitting footwear—manufactured from stock supplied by the most reliable tanners in this country—new coin modified pug toes—footwear demanded by the best dressers—in vici kid, patent leather, chrome and tan—turned and welt soles—most stylish footwear in Chicago—a wonderful shoe opportunity—Saturday, 2.85.

Cycling and walking hats: sailors.

The new, smart creations that have that desirable, dashing cosmopolitan touch—hats that possess those rich, striking style features without bordering on the gaudy order—at invariably the lowest prices—a special sale for today that will make another record-breaking day in this department.

Handsome jumbo sailors—in the late blocks—at 75c, 50c and **25c**

English Regent st. sailors—the very best made—sale price **2.75**

Belgian split straw—double underbrim sailors—for **1.00**

Cycling & walking hats—positively $3.50 values— **1.25**

Leghorn hats—ladies', misses' & children's sizes—an unprecedented value-giving event—$1.50, 95c, 68c and **48c**

Rough-and-ready Persian fancy mixed braid sailors—new, handsome shapes that are really worth $1.50—sale price **48c**

Some hundred odd fashionable trimmed hats, worth up to $20, for **5.00**

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MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2582.

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Sanitary Steel Box Co., 55 Dearborn. Central 1574.

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E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

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S. D. KIMBARK, Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

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ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

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Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

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BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

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Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

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LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

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STRUTZ & CLOTTU CO., 83 5th-av. Razors ground

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C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2097. Catalog.

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DIEBOLD SAFE CO. 175 Monroe-st.

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Haskell Bros., cor. Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS.
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WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

On Thursday, June 22, 1899, at 10 a. m.,

We will sell at Public Auction for account of Fire Underwriters and whom it may concern,

At our Salesrooms, 207 & 209 Madison-st., Chicago.

The Salvage of the following well-known firms, formerly located at 203, 205, 207 & 209 Jackson Boulevard, city:

Adolph Stark & Co., Warner Bros. & Co., And others. Also, Salvage of the

Hoyt, Kent, Sefton Co., . Cleveland, O., Jobbers of Dry Goods, consisting of

20,000 Dozen Hosiery of all kinds, 20,000 pairs of Corsets, and a quantity of Dry Goods, Ladies', Gents' and Child's Underwear, Ribbons, Blankets, Spool Cotton, Comforters, Feathers, Silk and Linen Thread, Shoe Laces, Cotton Yarn, Velvets, Garters, Shirts, Buttons.

On following day, at 10 a. m., the salvage of

Davidovitch, Goodman & Co., . Cleveland, O., Manufacturers of Clothing, Consisting of

$20,000 worth of Clothing in Men's and Boys' Full Suits and Single Garments, 100 pieces of Franklin Cottonades, and a quantity of Woolens, Worsteds, Linings and Tailors' Trimmings.

On Thursday and Friday, June 29 and 30, AT OUR

Additional Salesrooms, 160-162 Fifth Av., City, the entire salvage of

Gould, Wells & Blackburn Co., MADISON, WIS., Wholesale Grocers, consisting of

$40,000 worth of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos and Cigars in prime condition.

Stocks on Exhibition Day Before Sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

By THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
381, 383, 385 W. Madison-st.
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION AT OUR ROOMS
Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, etc.,
the contents of a 10-room house,
Sale positive and without reserve.

TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP
We will sell at our warerooms,
381, 383, 385 West Madison-st.,
A large lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HIGH-GRADE
BICYCLES.
'99 Model, all new and complete.
In lots to suit dealers.
THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Pre-Inventory Sale of

Boys' "Best" Clothing.

Radically reduced prices are marked on our choice stock of Boys' Apparel during this semi-annual pre-inventory sale. Buyers of boys' attire should not overlook this opportunity. 'Twould be direct economy to supply future needs at this time, for the weight, besides being right for present wear, can be worn during September with comfort.

This sale ends Saturday, June 24, when we take inventory.

Washable and Outing Suits NOT included at these reduced prices.

Boys' 2 and 3 Piece Suits.

All $5 Suits at	$4.50
All $6.50 and $8 Suits at	5.50
All $10 and $12 Suits at	8.50
All $13.50 and $14 Suits at	10.00
All $15 and $16.50 Suits at	12.00
All $18 and $20 Suits at	15.00

Staple Blue and Black Suits are NOT included at this time.

Boys' Sailor and Vestee Suits.

All $5 Suits at	$4.50
All $6.50 Suits at	5.50
All $8 Suits at	6.00
All $10 Suits at	8.50
All $12 Suits at	8.50

25% reduction on all BOYS' SPRING TOP COATS, sizes 6 to 16.

Basement Department.

All $5 Wool Suits at	$4.50
All $6.50 Wool Suits at	5.50
All $7.50 and $8 Wool Suits at	6.00

Boys' Washable Kilt Suits.

All $1.50 and $1.75 Suits at	$1.00
All $2.25 and $2.35 Suits at	1.70
All $2.75 and $3 Suits at	2.35
All $3.50 and $3.75 Suits at	2.75
All $4 and $4.50 Suits at	3.55

AUCTION SALES
TO BE HELD BY
THE GEO. P. GORE CO.
136 to 144 Market-st. (cor. Monroe), Chicago, Ill.

On Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 a. m.,
STRAW HATS, FEATHERS, FURNISHING GOODS.
On Wednesday, June 21st, at 10 a. m.,
SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
On Thursday, June 22d, at 10 a. m.,
CLOTHING.
On Friday, June 23d, at 10 a. m.,
UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE FROM C., R. I. & P. R. R.
THE GEO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.

EYES TESTED FREE. L. MANASSE, 88 Madison, Tribune Bldg. OPTICIAN Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Artificial Eyes. Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

THE KEELEY CURE
For Drunkenness and Drug Addictions.
Parent Institute, Dwight, Ill.
PRIVATE COLONIAL COTTAGE FOR LADIES.
Chicago Office, Room 402, 209 Dearborn-st. City references to cured men and women. All correspondence confidential.
Tel. Main 3685. THOMAS E. BARRY, Supt.

MOTH SEASON IS HERE. Furs Stored and Insured. Telephone 2420 Main or send postal to call for goods.
A. BISHOP & CO., The Reliable Furriers. Established 1860. 156 STATE STREET.

IN THE TRIBUNE You find ALL the News.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PREPARING TO GIVE UP CUBA.

Steps Being Taken by Direction of the President to Surrender Island.

ACTION WILL BE SLOW.

Census Will First Be Taken to Show Status of the Inhabitants.

GORMAN A RIVAL OF BRYAN.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 16.

Preparing to Surrender Island of Cuba.

Steps have been taken by direction of the President looking toward turning over the Island of Cuba to its inhabitants as an independent nation.

While it is recognized that it will be months and possibly years before the island will be sufficiently pacified to permit of the establishment of a stable government, at the same time it has been decided to take the preliminary steps. Some weeks will elapse before even the partial disbandment of the Cuban army has been accomplished.

When all danger of foolish uprisings and organized brigandage has disappeared the first step will be to take a complete census of the island, and orders have already been issued looking towards this work. It is now proposed to show the number of native Cubans, Spaniards, and foreigners, both in the country and the towns. An effort will also be made to get at least an approximate idea of the race question in Cuba so far as it relates to the colored people, although the shadings between white and black in Cuba are much more complex than in this country. The census is particularly to show the educational status of the people of Cuba, because upon that will depend to a large degree the question of franchise.

Official reports received here indicate that it would be unwise and possibly dangerous to place the franchise at first in the hands of wholly uneducated people, as this would give the balance of power to the negroes and possibly result in a repetition of the Haitian horrors. A great majority of the Cuban leaders who have been consulted by the administration take the ground that the constitutional convention which is to lay the foundation of the new government must be constituted with the utmost care to avoid disaster.

It is probable the administration in Washington will insist upon an educational test at least in that election, so the work of planting the new government will be in the hands of educated persons, although manhood suffrage might be adopted for the new government. It is believed here the census will be completed before Sept. 1, but it is doubtful if the constitutional convention is *held until after Congress meets*.

Immigration Commissioner Powderly said *this afternoon* there was no truth in the story which had gained circulation in Chicago to the effect that he was preparing to deport a large number of Hungarians from that city. The Immigration Bureau is always on the lookout for violations of the alien labor laws and wherever it is found immigrants have come to this country in violation of that act they are invariably sent out of the country, as was done in the case of the twenty-one Croatians who were employed by the Illinois steel works.

Gorman Will Fight W. J. Bryan.

There is no doubt on the part of men who have the confidence of ex-Senator Gorman that he is an active and determined rival of W. J. Bryan for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket next year. Within a short time the Maryland politician will openly declare his candidacy, and this declaration will be the signal for a clever game of politics.

Gorman is receiving material assistance from his friends, who believe he is the logical Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Eastern Democrats believe the indorsements of all Democratic platforms, including the Chicago platform, and the recognition of Bryan as the "matchless leader" by the Pennsylvania State convention, does not by any means signify that Bryan will capture the Pennsylvania delegation at the national convention. Gorman's friends believe he has a good fighting chance in the contest in Pennsylvania, but they do not count with certainty on being able to beat Bryan in that State. But they do not concede that Bryan is likely to get the delegation.

The Gorman adherents are counting on two important delegations which Bryan's friends have not thought possible to get away from the Nebraskan. These are the Illinois and Massachusetts delegations. The professions of both the Harrison and Altgeld factions in Illinois are such as to give the impression that it would be impossible to get anything but a solid Bryan delegation out of that State. The Bryan people are counting on George Fred Williams being able to secure a solid silver Bryan delegation from Massachusetts, but the Gorman people are hoping to capture both these delegations.

Gorman's friends count on the entire New England contingent, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and on other uninstructed State delegations which can be influenced and controlled after they reach the convention.

David H. Baker was today appointed by President McKinley as postmaster at Tiskilway, Ill.

Annoying to the Danish Minister.

Constantine Brun, the Danish Minister, has been subjected to a great deal of annoyance by an unknown person who has been writing anonymous letters to local newspapers concerning his movements, and which involve the forgery of the diplomat's name. Several of these letters have come to light, and they bore the signature of the Minister and were written on the official paper of the legation. A few days ago a letter was published here which said Mr. Brun had been transferred to a new post, and in it regret was expressed at leaving Washington.

These letters are pronounced as forgeries and Mr. Brun has called on the police department to make an investigation. This petty persecution has continued for more than two years. Some time ago there was consternation in social circles when a local paper announced that Mr. Brun had given up his apartments at the Arlington Hotel and was residing at a certain number on Lafayette square, the home of a social leader. An explanation was demanded and the newspaper produced a note signed "N. Brun," which was written on stationery of the Danish Legation, asking that his change of address appear in its society columns.

Naturally the Minister is indignant that he should be made the victim of a petty conspiracy, and he is doing everything in his power to have the culprit apprehended. No motive is suggested for the persecution except the fact that Mr. Brun is one of the most popular members of the diplomatic corps and has aroused the jealousy of some one who has taken this means to annoy him.

Louis H. Miner was today commissioned by President McKinley as postmaster at Springfield, Ill.

Sites Chosen for Illinois Buildings.

Two more public building sites in Illinois were today selected by Supervising Architect Taylor, and his action was approved by Secretary Gage. The sites selected were at Joliet and Freeport. It was feared the law would have to be invoked before a plot of ground could be secured for the Freeport building, but this action has been obviated. The Joliet site is at the northeast corner of Scott and Clinton streets and was offered to the government by George H. and Edward S. Monroe, agents, for $15,000.

The Freeport site is situated at the northeast corner of Chicago and Exchange streets, is owned by W. H. I. Stratton, and will cost the government $17,500.

Some time ago Supervising Architect Taylor had decided to acquire the property of Jacob Klein, located opposite the present postoffice, for the new building at Freeport. Klein did not offer his ground to the government, but when asked its value held it at $26,000. After consulting several real estate agents it was decided the property was worth but $16,000, and the Treasury officials decided to begin condemnation proceedings and secure the property. Influence was brought to bear upon them, however, and today it was decided to suspend these proceedings and accept the site owned by Stratton.

The United States District Attorneys at Joliet and Freeport have been instructed to examine the titles of these two pieces of property and make a report to the Attorney General. Before the summer is over or early in the fall it is believed ground will be broken for the public buildings at Elgin, Joliet, Freeport, Streator, and Monmouth.

Army Officers Defend Post Exchange.

As a result of views of army officers submitted to the War department it is found the post exchange system is almost without exception regarded as a feature which is indispensable for the morality and comfort and contentment of the enlisted men. The system works without friction at all the camps and garrisons, and contributes to the efficiency and sobriety of the troops. Only among a few of the volunteer commands has the post exchange been anything of a failure, and there is was due to carelessness in the management or the abuse of the canteen feature by the enlisted men.

Th reports from the regulars are practically without a difference of opinion as to the value of the exchange. Some of the officers say the grog shopkeepers in the neighborhood of army posts are working against the system, and positive evidence is presented which shows the substantial backing of the so-called temperance people comes from the liquor dealers, who have most to gain by the closing of the post exchange.

The information gathered by the War department will form a communication to Congress from the Secretary of War on this subject, and it is intended as a reply to the charges which have been made against the institution by its enemies.

No Change in Navy Bureau System.

There will be no change in the bureau system of the Navy department. The board of officers organized to devise means of preventing friction among the bureau chiefs has practically finished its labors and agreed the regulations could not be amended for the improvement of the system. A member of the board suggested the fault was not in the departmental rules, but in the individuality of the chiefs, who raised questions, impeded the progress of business, and brought personalities into the settlement of technical matters.

The board is not likely to offer any recommendations, as no one was able to suggest wherein the regulations could be changed. It was agreed the present duties of the respective bureaus were what should devolve upon them.

The report of the board will not, therefore, bring the relief which the Secretary sought, and he may, after all, have to depend upon the plan for consolidating the bureaus of construction and repair, equipment and steam engineering. It is practically certain he will ask Congress to effect this merging.

This scheme will be vigorously combated by Rear Admirals Melville and Bradford, chiefs of the Bureaus of Steam Engineering and Equipment.

Defends the President's Civil Service Order.

"I heartily approve of the President's recent order," said Representative Pugh, a Republican of Kentucky, "and I have always wanted to get at the abuses of civil service reform by legislation. You see, whoever is responsible for any kind of work ought to have the selection of his assistants. I do not believe in holding a man accountable for anything and not let him select those whom he must depend upon. I am not one of those, however, who think the whole thing ought to go. There are some places like the railway mail service where the system seems to work well enough. I should prefer to vote for some large restrictions in the reform rather than for its total abolition, but if I had to choose between total abolition and what we found here on March 4, when the Republicans came back to power, I should say total abolition."

Senator Mason and his family left today for York Harbor, Me., where they will spend the summer. The Senator will in all probability return to Chicago in the near future and resume the hearings on the adulteration of food products.

Naval Contracts Amounting to $2,000,000.

In a short time the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy department, will make contracts for nearly $2,000,000 worth of contract work. Plans for various projects at the different yards and stations are now being made, and in some instances the bids are solicited. The jobs include a roof for one of the buildings at the Brooklyn yard, a paint storehouse at Port Royal Naval Station, an artesian well at the League Island yard, a pattern shop, a quay wall, and extensive pavement at the Brooklyn yard; pavements at the Norfolk Navy Yard; an apartment-house at Mare Island Navy Yard, to take the place of dwellings destroyed by an earthquake; extensive pavement at the Mare Island Navy Yard; and a large slip at the Boston Navy Yard.

Will Provide for Soldiers' Families.

War department officials are disposed to do all they can for the convenience of the families of the officers and soldiers who are absent from the country on military duty. It has been arranged the families of enlisted men as well as of commissioned officers shall during the absence abroad of the head of the family be permitted to buy for their use at contract prices reasonable quantities of fuel and subsistence stores from the proper supply departments at military posts. This will be a great relief to those thus favored. The Board of Pay Officers in session in this city has not yet made its report on the system which it is proposed to establish by which the enlisted men of the army may allot their pay or a portion of it to relatives at home. This too will be a great convenience to those who are dependent upon the soldiers stationed abroad.

Representative Foss Goes to Europe.

Representative Foss left this afternoon for New York and he will sail tomorrow for an extended European tour. He will visit the principal shipyards and naval establishments of England, France, and Germany for the purpose of making a study of the construction of naval vessels. Mr. Foss was well fortified with credentials from Secretaries Hay, Long, and other administration officials, which will be instrumental in securing him many courtesies. Mr. Foss is accompanied by his father, and will return early in the fall.

Finest bouquets for graduates, $1 and upwards. Mangel's, Washington and State. Tel. M. 3184.

GIVES DEGREE IN A WEEK

DR. H. W. ROGERS WILL INVESTIGATE THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Neither He Nor President Harper Has Heard of It Except Through Inquiries from Persons Who Have Received Its Circulars — Haste Announced as a Feature of the Curriculum — Ministers Especially Sought as Candidates for Diplomas.

The Western University, an institution located in the People's Institute, West Van Buren and Leavitt streets, with offices adjoining the Independent Medical College, to which the attention of State's Attorney Deneen has been directed because of its issuing "doctors'" diplomas which are not recognized by the State Board of Health, is to be investigated. The inquiry will be directed by President Rogers of Northwestern University, at the request of persons throughout the country who have received announcement circulars of the West Van Buren street institution.

John Henry Randall, Ph. D., M. D., President of the institution, is the possessor of a diploma issued by the Independent Medical College, while he was a Michigan school teacher, D. C. Byers, assistant secretary, is acting as chief promoter of the "boom" which has been outlined for the coming year. Promise to applicants is made that, if the circumstances warrant, a diploma and degree will be conferred within one week after matriculation. In this event the cost of the course, including the sheepskin, is placed at $25. Should it seem best that a few weeks' additional study be indulged in, the practical experience of the candidate for a degree and graduation certificate will be considered the chief factor in determining within what length of time he can enter the ranks of the alumni.

Circulars in the interest of the school have been sent out by hundreds, chiefly to clergymen in active church service who never have secured an academic degree. This campaign of literature has not been confined to the States adjoining Illinois, but has been carried throughout the country and even into the West Indies.

Statements in Circulars.

The circulars read in part as follows:

We have ascertained there are many ministers throughout the country who have for years been instructors and teachers of the people, earnest, capable, broad-minded, and thoroughly qualified for the work they are performing, but whose present attainments are due largely to experience and selfculture. Many others attended some educational institution, but not long enough to graduate or receive a degree. As a rule, this class of ministers, as a result of their selfculture, are often better qualified to properly execute the work of their calling than many others just out of the theological school which they have attended long enough to get a degree.

While we concede that the degree is not a necessity, we believe you will admit the force of the statement that one who has such a degree as Ph. D., D. D., or S. T. D., conferred upon him will command more respect and be more revered by society generally than one who has no degree.

Newspaper clippings, so Mr. Byers states, relating specific instances of a minister's active service, are regarded as strong arguments in favor of the immediate conferring of the degree. The absence of recitation-rooms—the university quarters being confined to two small rooms on the second floor of the building—is explained by the statement that the greater part of the instruction is imparted by correspondence. Should the candidate desire, a degree in the arts or sciences will be conferred. He may make free selection of any educational adornment out of the two dozen or more presented for choice.

"University" Official's Views.

"We don't care how, when, or where you qualified," said Mr. Byers to a would-be candidate for honors. "Fill out our 'scholarship blank,' stating your experience and the scope of former study, if any, and we can quickly decide where you should be classed. If advisable you can have your diploma within one week. Under any circumstances you will be hurried through the course in the quickest time possible."

"Here I have a letter from a doctor who resides in Vermont," said President Randall. "He holds his medical degree but wants a degree in arts. Now, why shouldn't his present experience alone qualify him for the latter? It should and we propose to give such people a chance to realize their desires without their being compelled to expend money and waste time on a long college course. The old universities have formed a clique and cater only to the wealthy. We will aid all. You can enter here at any time during the year and leave at any time. No class graduations."

Special stress is laid on the fact that the "university" operates under a State charter, copies of which are distributed as a trade argument.

Dr. Rogers' Intention.

"Inquiries as to the standing of the so-called Western university have reached me from recipients of circulars," said President Rogers of Northwestern. "Now that commencement days have passed I shall make an investigation. If this were a bona fide institution, performing faithful educational work, I think I would have heard of it. The crusade against these alleged 'colleges,' begun when the Rogers bill, defeated by the last Legislature, was being drafted, will continue. Another measure on similar lines will go to the next State Assembly. This grinding out of degrees under the protection of a State charter costing but $15 or $20 must stop."

"I have referred all inquiries which have reached me concerning this institution to Dr. Rogers," said President Harper of the University of Chicago. "I never heard of the 'Western University' before, and I presume we will find it is the same old story in this case."

Will Teach All Branches.

Mr. Byers states that twenty-seven instructors will be placed on the staff of the "university." Instruction in all branches of the arts, engineering, theology, pharmacy, astrology, shorthand, and the subject of textiles is promised in the advance pages of the elaborate announcement which is soon to be issued from the printing office of President Randall's son. Applications have been entered by residents of Vermont, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, and other States, and the way has been paved in these instances for the securing of the degrees sought.

The Western University's charter was issued on Aug. 25, 1897. John H. Randall, Nile C. Smith, Pearl R. Wallace, and Charlotte Randall are named as the incorporators, all but the last named being included on the managing board of the institution.

$1,000 TO TABOR COLLEGE.

D. K. Pearsons Presents That Sum to Trustees of the Iowa Institution for a Music Hall.

D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, has given $1,000 to the trustees of Tabor College in Iowa for the erection of a music hall. President R. C. Hughes of the college and E. J. Burkeet, one of the trustees, were in Chicago yesterday to select a professor for the new music department, and to them Mr. Pearsons gave the donation. Clement B. Shaw was selected for the position of musical instructor. Tabor College is situated in southwestern Iowa, and has 200 students. The faculty numbers fourteen. It is a Congregational institution, and the only college in the western portion of the State belonging to the College association of Iowa.

Fishermen, Attention.

There is now excellent fishing at Eagle River, Conover, State Line, Watersmeet, Gogebic, Tomahawk Lake, Woodruff, Manitowish, Marenisco, and other points in Wisconsin and Michigan, reached via the Chicago and Northwestern. Sleeping cars daily. Special sleeper every Saturday, 5 p. m., arriving Watersmeet Sunday morning. Returning Sunday evening, arriving Chicago 9:30 Monday morning. Illustrated pamphlet free on application. Reduced rates at ticket office, 193 Clark street, and Passenger Station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

ALL ARE EAGER TO RE-ENLIST.

Chicago Militiamen Want to Go to the Philippines and Help Crush the Rebellion.

Members of the State militia in this city are eager to enlist for service in the Philippines and hopeful that President McKinley will give them an opportunity. Washington dispatches to THE TRIBUNE yesterday saying the government has determined to send 5,000 more troops to the Philippine Islands and the volunteers who served last year will be given the first chance caused a revival of the war spirit.

While there has been no indication from Washington as to which States will be called upon for regiments, it is believed in this city that Illinois will be given the opportunity to furnish at least one and perhaps two regiments.

Men of the Seventh Want to Go.

The Seventh Regiment is particularly anxious to enlist for the Philippine service and Colonel Thomas F. Hartigan, its commander, has been constantly on the lookout for the opportunity which is now apparently in sight. Colonel Hartigan said yesterday:

"All the Seventh Regiment is seeking is an opportunity to get into the Philippine service. I don't make any guesses, but I know every man of the regiment would go gladly. The subject has been thoroughly talked over at regimental meetings and the officers are of the same disposition. It is true many would have to give up positions, but the subsidy offered would in part make that loss good."

Colonel Hartigan had a conference by telephone with some one in the Governor's office at Springfield yesterday morning, and made an appointment with Governor Tanner. He took a night train for the State capital and expects to meet the Governor today. He said he would know more about it when he returned.

Second Would Enlist in a Body.

Colonel Moulton of the Second was certain there would be no difficulty about reënlisting the whole of his regiment in case the President called for troops.

"The matter has not been formally discussed in the regiment," said Colonel Moulton, "but I know the temperament and condition of the men well enough to say there would not be the least difficulty in reënlisting it completely within one week after a call."

Colonel Sanborn's Men All Willing.

Colonel Sanborn of the First Regiment was equally certain the members of his command were ready to go in case the President made a call. He said:

"While I think there will be no call for volunteer regiments I am equally certain there are not now a sufficient number of soldiers in the field to carry out the purposes of the government. It would be possible to have the First in readiness within a week after the call. The only ones who would remain behind are those who have not yet recovered from the Cuban campaign."

HOW OAKDALE WAS ERASED.

Oklahoma Town Grew Too Fast and Was Bought and Moved by Its Rival, Mountain View.

Guthrie, O. T., June 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Town of Mountain View, which is the western terminus of the Rock Island railroad's Choctaw extension in western Oklahoma, is no longer troubled by the growing importance of Oakdale, a former rival, which lies a mile and a half west. Mountain View purchased Oakdale, and erased its dot from the map.

The two were rivals, and Oakdale's rise caused a scare in Mountain View. The older town proposed a union of forces, and after a few weeks of diplomacy on Sunday Oakdale was placed on wheels and carted down the road. Mountain View's citizens had raised a purse and bought the town outright for a consideration of $34,380.

Attica, a southern Kansas town, which had metropolitan aspirations in the boom days, fell with a crash when the bubble burst, to the great financial distress of its land agents. It also had bonded itself heavily, but was unable to make the payments which the bondholders demanded. It now threatens to lay out a new townsite and decamp. Silver Cliff, Colo., and a town near Osage Mission, in Osage County, Kas., worked this scheme so successfully that other bankrupt burgs are taking it up. The Osage County town had erected a magnificent big high school building, but when the people became pinched they left it to be fought over by the bondholders and the prairie dogs.

Another town which probably will adopt the scheme is Ness City, in Ness County, Kas. When the boom was at its height it reared fine office blocks and large mills, projected a street car line extending for miles out into the "suburbs," and spoiled hundreds of acres of good farming land to create additions and increase the size of the townsite. A smooth speculator from the East came to the town with a proposition to establish a sugar mill. The people "bit," voted several thousands of dollars in bonds, and erected a costly building, but by the time it was completed the bubble had burst, and the city's great prosperity had become a thing of the past. It left the prospective metropolis with a large building on its hands, empty and unpaid for.

Now the holders of the bonds are demanding payment, and the city is unable to cash up. The citizens have suggested a compromise, however, backed by the threat that if it is not accepted they will pack up and move the town.

MOB FRIGHTENS FAITH HEALER.

Philip Vaughn of Jackson Ridge, Ohio, Threatened for Not Caring for His Son.

Steubenville, O., June 16.—[Special.]—At Jackson Ridge, Monroe County, Douglas, the 6-year-old son of Philip Vaughn, was in a critical condition, threatened with lockjaw from a nail in his foot. His parents believed in divine healing and would not have a physician or do anything to relieve him.

Neighbors notified the officials, who visited the house and a physician dressed the boy's foot. When the father came home he took the poultice off.

Indignant neighbors then surrounded the house and threatened to mob Vaughn, who barricaded the house, but submitted to arrest when a justice appeared. Vaughn was locked in jail.

REUNION AT THE OLD SCHOOL.

Frank O. Lowden of Chicago and Former Fellow Teachers Meet at Burlington, Ia.

Burlington, Ia., June 16.—[Special.]—Frank O. Lowden of Chicago arrived tonight to attend the reunion of his former fellow-teachers in the Burlington High School.

Dr. E. Poppe, principal of the school, is the only one now remaining with the institution where all taught in the early '80s. Mr. Lowden was the Latin teacher. C. J. Reed, for years Thomas A. Edison's laboratory assistant; L. G. Weld, professor of mathematics at the Iowa State University; and C. C. Clarke, the County Attorney for this county, will also attend.

PALMER HEARS ABOUT HIMSELF

Depositions and Letters Read as Evidence in Suit to Break His Mother's Will.

Frank T. W. Palmer, who is seeking to set aside the will of his mother, Mrs. Benedict, sat in Judge Neely's court yesterday and listened to the reading of letters and depositions telling of his alleged habits, which, it is alleged, rendered him incapable of conducting a business which he entered in 1891. At 4 o'clock the hearing was adjourned till Monday.

WANTS EARS OF MONGOLS

PROFESSOR STARR DESIRES TO MEASURE 500 OF THEM.

His Object Is to Settle a Dispute as to the Physiological Indications of Philosophical Temperament—Chinamen Say They Will Run the Scientist Out of Clark Street When He Comes with His Tape Line—Disinclined to Submit.

Professor Frederick Starr of the anthropology department at the University of Chicago is making preparations to measure the ears of 500 Chinese in Chicago to settle a disputed point as to the physiological indications of philosophical temperament. The Chinese say they will run him out of Clark street when he comes.

He wishes to investigate three theories: First, that the Chinese ear is larger than the normal ear; secondly, that the ear of the philosophical temperament is of abnormal size; and, thirdly, that it is a logical conclusion on these grounds the Chinaman is a sound philosopher. Dr. Starr expects to begin his measurements as soon as he returns from England, early in July.

Emory Cobb Andrews and Paul Wilson, who are Dr. Starr's assistants in the anthropological laboratory, said they had intended to begin the experiments this week, but have now decided to await the return of the professor.

Chinese merchants in Clark street who were seen yesterday expressed either horror or ridicule of the plan. Their verdict was that the Chinese colony would never allow such an infringement of their privacy. It is difficult enough, they averred, to find a score of their countrymen who would even submit to the long distance insult of the camera obscura.

Hip Lung, 324 South Clark street, a wealthy merchant and the recognized leader of the colony, said: "I do not understand why Americans want to come here to see whether our ears are long or broad or flap like the elephant's. Have they ceased to wonder why our eyes slant down our noses, and must they have something new? And you say that is learning?"

Lee Tsei Leong, 295 Clark street, head of Baptist Chinese Mission, said it was folly to think of finding 500 Chinese who would submit to measurements of their ears. "Few in the colony," he added, "have adopted American customs, and while it would be an impossible undertaking among the unenlightened it would be a failure among the converted also."

From these opinions it would seem likely that when Professor Starr and his assistants appear on the levee the tom-toms will beat the call to arms to defend the ancestral physiognomy.

The idea was suggested to Dr. Starr a few months ago while at an art exhibition in New York City. He went in company with a minister, who led him to a picture of the ancient Chinese philosopher, Lao-Tze, who wrote a bible called "Reason and Virtue." The professor informed the minister that Lao-Tze lived three centuries before Christ and taught similar doctrines. The preacher was shocked, and, after gazing at the painting dubiously for some time, he remarked: "Anyway, he had disgracefully large ears." Starr replied guardedly that they were the mark of the philosophical temperament. Now he is resolved to make some scientific investigation of the theory.

Several professors at the university said they had heard nothing of the matter; that the whole thing sounded like phrenology, a science with which Professor Starr is decidedly at war.

Dr. Starr himself sailed today for London, where he will deliver a course of lectures on the "Culture and Antiquities of the Aztecs." He took with him a collection of Aztec curiosities, which will be presented to the English Folklore society and placed in charge of Cambridge University. The occasion will be signalized by ceremonies at which a representative of the Queen will be present. He has also been invited by a London club to deliver an address on the subject of American expansion, a policy which he openly opposes.

WAREHOUSES SHUT TO TAX MEN

Attorney for Board of Assessors Holds Goods in Storage May Escape Levy for Revenue.

The Board of Assessors is in doubt whether it will be able to assess personal property stored in warehouses, John Richberg, attorney for the board, having held the Assessors have the right to enter warehouses to list property only when permission is given. Permission has been refused in most cases, and the board fears a large amount of otherwise taxable property in this way will escape taxation.

Mrs. Anton Schuessler, 326 Milwaukee avenue, in compliance with a summons, appeared before Deputy Pease yesterday, and repudiated a schedule purporting to bear her husband's signature, which, she said, was a forgery. The schedule bore the seal of Notary Public H. W. Raphael. Mrs. Schuessler swore to a new schedule, in which she increased the valuation of her husband's property from $350 to $950. Mr. Schuessler was reported as being out of town.

It is predicted the intricate books made necessary by the new law will be in shape for the levying of the real estate assessment July 1. Personal property owners whose schedules show amounts lower than those of the books of the Deputy Assessors are being called in to explain their schedules. There are 2,000 of these cases still to be handled.

TO SELECT CANAL COMMITTEES

Admiral Walker of Nicaragua Commission Empowered to Begin Preliminary Inquiries.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The Nicaraguan Canal commission held another meeting today and then adjourned to meet in this city on July 6. There was another full and free interchange of opinion by the members of the work to be undertaken by the commission.

Admiral Walker, the chairman, was authorized to appoint committees to consider the various general lines of investigation heretofore agreed upon—viz.: The Nicaraguan Canal, the Panama Canal, exploration of new lines, commerce, and rights and franchises. The appointments will be made in a day or two.

Each committee will consider all the available information bearing upon the particular branch of inquiry assigned to it, and each is expected to be ready to report to the full commission when it again meets a tentative and preliminary plan for the prosecution of the commission's work. These will be passed upon by the full body before the actual physical work of investigation is begun.

KIDNAPER MAKES CONFESSION.

Columbus Simmons, Who Stole Child of Charles Keane, Fears Mob Will Lynch Him.

New Albany, Ind., June 16.—[Special.]—Columbus Simmons, who kidnaped the 12-year-old son of Charles Keane, Harrison County, two weeks ago, was arrested here today by Sergeant Strack. He admitted that the child was in Indianapolis, but refused to tell just where.

The object in kidnaping the child is supposed to have been ransom.

The parents of the child were here today. At the police station the father handed a revolver to his wife, begging her to kill the prisoner, saying that nothing would be done to a woman.

The complaint was filed today in Harrison County, where the offense occurred, and the prisoner will be taken there. There is strong talk of the probability of a mob, as the friends of the child's parents are much exercised over the matter, and the prisoner is fearful of being dealt with by a mob.

Chief Adams has wired the Indianapolis authorities to locate the boy if possible.

TWO MILLION CHICAGOANS NOW

Annual Police Census Shows a Large Increase in the Population of the City.

Chicago's population exceeds 2,000,000, according to the police census. Sergeant A. T. De Long, who has directed the work, finds a total of 2,088,043, and says this estimate will not miss the actual figures by more than 100,000 either way.

The police census is required each year in order that the apportionment of men to the precincts may be made. Figures are secured by patrolmen on their respective beats, and, though a house to house canvass is not made in all cases, the results are fairly accurate. The totals for this year show a large increase over those returned in 1898, when Chief Kipley's estimate was 1,875,000.

Returns Made by Precincts.

Returns by precincts follow:

Precinct—		Precinct—	
First	7,591	Twenty-third	75,000
Second	26,490	Twenty-fourth	70,000
Third	63,772	Twenty-fifth	45,000
Fourth	73,000	Twenty-sixth	Not given
Fifth	66,000	Twenty-seventh	42,593
Sixth	37,500	Twenty-eighth	39,172
Seventh	31,200	Twenty-ninth	58,000
Eighth	12,500	Thirtieth	30,000
Ninth	Not given	Thirty-first	Not given
Tenth	20,000	Thirty-second	11,000
Eleventh	60,000	Thirty-third	94,635
Twelfth	52,500	Thirty-fourth	75,000
Thirteenth	38,000	Thirty-fifth	50,000
Fourteenth	38,000	Thirty-sixth	43,000
Fifteenth	65,000	Thirty-seventh	18,000
Sixteenth	4,000	Thirty-eighth	83,842
Seventeenth	84,100	Thirty-ninth	63,758
Eighteenth	30,000	Fortieth	65,000
Nineteenth	55,500	Forty-first	60,000
Twentieth	30,000	Forty-second	50,000
Twenty-first	129,472	Forty-third	20,000
Twenty-second	49,918	Forty-fourth	11,000

Three Districts Not Completed.

For the three districts where final returns were not made an estimate of 150,000 was entered. In many precincts the figures are the result of actual count.

This census will be followed closely in the assignment of policemen to the various parts of the city, a task which Chief Kipley will take up at once.

RECIPROCITY TREATY SIGNED.

Trade Agreement with Great Britain in Relation to the Barbadoes Approved at Washington.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain in relation to trade between this country and the British colony of Barbadoes was signed at the Department of State today by the representatives of the two governments. It is the first treaty framed under the Dingley law and the first of the series of treaties which the British colonies to the south of this country are seeking to effect. John A. Kasson, Special Reciprocity Plenipotentiary, signed for the United States, and the British Chargé, Mr. Tower, for Great Britain.

The treaty is made for the term of five years, with provision for an extension, unless either party should denounce it in the meantime. It is made strictly within the terms of section 4 of the Dingley law, which provides for a reduction of not more than 20 per cent of the regular duties on merchandise which may be agreed upon, in return for reciprocal reductions given by other countries.

This section further permits goods to be taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list, also for placing goods on the free list for a term of years. The act provides that the treaty is to be made by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and an anomalous clause is added that the reduced duties are to apply when such treaty shall have been fully ratified by the Senate and "approved by Congress."

Because this convention is a treaty and not a mere reciprocity agreement, and consequently like all treaties, must be submitted to the United States Senate for its approval, the State department is precluded from making public its terms.

The treaty relating to British Guiana is about ready to be signed, all the essential features having been agreed upon. The Jamaican negotiations began today, and the officials express hopes that results may be secured as to this colony at an early day.

FLOODED BY THE RIO GRANDE.

Laredo, Tex., and Other Points Suffering from Highest Stage of Water Since 1876.

Laredo, Tex., June 16.—The Rio Grande today reached the highest stage since 1876. The water works and ice plants of both Laredos were flooded and compelled to shut down. This caused a suspension of work at the Mexican National machine shops and such concerns as get their water from the city mains.

Many houses of poor people along the banks on both sides were flooded or washed away and their contents swept down the river.

A large brick residence at the water works used for filtering gave way during the night and the strain on both the reservoir and the tramway bridges caused passage over them to be suspended.

Three human bodies were seen to pass under the bridges, but owing to the swift current they could not be recovered. Many animals and large quantities of garden and farm products are being carried by, showing heavy loss above.

Reports from below also indicate much damage to irrigation plants and crops.

All four railroads entering Laredo have suffered from washouts.

INDICTMENTS FOR BRIBERY.

Pennsylvania Grand Jury Finds True Bills in Some Cases Growing Out of Quay Fight.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16.—The grand jury of Dauphin County today ignored the bill of indictment against former State Senator John J. Coyle and Michael J. Costello of Philadelphia, charging them with corruptly soliciting Representative John Engler of Lycoming County to vote to reconsider the McCarrell jury bill in the House of Representatives last February.

The jury yesterday returned a true bill on the case in which Mr. Coyle is charged with having offered Mr. Engler a bribe to vote for this bill.

The jury ignored the cases against Frank S. Jones of Philadelphia, Representative Charles B. Spatz of Berks County, and former Congressman Monroe H. Kulp, and found a true bill in the case of Robert Evans of Philadelphia, who is alleged to have offered $1,000 to Representative W. C. Norton of Wayne County, and former Representative T. M. Moyles of Wilkesbarre and former Representative John B. Byrne of Fayette, charged with corrupt solicitation.

The cases in which true bills have been found will be tried in September.

ARRANGE TO DELIVER ARMOR.

Representatives of Carnegie and Bethlehem Concerns in Washington—Severe Tests to Be Made.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—Representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem armor concerns were at the Navy department today to make final arrangements for the delivery of the 2,271 tons of side armor for the Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin, recently ordered by Secretary Long. The tests will be considerably severer than those heretofore made, and will be designed to give a higher grade of armor than that furnished up to this time.

The department holds that it has the right to require these extra tests, as it is a specific feature of all past contracts that the armor maker shall use every endeavor to improve on present methods and to produce more enduring plates.

The companies raised no objection to this construction, so that hereafter the tests will be two shots at high velocity, instead of one shot at high and one at low, as heretofore.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st., 34 Washington, agents.

PROSPECTS FOR CORN CROP GOOD.

Uneven Stand Reported, but Estimates Show an Increase in Acreage.

FOREIGN DEMAND IS GOOD

Late Seeding and Delay in Cultivation Occasion Some Complaint.

STOCK ON HAND LIMITED.

The recent advance in the price of corn, which has been in face of a general belief that the acreage will be the greatest on record, has begun to attract attention to corn crop prospects. The motive for the advance has not been damage at home, but damage to forage crops abroad. The statistical situation is speculatively strong, as the contract stock in Chicago is small and being rapidly cut down. For a number of years in succession the American corn production has been over an average. Conditions abroad, however, have favored marketing the surplus, and during the last three years the corn market has been influenced by the export movement, a factor scarcely recognized prior to that time. The supplies in the country are much lighter than a year ago. If the foreign news regarding European drought damage is confirmed a bumper crop of corn might not mean unprofitable prices to the American farmer. The consensus of opinion so far has been that the corn acreage would be exceptionally large, but that the stand is uneven, cultivation delayed by rains, and the prospects for maturing the entire yield before frosts in the fall indifferent.

Below are given detailed telegraphic reports from TRIBUNE correspondents in the principal corn-producing States.

Reports from Illinois, with few exceptions, tell of an increased acreage, and a large majority of correspondents call the crop outlook good. It is evident that there is considerable irregularity in the stand. Most of the reports refer to the delay in planting or cultivation, but complaints regarding weather conditions are not serious. Judging from the reports received, necessity for replanting has not been at all remarkable. Damage by insects is referred to by a number of correspondents, but is by no means a feature of the reports. The growth of weeds on flat, poorly-drained lands has been rapid, as wet weather has prevented cultivation. A great many reports, by referring to the lateness of the season, suggest the danger to the crop from early frosts in the fall.

According to Indiana reports the acreage is from a full average up to 25 per cent increase. The start was delayed, but good progress is being made in cultivation. The intimation is that the early delay is being made up and that the danger of fall damage by frost is no greater than usual. A great deal of abandoned wheat land has gone into corn. Some replanting has to be done, but this feature has not been made the subject of special comment.

Iowa complains of rains to a greater extent than Illinois or Indiana. They have delayed planting and cultivation and washed out growing corn on low ground. Correspondents are not so unanimous in predicting increased acreage as in States further East. In fact, a consolidation of the dispatches would point to less than an average yield.

The abandoned wheat acreage of Kansas has gone into corn. The outlook seems to be better than in Iowa, with the complaints as to delay in cultivation and growth of weeds a side issue. On high land the outlook is better than last year.

Missouri prospects seem to be a little mixed. A few reports tell of an acreage less than a year ago, but more refer to an increase. Rapid growth is making up for planting delay.

The reports of unfavorable conditions from Nebraska come from the southeastern part of the State. There is complaint of excessive moisture. The outlook is for a good crop on an acreage greater than that of last year.

Ohio prospects are for a good crop on a liberal acreage. Most of the correspondents indicate an outlook for a crop greater than that of last season. A great deal of replanting has been necessary in parts of the State.

Illinois Conditions Generally Good.

Alton—The corn crop is in good condition in this section. It is a little late and weedy, but the yield will be heavy. The acreage is larger than usual.

Arcola—The general outlook for the corn crop in this section is good at present. In some districts the stand is farther advanced than others, but this is due to the early and hard rains which drowned out the first planting, necessitating a new plant of the crop.

Anna—Thus far prospects for corn in Union County are good. Early planting was prevented by the constant rains, and planting in a few fields is just being finished.

Aurora—The corn crop in this part of the State, although a little backward, has made a fairly good start and promises a large yield. This and other crops look fine. The acreage is much larger than usual, as the severe winter made it necessary to plow many meadows over.

Batavia—The increase in acreage of the corn crop in Kane County is 25 per cent. Corn is small, but of good stand and healthy. The prospects are good.

Belleville—The prospect for corn in this vicinity is unusually good. The crop was planted a little late, but the weather conditions have been favorabe and it has grown rapidly and has a good start.

Bloomington—The acreage of corn planted this year in McLean County is about the same as last. Its condition is good and prospect excellent. The corn ranges in height from three inches to two feet. The earlier planted has been cultivated twice, and is believed to be beyond danger from weeds.

Carmi—Growing corn is in fine condition in this country and acreage fully up to average.

Centralia—The corn crop is the usual average in this section, has good stand, and is looking well.

Charleston—The condition of the corn crop in Coles County is decidedly mixed. Farmers who had their ground ready by May 1 had about two weeks of fine weather for seeding. Then followed four weeks of rainy weather and the belated farmers find themselves just finishing. Some ground is even yet unbroken.

Carlyle—The indication for an enormous yield of corn in Clinton County this year is favorable. Frequent rains have caused a rapid growth. A few farmers are complaining of chinch bugs. The acreage is 30 per cent larger than last year.

Champaign—The corn area in Champaign County this year is estimated to be probably 5 per cent smaller than last year, and not far either way from 220,000 acres.

Cairo—Growing corn is looking fine, but only a small acreage has been planted. Bad weather has interfered with planting until now.

Dwight—The prospect for corn in this section is good. There is a slight increase of acreage, as compared with last year, possibly 10 per cent. The crop is now well started. Some has had to be replanted, but owing mostly to poor seed corn.

Edwardsville—The heavy rains early in the season greatly retarded corn planting in Madison County. The crop so far is in good condition and growing nicely.

Hillsboro—The prospect for a large yield

of corn is not good in Montgomery County. Frequent heavy rains greatly delayed planting, and, while the acreage will be about the same as last year, much of it has been planted within ten days, and many farmers are still planting.

Litchfield—A large acreage of corn is being planted in this vicinity, owing to the fact that much poor wheat was plowed up. Some more has had to be replanted, and the growing crop now presents a fair appearance. Continued rains have kept the farmers out of the fields and given the weeds a start.

Lebanon—The corn prospect here is fairly good. The crop was planted late because of an unusually wet spring, and, though backward in consequence, is in good growing condition and has been greatly benefitted by recent rains.

McLeansboro—The prospect for a large crop of corn in Hamilton County this year is good and the acreage is about the same as last year. Little corn had to be replanted and the growth up to date is much in advance of recent years.

Mount Vernon—An increased acreage of corn compared with that of 1898 was planted in Jefferson County this year. On upland and well drained bottom land the crop is well advanced and is in good state of cultivation.

Moweaqua—It is reported that immense damage is being done to the large crop in this section of the State by the army worm. In several places whole fields, including from forty to fifty acres of corn, have been completely devastated.

Pinckneyville—Perry County farmers have fair prospect for corn, with acreage exceeding that of last year. It is backward, owing to late planting.

St. Charles—The acreage of corn in this vicinity is the same as last year. Although planted ten days later it is now in fair condition. Cultivation of corn is rapidly progressing and prospects are good for an average crop of corn and oats. The hay crop will be from one-half to two-thirds of last year's yield.

Taylorville—Prospects for a good corn crop are flattering in most parts of Christian County. The acreage will be 10 per cent greater than last year. Some replanting was necessary, owing to heavy rains, which rotted the seed.

Tuscola—Prospects for corn in Douglas County are flattering. While not as far advanced as at the same time last year, it is generally clean and the ground is in good condition for making a rapid growth. The acreage is a little in excess of last year. This is the center of the broomcorn raising district and the acreage is about one-third more than usual. It is looking well.

Splendid Prospects in Indiana.

Auburn—The prospect for corn is excellent in this section. One-third more acreage has been planted than ever heretofore. Many wheat fields were plowed up and replanted. Corn has a good start, good color, and a splendid stand. Prospects for an immense crop were never more flattering.

Bloomington—The acreage for corn in this section is unusually large and the prospects are good. Good weather has brought corn up and made it healthy and it needs plowing badly.

Boonville—Corn prospects are fine for a full crop. Acreage is fuller than last year. The crop has made a fine start.

Brazil—The farmers in this county are far behind in planting corn, some having fields yet to be planted. Those who got their corn in early report it growing nicely, with prospects of a good crop. The yield this year will doubtless be much below that of last year.

Crawfordsville—The prospect for corn in Montgomery County was never better. A large acreage has been sown, at least 25 per cent more than last year. The crop has a fine start, although there is some irregularity owing to some being planted in ground that has contained wheat which proved a failure.

Danville—Corn acreage is the same as last year. Prospects are good, the early damage having been fully made up.

Decatur—The prospects are good for an excellent crop of corn in this county. The acreage has increased fully 10 per cent over last year from the fact that many wheat fields were plowed and replanted in corn which is growing finely, being fully two feet high and plowed for the first time.

Elkhart—Corn looks as well as usual at this time of year, although it got a tardy start, especially on clay ground, which remained too wet for planting at the usual time.

Fowler—Prospects are fine; many farmers say the best they ever had. The acreage of corn is larger than last year.

Greencastle—Putnam County will have about an average crop of corn. Acreage is a little short of last year. The crop has a backward start in uplands. Estimated that the crop will not equal that of last year.

Hartford City—Corn is in fine condition, and looks better than last year at this time. Acreage is slightly larger than last year.

Indianapolis—The State Statistician has not yet compiled his statement on the corn crop in Indiana, but the grain men who receive reports announce that the prospect is for one of the largest crops in the history of the State. The acreage, compared with last year, will be from 10 to 15 per cent larger.

Lafayette—Reports from all portions of Tippecanoe County indicate that the prospects for corn were never better. Particularly is this true of the low lands. In some instances on the higher grounds the corn looks a little yellow, showing an unhealthy condition. The acreage is increased over last year, many acres of wheat having been plowed up and planted in corn.

Logansport—The present outlook for a good crop of corn in Cass County is excellent, the yield coming fully up to the average, if not being better. The acreage is larger than for some years, owing to the fact that many farmers plowed up their wheat and replanted in corn, the acreage in the county in corn being about 25 per cent over that of last year.

Terre Haute—The corn crop is not doing well owing to the frequent rains. Much of it has been plowed under, and that which is growing well is not making a good start. The acreage is less than last year.

Little Too Much Rain in Iowa.

Audubon—Corn prospects in Audubon County are fairly good. The acreage is 10 per cent larger than last year. Some fields have been damaged by recent heavy rains. The crop has a good start, nearly all the fields having been plowed over once.

Algona—The acreage of corn in Kossuth County is somewhat below former years. The stand is up to the average, and generally the crop is doing well. On low grounds the heavy rains have prevented cultivation.

Ames—Prospect for corn is fair. Much rain has necessitated the replanting on low lands, and some low land intended for corn will be sown in forage crops or abandoned. Where the land is high the corn is a good stand and looks unusually well, although the season is late. Corn will be knee high by July 4. The acreage, compared with last year, is greater.

Bloomfield—The outlook for corn crop is good. The acreage is somewhat lighter than last year. Growing corn presents a fine appearance and farmers are in good spirits.

Belle Plaine—Corn is a fair stand and growing rapidly. The acreage is about equal to last year. Prospect is about 80 per cent of a full yield.

Cedar Rapids—Farmers are greatly discouraged at the outlook for a corn crop. They were unable to plant some of the land and much that was planted has been washed out by heavy rains. The last week has seen much work in the fields, but it is being retarded by rains.

Des Moines—Heavy rains this spring, following the severe cold of the winter, have greatly decreased the acreage of all crops in Iowa. Indications are that the yield of corn and small grains will be much less than that of previous years. In all parts of the State the heavy rains have necessitated replanting of corn, and in central and northern Iowa the replanting is not yet finished. The corn which came up from the first planting is backward, and none of the fields are yet ready for the first plowing. The acreage of small grains is also materially decreased. Winter wheat and rye were nearly all killed during the winter. The late spring also decreased the acreage of spring wheat. Clover was also killed by the severe cold, but many of the fields have been sown to millet, and the acreage of millet this year will exceed that of previous years by tenfold.

Grinnell—Owing to hard rains the corn crop is about ten days late. On low land it has either not been planted or is washed out. The stand is about 90 per cent.

Marshalltown—Conservative farmers from various sections of Marshall County estimate corn at a [illegible] half an average crop. The acreage is considerably larger than usual, but the stand is poor.

Waterloo—The prospects for corn in this section are generally poor on account of too much rain. The crop is two weeks behind, and many farmers on low lands have been obliged to replant. The acreage is larger than last year.

Kansas Farmers Generally Encouraged.

Atchison—The prospect for corn is far in advance of the average condition at this season of the year. It was planted during favorable weather and the weather has been favorable since. The acreage will be largely in excess of last year owing to the fact that the many fields of winter killed wheat were plowed up and planted in corn, which has made a fine start.

Clay Center—Prospects for corn in Clay County are only fairly good. It is two weeks behind time, is weedy, and much was washed out by heavy rains. Acreage is about the same as in the four preceding years.

Emporia—The corn crop prospects in Lyon, Osage, Coffey, Greenwood, Chase, Morris, Wabaunsee, and neighboring counties are excellent. The stand varies from six inches to six feet.

Fort Scott—The wet weather in this part of the State for the last two weeks has stopped work in the corn fields, and weeds have grown rapidly in consequence. Corn is growing well and is in fairly good condition, and the prospect for a large yield is promising. The acreage if anything is larger than that of last year.

Holton—The prospects for a good corn crop in this county are fair. Taking the county over the condition of the crop at present writing is 20 per cent better than it was at the same date last year.

Hutchinson—The prospect for corn in this and surrounding counties is much better than last year. In Reno County the acreage planted will reach 290,000 acres—10,000 more than the acreage of last year.

Lawrence—The acreage of corn in this county is about 10 per cent greater than last year, considerable damaged wheat having been plowed up for corn. The crop is in fine condition, was planted early, and has progressed well. The prospects now for a good crop are better than for several years past.

Leavenworth—The corn prospect in this section of Kansas is good, but there is a complaint of too much rain in the Kaw bottom district. It has rained a great deal of late, and some farmers state they are not able to work their fields to keep down weeds. The acreage is above the average.

Newton—The prospect for an excellent corn crop in this section of the State is flattering. The acreage is fully up to that of last year and the bounteous rains have given it an excellent start.

Topeka—Reports received by the State Board of Agriculture are that corn is growing well and is of a good stand. The only drawback is the wet weather of the last three weeks, which prevents the farmers from working the ground.

Wichita—Sedgwick County's corn crop has never had better prospects since 1887 and 1888. It averages now two and one-half feet high throughout the county. The acreage is close to 200,000 acres, about 11,000 less than one year ago. A percent of corn in the lowlands has been drowned out owing to extensive rains, while on rolling lands it is even better than last year.

Missouri Somewhat Handicapped.

Jefferson City—Owing to the cold weather and continuous rain, corn planting in this State was about one month behind, and it is most too early to venture a prediction as to the prospect for a crop. What corn is up is looking well, and the acreage is much larger than last year.

Kansas City—Reports from Missouri and Kansas indicate that the acreage of corn is 10 per cent greater than last year. As a whole, the crop is well advanced for the season and doing well. In some localities, where early rains made replanting necessary, it is late, but growing rapidly. Frequent rains have interfered somewhat with cultivation, but no damage from weeds is anticipated.

Sedalia—The prospect for a big crop of corn in Pettis County this year is flattering. The crop will be two weeks later than usual and the acreage will be 20 per cent larger than last year. The fields are looking fine.

St. Louis—Corn prospects in Missouri are not so favorable. Considerable of the planted corn will be plowed up. Work has been greatly retarded owing to the frequent heavy rains and the wet season has reduced the acreage, compared with last year, and much remains to be done, especially in the northwestern counties, where some correspondents report not more than half the crop planted and most of the corn in the ground so choked by weeds that it will have to be replanted. In a few of the extreme southern counties some early corn has been laid by.

Nebraska Yield Equal to 1897.

Lincoln—The acreage planted to corn in Nebraska is slightly in excess of last year and conditions are favorable. The backwardness of spring prevented early planting, but the plant is up in all sections. The stand is good, barring a limited district in the southeastern part of the State, where heavy rains washed and wet ground has prevented cultivation. Elsewhere cultivation has made rapid progress. With continued favorable weather the yield should exceed a year ago and at least equal that of 1897 of 230,000,000 bushels.

Hastings—Corn is in excellent condition and nearly all of it has been cultivated the first time. It is a good stand, free from weeds, and is growing rapidly. The acreage as compared with last year is fully one-third greater. An immense crop is looked for.

Corn in Ohio Doing Well.

Ashland—Prospects for corn in Ashland County are first-class. The crop is well started. Acreage is about the average of last year.

Cincinnati—Corn in Ohio had a backward start, but is now growing rapidly and is in fine condition. The acreage is much larger than last year's, and prospects are good for a big yield.

Cleveland—A careful survey of the crop conditions of Ohio compiled by the editor of the Ohio Farmer indicates that the acreage of oats and corn is a little larger in this State than last year. Corn planting was late—in fact, it is not all in yet.

Columbus—The reports to the State Board of Agriculture in regard to the growing corn crop show that it is in better condition than usual at this time of year. The weather has been seasonable since planting and the stand is excellent.

Bucyrus—The corn crop in Crawford and adjoining counties is in excellent condition, the outlook being better than for years. The acreage has been increased one-fourth over last year and the warm weather of the last few days has given the growth a wonderful impetus.

Dayton—Corn is growing well in the last two weeks, but before was indifferent. The warm, dry weather of late may do it injury. The acreage is not as large as last season by reason of the introduction of some new hay crops and the sowing of more oats. There is much falling in wheat in Montgomery County owing to fly.

Elyria—The prospects for corn in this vicinity are good. The acreage is much larger than usual on account of poor wheat being plowed under and put into corn. It has a good start and is looking fine.

Mansfield—Corn in this (Richland) county is doing finely, and while plowing has been hindered by rains the prospect is for a larger crop than last year. The acreage is from 5 to 10 per cent greater than last year.

Norwalk—Prospect for corn in Huron County is good. Acreage is about the same as last year. The crop had a late start on account of rain. Considerable replanting was done; doing well now with fine weather.

Golf in a Dime Novel.

The aristocratic game of golf has found its way into the dime novels, or, rather, into the modern substitute, the half-dime novels. One does not hear so much about this class of literature nowadays, but it still flourishes, and its examples are as numerous and as pleasing as they were twenty years ago, when no youth's education was considered complete without a long series of warnings against them. In one of the famous five-cent libraries devoted to tales of detective exploits and bloodshed upon the high seas and the rolling prairies, there has appeared a new number, called "Fred Merrival's Caddy: A Story of St. Andrew's Links." There is a colored print upon the cover, with the likeness of a small, barefooted boy in the act of stopping a runaway horse and saving the life of a beauteous maiden, while several golfers stand looking on with great concern. It looks as if it might be great reading.—Worcester Gazette.

To Employ Wasted Energy.

"It's a great pity!" said the woman as she looked at the tall grass in the front yard.

"What's the matter?" asked the man with the white canvas shoes who was sitting on the front step reading the paper.

"They don't vary the monotony of sport as they should. They ought to have some lawnmowing contests. If they could make it customary to decorate the lawnmower with ribbons, while the pusher wears a little cap and fancy stockings, I believe some men would cut grass by the hour."—Washington Star.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Mrs. Oliphant's Pathetic Life.

"The Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant." Edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THOUGH Mrs. Oliphant wrote nearly a hundred novels, the interest of her autobiography lies in the fact that she was a mother. Though she wrote good biographies of Edward Irving, Count de Montalembert, Laurence Oliphant, and others, it is not these that one remembers in reading of her own life. Nor is it her voluminous output of reviews, essays, and journalistic work of all kinds that will make people seek these pathetic pages. It is the human interest, the story of the woman, that attracts. The sad, brave, fragmentary story reminds one of Thackeray's remark: "What funny verses I have written when fit to kill myself!"

Mrs. Oliphant was not one of the great writers of the century, and she realised the fact herself with a whimsical combination of resignation and resentment. She felt a little pique that her works would not stand with George Eliot's, whose "Daniel Deronda" she insisted was the work of a man until the author's identity was revealed. Especially did she bear a little feminine grudge against the fortune that made Miss Mulock greater than herself, though she was the instrument of introducing the author of "John Halifax" to her publisher.

But the truth was that Mrs. Oliphant's heart was always in her domestic life rather than in her literary life. Her love for her books was nothing compared to her love for her husband and children. The fact that she lost these all, one by one, prematurely and under the saddest conditions, is the overshadowing fact in her autobiography. It is the eternal pathos of Rachel weeping for her children that lifts this fragment of autobiography into something akin to greatness.

It is the mother that speaks all through the 150 pages of autobiographical notes. The notes were begun for her last surviving son, Cecco, who was born in 1859, six weeks after the artist-father had died in Rome of consumption, and who lived to be 35. On a later visit to Rome her little daughter, Margaret, died there, and only her two sons were left. Then Cyril, the older, after falling into fast ways on leaving college, also died, and only the semi-invalid Cecco was left. Her autobiography closes with these words:

> I never went out but he was there to give me his arm. I seem to feel it now—the dear, thin, but firm arm. In the last four years after Cyril was taken from us we were nearer and nearer. I can hear myself saying, "Cecco and I." It was the constant phrase. But all through he was getting weaker; and I knew it, and tried not to know. And now, here I am all alone. I cannot write any more.

What matters it whether one has read any of her 100 novels or even heard their names? It is the eternal feminine, the everlasting human element that lends interest to such writing. Mrs. Oliphant herself knew that she was giving her best energies to her children rather than to her literary work. Or, rather, her lack of ability to live economically and her generosity in supporting her brother's whole family after his death, as well as her own, kept her always at the potboiling drudgery. She wrote:

> I pay the penalty in that I shall not leave anything behind me that will live. What does it matter? Nothing at all now—never anything to speak of. At my most ambitious of times I would rather my children had remembered me as their mother than in any other way, and my friends as their friend. I never cared for anything else. And now that there are no children to whom to leave any memory, and the friends drop day by day, what is the reputation of a circulating library to me? Nothing, and less than nothing—a thing the thought of which now makes me angry that any one should for a moment imagine I cared for that, or that it made up for any loss.

After she had taken her brother's four children she was pinched for money, and was "miserably anxious, not knowing where to turn or what to do." She felt as if she were on a mountainous road that disappeared around a corner. She worked nearly all night. After one of her darkest nights there came a visitor. He was from the London Graphic, and wanted a story, and wanted it soon. Before he left he had signed a contract to pay $6,000 for it. "The road did run round that corner after all."

Among the most interesting of Mrs. Oliphant's literary reminiscences is the account of her visits to Carlyle and his wife and to Tennyson and his wife. It was in 1860 or 1861, when she was at work on her life of Irving, that she mustered up courage to visit Carlyle in his famous house in Cheyne row. He treated her almost affably, but referred her to "the wife" for the material she sought. A few days later Mrs. Carlyle called and took her out riding, and from that day forth the two women were fast friends. She speaks of Mrs. Carlyle's "wonderful talk, the power of narration which I never heard equaled except in my mother, the flashes of keen wit and sarcasm, occasionally even a little sharpness, and always the modifying sense of humor under all."

At a later time Mrs. Carlyle called when Mrs. Oliphant's baby had a momentary but alarming illness, and after saying what comforting things she could think of she left. "By the first post possible that same evening," the author continues, "I got a letter from her telling me that Mr. Carlyle had made her sit down at once and write to tell me that a sister of his had once had just such an attack, which was never repeated. God bless them, that much maligned, much misunderstood pair! That was not much like the old ogre his false friends have made him out to be."

Here again it is the mother rather than the literary woman that is uppermost. A few pages before she has been writing about Irving and suddenly finds herself telling that the finest compliment she ever got was from her sick child when she laid her hand on his hot forehad, and he said: "O, mamma, your hand is as soft as snow." She has a quiet laugh at it herself, remarking that though she was then in the high tide of her career she can give nothing better about the period than a couple of baby stories. But one thinks the more of her for it.

It was with a Mrs. Stewart that Mrs. Oliphant went to Tennyson's home to attend a luncheon. Mrs. Tennyson lay on a sofa, as she always did, though able to be taken to luncheon by her son Hallam. Here is Mrs. Oliphant's impression of the greatest poet of the century:

> I have always thought that Tennyson's appearance was too emphatically that of a poet, especially in his photographs; the fine frenzy, the careless picturesqueness were almost too much. He looked the part too well; but in reality there was a roughness and acrid gloom about the man which saved him from his overromantic appearance. He paid no attention to me, as was natural. The conversation turned somehow upon his little play of "The Falcon"—now more forgotten, I think, than any of his others, though it seemed to me much the most effective of them. I said something about its beauty, and that I thought it just the kind of entertainment which a gracious prince might offer to his guests; and he replied, with a sort of indignant sense of grievance: "And they tell me people won't go to see it."
>
> I am afraid, however, that I did not attract the poet in any way, to Mrs. Stewart's great disappointment and annoyance. She was eager to point out to me that he was much occupied by an old lady—a fair, little, white-haired woman, nearly 80, the mother of Mr. Tom Hughes (Tom Brown), who was just then going out to America to the settlement in the backwoods which was called Rugby, in Tennessee, where the young Hugheses were, and which was going to be the most perfect colony on the face of the earth, filled with nothing but the cardinal virtues. I think the old lady died there, and I know the settlement went sadly to pieces and ruined many hopes.
>
> However, feeling I had not been entirely a success—a feeling habitual to me—I was glad of Mrs. Stewart's sign of departure, and went up to Mrs. Tennyson on the sofa, to which she had returned, to take my leave. I am never good at parting politenesses, and I daresay was gauche in saying that it was so kind of her to ask me; while she graciously responded that she was delighted to have seen me, etc., according to the established ritual in such cases. Tennyson was standing by, lowering over us with his ragged beard and his saturnine look. He eyed us, while these pretty speeches were being made, with cynical eyes. "What liars you women are!" he said. There could not have been anything more true; but, to be sure, it was not so civil as it was true.
>
> I never saw him again till that recent occasion when my Cecco and I went to Farringford when he was Lord Tennyson, and old and infirm, and his wife was a shrunken, old, old lady, laid upon a sofa, from which she never moved, the flood of life flowing past her but never touching her—a pathetic sight. It was after Lionel's death and after my Cyril's death; and I sat by her and cried; but she seemed in her old age as if she could weep no more. That time Lord Tennyson was delightful.

Mrs. Oliphant speaks constantly of her inability to get much money for her work, but she would probably have been poor, no matter what her receipts were. She remarks that she received from the Blackwoods $7,500 for "The Perpetual Curate," and from other sums named in these pages it is evident she must have had what most men would consider a large income. She got $750 for her first novel, "Margaret Maitland." When she returned from Rome after her husband's death she was $5,000 in debt, chiefly to the Blackwoods, who were her stanchest friends. She set out to pay this debt by work, but for a considerable time she could write nothing acceptable. There is a pathetic account of this period that will appeal to any one who depends upon his pen for a livelihood. At length she sat up all night in a passion of composition, stirred to the bottom of her mind. The result was a short story called "Salem Chapel," which made a commotion large enough to insure her future. She thinks this marked her nearest approach to popularity.

There are scattered anecdotes of Miss Muloch, Charlotte Brontë, the members of the Blackwood family, and other celebrities. The author tells how Rosa Bonheur once nearly swallowed her handkerchief at a polite entertainment where a Chinaman spoke and where it required superhuman efforts to keep from laughing. She also tells how her heart was broken by her first girlish love experience and how her maiden attempt at a novel was a three-volume affair with a heroine named Ibby, whom she burned, manuscript and all, when she grew old enough to be properly ashamed of poor Ibby. But the undertone of the autobiography is sad.

The larger part of the volume is made up of letters written by Mrs. Oliphant—chiefly to various members of the Blackwoods firm—with some written by noted persons to her. Owing to her request that no biography should be written, the editor has merely thrown the crude materials together. Even the autobiographical notes, which she regarded as "making pennyworths of herself," are not completed or edited. Despite its lack of unity, however, the volume reveals a charming, tender, and strong personality. It is a human document altogether worthy of preservation.

Sienkiewicz's First Novel.

"In Vain." By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Little, Brown & Co.

It is acknowledged to be a rather dangerous experiment to attempt to rescue from oblivion the youthful products of a popular writer. Sienkiewicz's "In Vain" proves it to be an experiment worth trying. It is difficult to believe that this book is the work of a boy not yet out of his teens. Few college youths, even of the most promising character, are capable of so critical an analysis of life or so keen an understanding of the philosophy of discontent and unrest.

The story is a study of college life at the Polish city, Kieff. The hero, Yosef Shvarts, the son of a blacksmith, goes there to gratify an ambition for learning and fame. He would become one of "that species of night birds who wither away while bent over books, and die thinking whether a certain syllable should or should not be accented." But though he is to embrace science, in his case it is to be "enlivened with life." He earnestly follows his stern taskmistress, but is at times goaded into discontent by the desire for emotion, for feeling. Yet when the feelings are allowed to have their way they bring disaster. He is torn by two emotional forces—his affection and respect for a helpless widow, to whom duty has persuaded him to offer himself and his real love for a young and unfortunate Countess. For some time he wavers and philosophizes. Marriage is, after all, but the removal of a veil, and with the veil goes the charm. "Honest human nature recompenses the loss by the idea of attachment; when attachment fails habit, a thing still less enticing, appears in the place of it."

It is thus that the young hero and still younger author muses, and in the end the question is asked: "Is it not better to weigh anchor and push one's ship forth from the shore, quiet the weeping heart, and sail out into a future, without happiness but with labor, without faith but with thought?" But Yosef's efforts to assume this attitude prove disastrous. He grows morbid, falls ill, and when he recovers one of his loves is lost to him forever and his own affection for the other is dead. Thus the attempt to live with labor and thought, but without happiness or faith, has proved in vain. "We put too much energy," says his friend, "into chasing after woman's love; later on that love flies away like a bird and our energy is wasted."

It is with this pessimistic note that the story ends, and perhaps it is in this touch of morbidness and in the rather crudely romantic conception of women that the youth of the writer reveals itself. The book is of absorbing interest in itself, and viewed as the product of so young a writer it is truly remarkable.

A Novel of Colonial Georgia.

"A Fight for Dominion." A Romance of Our First War with Spain. By Guy Parker. E. R. Herrick & Co.

If Mr. Parker addresses himself to the American people in choosing the title for his book he is scarcely accurate, for at the period of which he writes England was still fighting our battles for us, and the successful termination of this war with Spain enabled Oglethorpe's colony in Georgia to hold its own against the invasion and treachery which threatened its existence.

Charles Holton, a young Englishman of good family, had followed Oglethorpe to the new colony, presumably in quest of adventure, but secretly to be near the Señorita Dolores Hernandez, the niece of the Spanish Governor at St. Augustine, between whom and himself there had been lovemaking on previous travels in Spain. Courtship under the conditions in the new world involved as many difficulties as an American gentleman would have found had he sought a bride in Spain during our last war. The English and the Spaniards disputed the possession of North America with such bitterness that the two peoples were inveterate enemies, with religious differences to add intensity to the quarrel. However, Horton, after numerous adventurous endeavors, succeeded, with the aid of some French buccaneers, in carrying Dolores off just as her uncle was about to compel her to marry her kinsman, Don Salgrade. The laws of Georgia forbade a Catholic to live in the colony, and Horton took his bride to a home he had built in Jekyll Island.

Military service under Oglethorpe was exacting, and Horton was much from home. The Spanish bride began to repine for the gayety of St. Augustine. There was no dancing, no music, no bull fighting, and, above all, no priest to confess to.

But these little clouds which threatened the domestic horizon vanished before Horton's untiring devotion. Dolores proudly called herself "Meesus Orton," and it was all the English she felt called upon to master. Yet before the little home in the island wilderness was quite hidden amid the flowers and vines which Dolores trained Don Salgrade, heading a band of Spaniards, landed upon the island to wreak revenge upon his English rival. The two men drew their swords, Salgrade for revenge, Horton to protect his bride, and Dolores, throwing herself between them, received the death wound Salgrade intended for her husband. The arrival of the buccaneers put the Spaniards to flight, and "under the magnolia tree, where they had spent so many happy hours, Dolores was laid to sleep, clad in her white dress."

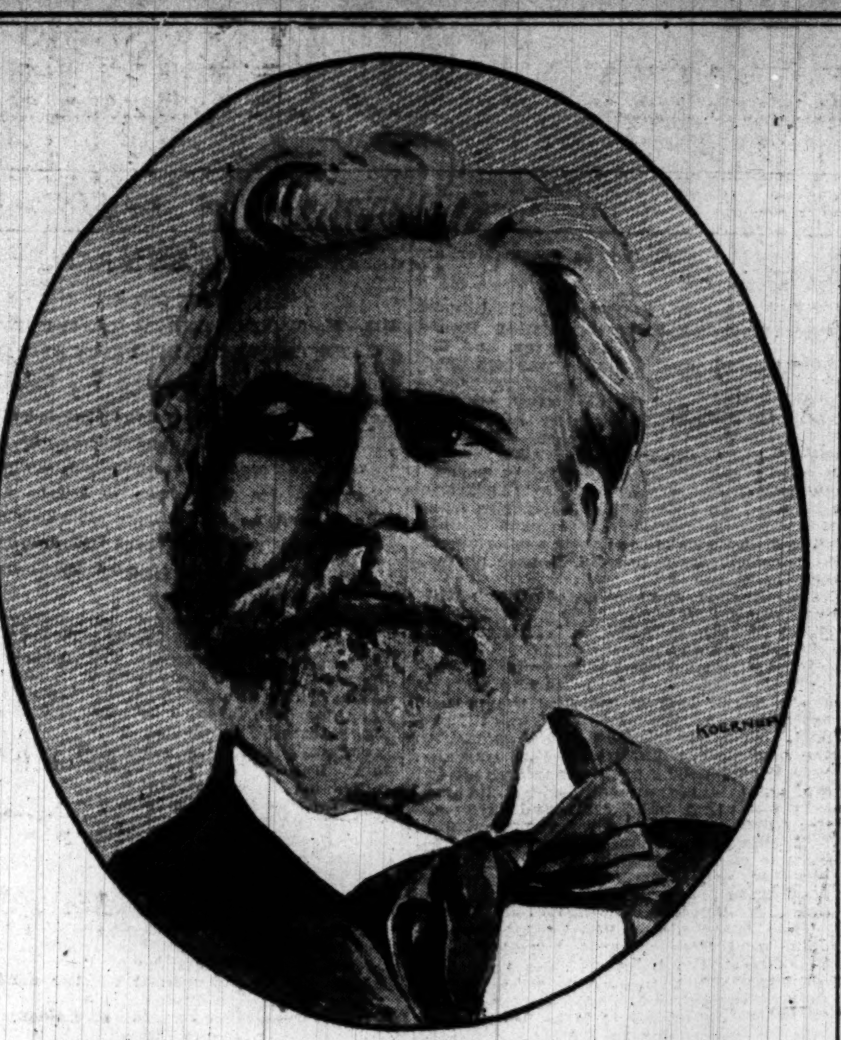
There is more to the story, with further fighting between Horton and his Spanish enemy, in which Dolores is avenged and the English supremacy is decided. The story is full of dramatic incident, but it is spoiled in the telling. The careless, slovenly style and the crude construction make a waste of abundant material for a strong historical novel. As it is, the book affords a pleasant change in the long list of recent war histories, adding a romance it would be difficult to associate with our last war with Spain.

Mr. Markham's Fine Poems.

"The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems." By Edwin Markham. Doubleday & McClure.

That a poet should come to acceptance by his fellows in this day by reason of his blank verse indicates one of two things—or both: Either he is a master of the most difficult of verse forms, or he is speaking his time in a manner as pertinent as the call of the bugles in battle. And it is the latter rather than the former cause which has brought Edwin Markham so prominently before the public, and now causes the appearance in book form of "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems."

There is another reason that gives popularity to his great poem—for great it is, if only by reason of its timeliness. Mr. Markham has been successful beyond his fellows in attracting attention to a species of verse that sounds the most vital note in modern poetry, appearing to be a pioneer, when he is, in reality, a recent recruit in a veritable army of singers. If his work here has more poetic quality than Mrs. Stetson's, for example, it has less than Mme. Darmesteter's; if it sounds a clearer note than Whittier's, it lacks at once the high polish of William Watson's and the vigor of John Davidson's. Swinburne has said all that



EDWIN MARKHAM, BLANK VERSE POET.

Mr. Markham can hope to say in a manner which is little, if anything, short of complete inspiration; Ebenezer Elliott, Ebenezer Jones, Charles Mackay, Eliza Cook, Gerald Massey, Mrs. Browning, on one side of the Atlantic; Lowell, Clinton Scollard, Richard Realf, Ernest McGaffey, on this side—all have followed the example of Burns and Hood and Wallace in voicing the aspirations of those who have no voice; in singing the song of those who need, more than all the world besides, a singer.

That it should be Mr. Markham's lot to bring his song home to so many is, indeed, fortunate; that his should be a part of the multifarious voice of the age is a privilege. These others are not brought forward to dim the luster of his achievements, but to show their relation to the literature of a subject disregarded to an extent that would make the California poet a phenomenon in his lack of relation to the past.

"The Man with the Hoe," the glowing verses written to Millet's great painting, are well known, and there are several others in the book which strike the same note of warning. Of another sort are the striking lines entitled "A Look Into the Gulf," published some time ago in one of the magazines, and, unlike almost all magazine verse, borne in the mind afterward. It runs:

I looked one night, and there Semiramis,
With all her mourning doves about her head,
Sat rocking on an ancient road of Hell,
Withered and songless, chanting to the moon
Snatches of song they sang to her of old
Upon the lighted roofs of Nineveh.
And then her voice rang out with rattling laugh:
"The bugles! they are crying back again—
Bugles that broke the nights of Babylon,
And then went crying on through Nineveh.
. . . .
Stand back, ye trembling messengers of ill!
Women, let go my hair; I am the Queen,
A whirlwind and a blaze of swords to quell
Insurgent cities. Let the iron tread
Of armies shake the earth. Look, lofty towers;
Assyria goes by upon the wind!"
And so she babbles by the ancient road,
While cities turned to dust upon the Earth
Rise through her whirling brain to live again—
Babbles all night, and when her voice is dead
Her weary lips beat on without a sound.

There are other poems of great vigor and beauty in the book which should be read, and when read, something that is no less necessary, heeded.

New Book on Dante.

"Dante Interpreted." By Epiphanius Wilson. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Some years ago, in a lecture on Dante, Professor Swing stated that we need no longer study the "Divine Comedy" as a whole, for "the silken string was broken, and it was now a lapful of detached pearls." However true this may be for the reading public, it is certain that students of literature still love to analyze the work of Dante in its entirety, and to give their own interpretation of the quality of the pearls. The latest among these interpreters is Mr. Wilson, who has given us a volume which contains an analysis of the poet's style and methods, a summary of the historical events of the time, and some original translations of verse.

After Lowell's masterly essay on Dante, and Mr. Garrett's late book on Italian literature, it would seem superfluous to offer any new thought upon this subject, but Mr. Wilson's enthusiasm and wise comment justify further treading upon familiar ground. Yet it cannot be said that this author has thrown any new light upon the theme. He dwells at some length upon the political turmoils of those days, a proper understanding of which is necessary, he believes, to a thorough appreciation of the poet, and he presents an idyllic picture of the Dante and Beatrice romance. Again we are reminded of Professor Swing, who said that in life Dante loved Beatrice a little, in literature passionately. But Mr. Wilson will not agree to this. "It seems cold and hard," he says, "to say that Beatrice represented to him and was meant by him to represent philosophy, which he sometimes personifies as a lady. Underlying all such personifications and all such allegory is the basis of a purely human attachment, exalted by separation and death, and finally transporting the heart and mind of the poet from earth to Paradise."

Nor does the author agree, on the subject of the translation of Dante's verse, with Charles Eliot Norton, who quotes the poet's own words to prove that "nothing harmonized by a musical bond can be transmuted from its own speech without losing all its sweetness and harmony." Whether Mr. Wilson's translations have been made at the sacrifice of that sweetness and harmony will be a matter for the Dante students to decide. But certainly his work is dignified and serious and his enthusiasm contagious, though it is difficult to follow him to the point of declaring that the Paradise is "the most profound, the most artistic, the most spiritual poem that was ever written."

Has a Socialist for Its Hero.

"Pursued by the Law." By J. Maclaren Cobban. D. Appleton & Co.

This is a story of the efforts of a "Practical Socialist" to defeat the law. A young mechanical engineer is convicted by a zealous police of murdering his father. There was every reason in the world why he should want to rid the world of a parent who was a blackmailing profligate, but he did not do it. Nevertheless, circumstantial evidence, wonderfully manipulated by the Scotland Yard detectives, results in his conviction and sentence to penal servitude. The "Practical Socialist"—a second Sherlock Holmes—undertakes to prevent the fulfillment of the sentence, and effects the escape of the young man from the train that is taking him to the penal colony.

Then follows a harrowing tale of the life of a hunted man. Everywhere he goes he is confronted with posters offering a reward for his arrest, and to make matters worse a tramp who had witnessed his escape from the train and learned his story follows him wherever he goes, levying blackmail. The young engineer's skill finally elevates him to a position of trust in a great iron plant where he secures work, but the coil of the law tightens round him year by year until he is forced again to flee for his life, the "Practical Socialist" appearing on the scene to assist in his escape at a most critical juncture. An exciting flight through England and Wales with detectives in pursuit brings to light the marvelous skill, resource, and courage of his self-appointed protector—the Socialist—and gives the reader several chapters of alternate chills and thrills. A fall and a broken leg finally bring them to bay, and the young man is captured on the day that it, his innocence, is discovered.

Not a little of the interest in this somewhat sensational tale centers in the hero's brave sweetheart, who, single-handed, unravels the tangled skein of circumstantial evidence surrounding the murder, fastens the crime on the actress who committed it, and induces her to confess—a confession that is followed by suicide.

The practical Socialist is a new creation in fiction. He is both a hero and a villain, as his self-imposed task is to extort money from the rich by any means, fair or foul—usually the latter—and to distribute the receipts among the suffering poor. This modern Robin Hood is the head of a powerful oath-bound international organization that has agents in every city—an organization that does not hesitate to kidnap or murder its wealthy victims in order to "even up" the financial inequalities which give it its excuse for existence.

A Tiresome Metaphysical Novel.

"A Deliverance." By Allan Monkhouse. John Lane.

This is a long story of a good woman, a bad woman, and a man. The man, not knowing his own mind, spends a shuttlecock sort of life between the two, until death comes as a deliverance. He is glad, and so is the reader, for it ends the story. The good woman gives him what he needs and they spend hours together engaged in pointless, obscure, metaphysical discussions, which, however clever Mr. Monkhouse may think them, are extremely wearisome to the reader. The bad woman has a certain physical beauty that charms him in spite of himself and the scenes with her are disgusting.

The man is taken with a fatal malady. At the time of one of his periods of devotion to the good woman, while he is suffering extremely, she induces him to come to her house and stay, so that she can nurse him. During the weeks that follow her superiority evidently palls upon him, and one day, seeing the bad woman pass, he asks that she be called in. They have a private conversation and the good woman is informed that her services can be dispensed with. With superhuman goodness she gives over her house and servants to her lover and her rival. He soon dies, after which the two women make it up and live contentedly together in the same house.

It is a tiresome book. The characters are not real and the effort the author makes to arrange the situations that he may air his views is painfully apparent.

New Work on Paris.

In the latest of the elaborate subscription works published by G. Barrie & Son, Mr. William Walton has undertaken the ambitious task of writing a history of Paris and of revealing some things that are known and much that is not known about the artistic and social phases of that city. Commencing with an introduction that goes as far back as the Gallo-Roman and premediæval period, the writer continues, in the first and second parts, to describe Paris as it appeared in the middle ages, and to give a record of the chief historical events, together with some account of the lives and habits of Parisians of all classes.

The criticism one would make upon the work is that it digresses too much, and thus reveals a lack of proportion and coherence that is confusing to the reader. This may be what the publishers meant when they stated in their advertisement that "this work will be serious in a cheerful way, frivolous and abandoned in a serious way." The pictures, too, though revealing high artistic merit, are sometimes quite irrelevant to the text, and betray only a sentimental suggestion when one is expecting something of historical significance.

Books Received.

"The Island Race." By Henry Newbolt. John Lane.

"In Quest of Life." By Thad. W. Williams. F. Tennyson Neely.

"Twin Oaks." By Whitfield G. Howell. F. Tennyson Neely.

"Imperial Democracy." My David Starr Jordan. D. Appleton & Co.

"The Garden of Swords." By Max Pemberton. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"America in the East." By William Elliot Griffis. A. S. Barnes & Co.

"Ethics and Revelation." By Henry S. Nash. The Macmillan company.

"A Gentleman Player." By Robert Neilson Stephens. L. C. Page & Co.

"Selections from Tennyson, Dickens, Keats," etc. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Century Illustrated Magazine." Vol. LVII. The Century company.

"The Yellow Wall Paper." By Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Small, Maynard & Co.

"Industrial Cuba." By Robert P. Porter. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Life of Prince Bismarck." By William Jacks. The Macmillan company.

"Miss Cayley's Adventures." By Grant Allen. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Abraham Lincoln." An essay. By Carl Schurz. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Kenilworth." Abridged by Mary Harriott Norris. American Book company.

"The Story of the Great Republic." By H. A. Guerber. American Book company.

"El Reshid." A novel. Anonymous. Los Angeles; B. R. Baumgardt & Co.

"Thoughts of and for the Inner Life." By Timothy Dwight. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Practical Agriculture." By Charles C. James. American edition. D. Appleton & Co.

"Fortune's My Foe." A romance. By John Bloundelle-Burton. D. Appleton & Co.

"From Comte to Benjamin Kidd." By Robert Mackintosh. The Macmillan company.

"The Pedagogues." A story of the Harvard summer school. Small, Maynard & Co.

"Current History." First quarter, 1899. Illustrated. Boston: Current History company.

"In Vain." By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. Little, Brown & Co.

"The Book of Golf and Golfers." By Horace G. Hutchinson. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co.

"Nature Studies in Berkshire." By John Coleman Adams. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Afghan Knife." A novel. By Robert Armitage Sterndale. New edition. Brentano's.

"Christian Science and Kindred Delusions." By Arthur Day Harkness. Oberlin, O.: The Author.

"Pierre and Jean." By Guy de Maupassant. Translated by Hugh Craig. Illustrated. Brentano's.

"The Lay of the Last Minstrel." Edited by William J. Rolfe. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Notes of a History of Auricular Confession." By the Rev. P. H. Casey, S. J. Philadelphia: John J. MacVey.

"Etiopathy; or, Way of Life." A religious science and a scientific religion. By George Dutton, M. D. Boston: Cynosure Publishing company.

BOOK GOSSIP OF LONDON.

LITERARY WORK BY PROMINENT ENGLISH WRITERS.

Andrew Lang Translating Homeric Hymns—Algernon C. Swinburne Engaged on a Dramatic Poem—Marie Corelli's New Novel—J. Pierpont Morgan Purchases a Private Library for $150,000—Another Dumas Play in London Next Autumn.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY NORMAN TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 16.—Mr. Andrew Lang is translating the Homeric hymns for Mr. George Allen.

Algernon C. Swinburne is writing an important dramatic poem.

Marie Corelli's new novel for Messrs. Methuen will consist of 150,000 words. Theodore Watts Dunton's novel is expected before Christmas.

Messrs. Cassell will publish toward the end of the summer "Wars of the Nineties," by Hilliard Atteridge, the military critic. It will be a volume of 800 pages, with maps and portraits.

An interesting Stevenson manuscript of thirty pages, all in his own handwriting, entitled "Markheim," will be sold at Sotherby's auction-rooms July 5. It appeared originally in an annual, and is supposed to be the first shape "The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" took in Stevenson's mind.

Valuable Old Manuscripts.

The same sale includes thirty-six unpublished letters from Dickens, 1837 to 1861, and six from Thackeray, all addressed to John Hollingshead. Dickens' manuscript, "The Battle of Life," realized on Tuesday $2,000; "Pickwick," in original parts, each inscribed by Dickens to Mary Hogarth, $525; and Forster's "Life of Dickens," in an extra illustrated form, $2,500.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has just purchased one of the finest private libraries in London for $150,000. It contains the finest first folio Shakspeare extant. The library is believed to be destined for America.

The copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns, which sold in Edinburg last year for $3,860, is again in the market.

Another Dumas Play.

Still another Dumas play will be in the London bills next autumn. This is Sydney Grundy's long talked of adaptation of "La Tulip Noire," which has been kept back at the Haymarket Theater by the long runs first of "The Little Minister" and then of "The Maneuvers of Jane." It is now announced that Grundy's play will be produced Oct. 31.

William Gillette, having staid long enough to see the single performance, for copyright purposes, of his and Dr. Conan Doyle's dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes," will sail for New York today.

French Farce Deodorized.

It is finally announced that the Criterion Theater will be reopened in September, under the joint management of Charles Wyndham and Charles Frohman, with an English version of "Ma Bru," by MM. Bilhaud and Carre, to be called "My Daughter-in-Law." The French farce will be anglicised and deodorized. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hicks (Ellaline Terris) will appear as the young husband and wife.

Wyndham will open his fine new theater in October with a revival of "David Garrick," and will produce Stuart Ogilvie's version of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" about Christmas.

BRIEF LITERARY NOTES.

Tom Hall has issued, through the Frederick Stokes company, a third little book of verses called "When Love Is Lord." They are pleasant and good humored; but of the sort that can be turned out by the bushel.

The vexed question of the sonnets of Shakspeare has drawn another thinker into its labyrinth, and Jesse Johnson's "Testimony of the Sonnets" (Putnam) bears eloquent witness to its quality of puzzling and confusing those who seek to read into the sonnets some meaning of their own. Mr. Johnson has discovered that they were written by some one who was neither Shakspeare nor Bacon, but a man older than either, in all probability. It is pleasant to think of the pleasure this writing must have given its author; it is sorrowful to see how little it accomplishes in the way of real criticism.

To have an opinion in book form regarding the eyesight from one of the most eminent of living oculists, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, is not a light matter, and his recent little volume, "Defective Eyesight" (Macmillan), is a compendium worthy his eminence as a specialist. There is nothing worth knowing about the eyes and the care of them which is not set forth in brief in its pages. Moreover, many years passed in lecturing before audiences more or less popular in their nature has enabled Dr. Roosa to use words which are in no way alarming or incomprehensible to the intellect of the veriest layman. He even succeeds in telling what "astigmatism" means without mystification.

Miss Julia Magruder has been trending toward the improbable in her writing for some little time. At last, in "A Heaven-Kissing Hill," she has gone beyond the limit of credibility. It is barely conceivable and wholly unlikely that a man should paint a picture, assign it a motto from a voluminous author, and have a damsel guess the motto at the first glance. And when this sort of mind reading goes on for pages it grows wearisome. Certainly no man with any knowledge of the possibilities of married life would take to his heart a woman with so uncomfortable a faculty. That the book is well written and, in spite of the facts, not difficult to read, need hardly be said to those who know Miss Magruder through her books, but she should pay more attention to nature and less to an uncomfortable imagination. The book is published by Herbert S. Stone & Co.

A member of the Harvard class of 1882, and a Russian by birth, as his name indicates, Ivan Panin, has passed through many phases of belief and unbelief to become a devoted Christian in his later years. Twice before he has issued little books containing his "Thoughts." Now comes a "revised and enlarged" edition of them, privately printed, and with a prefatory apology. In this Mr. Panin shows that it is possible for a man in the first fervor of conversion to reach at a bound the intellectual status of that Omar who burned books "because if they taught what was not in the Koran they were unsafe; if what was in the Koran, they were unnecessary." So, the thinker lends to the scriptures a devotion which is not wholly unreasoning, but which does not assimilate altogether happily with his earlier thoughts, now revised in the light of his newly found faith. The book now appears to be without coherence, and self-contradictory, as if the uprooting of a philosophy had left the soil infertile.

It has surely been a labor of love to bring together from every corner of the earth the material for Dr. Robert Means Lawrence's volume on folklore, "The Magic of the Horseshoe" (Houghton-Mifflin), which takes its title from its first and principal essay. Dr. Lawrence has evidently ransacked the dark corners of many a library for his facts. These he has set down in a judicial spirit and with admirable judgment. His comments are lucid and never burdensome. He seems to be anxious only to spread the evidence before his readers so that they may have the data for independent judgment. Besides a long discussion of the reasons for the popularity of the horseshoe as an amulet and as a token of good luck, the author has chapters on fortune and luck, the folk-lore of common salt, the omens of sneezing, days of good and evil omen, superstitions dealing with animals and the luck of odd numbers. Nine pages of the last-named chapter are devoted to the number thirteen.

When Mrs. Emily E. Reader makes the persons of her story of "the white race of Mexico" and lays the scene of their performances "ten miles from Lima," she leaps at once into improbabilities in her new story of "Priestess and Queen" (Longmans). It is hard to tell when facts must be facts and when imagination may be permitted full sway in a book of this sort; but it is safe to say that it might better be all imagination, with a local habitation and name in some undiscovered land, than to make impossible geography and false history take the place of it. For example, the ancient Peruvians knotted strings and by means thereof kept their records and accounts; the ancient Mexicans had a sort of rude picture writing by which they reached the same results; neither of the races was Caucasian or Semitic. If there ever had been a race in the stage of development in which Mrs. Reader's is, it would, assuredly, have had some other way of keeping its annals for future generations. But here the white race of Mexico uses the string writing or quipu, being in Lima, in another continent, on another sea, and many miles from Mexico. The book has a plot, of course, but it is mildly interesting at best, and dull in many places through lack of incident. There are some agreeable illustrations; but these will not save it.

German Mills Without Material.

A number of German iron mills are reported to have shut down because of a shortage of raw material.

MAY SUCCEED C. T. YERKES

JESSE SPALDING FOR PRESIDENT OF TRACTION COMPANY.

Will Probably Be Selected to Fill the Place Temporarily for Organization Purposes—Electricity for Cable Lines Looked on with Favor—Another Drive at Linseed Makes a New Low Record for Preferred—Big Loss Shown in Market Values.

Jesse Spalding may be the first President of the Chicago Union Traction company. His name has been under consideration for some days—in fact, ever since Egbert Jamieson declined to take the place temporarily. If Mr. Spalding is selected, however, it will be only a temporary appointment, for organization purposes. Mr. Spalding, it is understood, does not desire to hold the place permanently. He will probably be named, however, for the place, and will take the Presidency, and will hold it until some one is selected who will be entirely satisfactory to the principal persons interested in the traction company. It is still the desire of the Eastern capitalists interested in the Chicago Union Traction to select a Chicago man to be the permanent head of the company. It is desired to select a man who will not only be able to manage the financial end of the corporation, but who will be enough of an engineer to take, in a measure, the active management of the lines. Mr. Spalding is not an experienced railroad man. He has been a director of the West Chicago Street railroad, and he is a director of the Spalding Lumber company.

Traders in the local stock market have heard with considerable interest the proposal of the people interested in the new traction company to change the motive power of the North and West Chicago cable lines to electricity. The reports of the companies for recent years show that the operation of an electric line is much more economical than the cable lines. The reported intention of the Eastern men to put in an underground trolley in the down-town district was looked upon as showing a disposition to consider the wishes of the people, something that has never been done under the old régime.

Transfer to Be Completed by July 1.

A representative of the Eastern syndicate is expected in Chicago next week to arrange the details of the transfer of stock held by Charles T. Yerkes to the syndicate, and its deposit with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in escrow. The mission of this representative will only be the carrying out of the details as already agreed upon. He will be one of the counsel representing the Eastern capitalists and he will see that the transfer and deposit is made legally. He will have nothing to do, however, with the payment of the money to Mr. Yerkes. This will be done in New York in all probability. There is nothing now left to be done, except the payment of the money to Mr. Yerkes, the formal transfer of the stock to the Chicago Union Traction company, its deposit in escrow with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the formal drawing of the leases authorized at the stockholders' meetings of the two companies. All of the legal details have been agreed upon, and these will be the formal carrying out of the agreements already reached. Under the call made for payments of subscriptions to the underwriting this money is due on Monday, June 26. It is now expected the final details of the transfer of the stock and the making of the leases will be accomplished during the last week in June, and that the new company will take over the control of the property not later than July 1.

The Federal Steel company has declared dividends on both the common and preferred stock. The directors met yesterday and declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred and 1¼ per cent on the common, being at the rate of 6 per cent on the preferred and 5 per cent on the common stock. The Federal Steel company has outstanding $53,261,000 preferred stock and $46,484,300 of common stock. This action was expected, and there was little change in quotations as a result. Both common and preferred showed a slight gain after the announcement of the dividends, but before the close of the market the stocks sold off to a figure which showed a fractional loss from the close on the preceding day.

Linseed Makes a New Low Record.

Linseed stock was again hammered in yesterday's market. In the preferred stock there was a new low quotation. The opening yesterday was at 41¼, and during the first hour's trading it sold off to 40¾. There was a slight rebound from this figure, and at the close the stock sold at 41. Sales during the day amounted to 1,842 shares of the preferred. In the common there were sales of 247 shares, with 7¾ low and 8 the high and closing price. There were apparently no supporting orders for the stock. Pressed at yesterday's lowest price the common and preferred stock sold at a fraction under 48. Subscriptions on part taken to the stock of the American Linseed company at par for the preferred, with the common given as a bonus. The American Linseed company has a capitalization of $33,500,000, of which $16,750,000 is in preferred stock. On yesterday's figures there is shown a loss of 52 points from the par value of the preferred stock, figuring on the common as a bonus, which gives a loss on the total issue of preferred stock of $9,710,000. As the two issues of stock were sold above par shortly after the issue of these securities, there is shown an apparent loss, therefore, of nearly one quarter of $10,000,000. The directors declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock there has been a loss of nearly 20 points.

The announcement that Henry Ziegler had been appointed receiver upon the Lake Shore Elevated railroad had little effect upon the securities of that company in yesterday's market. There was little trading in either the bonds or stock. There was a sale of 20 shares of Lake Street Elevated stock at 17¼, and 100 shares of the certificates at 34¾. The debenture sold at 94¾ to 94¾, and the income bonds at 50.

The entire stock list was dull yesterday, trading being extremely limited in those securities in which there were transactions. National Biscuit showed sales of 1,055 shares, with a range from 49¾ to 49¾, and Sugar sold at 250 shares each, 98 in National Steel common and preferred. North Chicago did not show a single sale, and sales of West Chicago amounted to only 10 shares.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	94	94¾
Electric Vehicle	105	105
Do pfd	115	120
Kentucky Distilling	18	18¾
Do pfd	61¼	62
Otis Elevator	34½	35
Do pfd	89½	90
Republic Iron and Steel	18¼	18¾
Do pfd	83	84
Royal Baking Powder	100	100½
Standard Oil	455	457

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	247	8	7¾	8
American Linseed pfd	3,842	41¾	40¾	41
American Strawboard	10	29	29	29
Central Union Telephone	10	55	55	55
Chicago Packing	55	12½	12½	12½
Chicago Packing pfd	105	32¾	32¼	32¾
Diamond Match	156	150	149¼	149¼
International Packing pfd	50	10	10	10
Lake St. Elevated	20	17¾	17¼	17¼
Lake St. Elevated certif.	100	14¾	14¼	14¼
Metropolitan Elev. pfd	197	58	56¼	57
National Biscuit	3,055	49¾	49¼	49¾
National Carbon pfd	50	82	82	82
National Steel	250	51	50¾	50¾
National Steel pfd	70	91¼	89¾	90
West Chicago	10	119	119	119

BONDS.

$20000 L St 5ds 5s	94½	$ 1000 Int Pk deb 6s	51¾
2000 do	94½	500 do	52
2000 L St 1st 5s	50	1000 W C cons 5s	106¼
1000 Met Elev gold 4s	97	22000 do	106¾
1000 Int Pk deb 6s	51		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 16.	June 9.
New York	$211,258,564	$175,296,628
Chicago	21,132,392	19,344,906
Boston	26,042,333	23,624,879
Philadelphia	16,335,946	11,228,277
St. Louis	4,837,454	4,888,064
Baltimore	3,314,480	3,678,782

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount bid; par asked.

MOVED BY COAL DEAL RUMORS.

Return of Morgan and Flower Stimulates Buying of Anthracite and Allied Stocks.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, June 16.—[Special.]—Transactions in today's stock market were limited, and were almost entirely professional in their character. What little commission-house activity there was was on the buying side. Sentiment was generally favorable, being stimulated by the return to the city of Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. Anson Flower. Mr. Morgan's reappearance in Wall street was followed by aggressive buying of the coal stocks, and there were many representations that through successful negotiations with European interests Mr. Morgan had assured the stock of the anthracite coal deal. The report that Morgan interests have exercised the option on Lehigh Valley coal stock, which they secured some time ago from the executors of the estate of Asa Packer, was confirmatory of the anthracite deal theory, and was generally regarded as a decidedly bullish point on the whole coal group.

The few news developments of the day were generally bullish. Weather reports from the Northwest were more favorable, and in response wheat options declined.

Only $1,000,000 gold was engaged for shipment tomorrow, and this, it was thought, was taken for the purpose of advertising the exporting firm. Railroad reports were favorable, and there were predictions by bankers of a good bank statement tomorrow.

Federal Steel directors declared their 1¼ per cent quarterly dividend on the common stock, and thus made it a 5 per cent dividend payer. Interests identified with the property stated that current earnings are much larger than is anywhere realized, and that the establishment of a 5 per cent rate on the common stock is a conservative movement, in view of the company's strong financial position.

In Sugar today the bull pool met with a lot of opposition and it was unable to hold the stock up to the high price to which they have forced it. A great deal of sugar stock was thrown on the market in the last two hours, and it closed close to its lowest price, with a net decline for the day. The selling of sugar trust was of the same character as has been in evidence for several days, insiders supplying the stock liberally throughout the session.

All the local traction shares were notably strong, and although the bears made special targets of Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit they were unable to make any progress. In Manhattan, Metropolitan Street railway interests were the main heavy buyers in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Flower following was notably active on the buying side.

It seems likely that the big anthracite deal will be a live topic in financial circles during the next week or two. It is known that Mr. Morgan went abroad to interest English and German investors in the scheme, and his friends say that he has been more successful than even he expected to be. While there may be no announcement of the coal deal just yet, the situation should be carefully watched for significant developments.

Now that the Lehigh Valley option is being exercised any developments in the soft coal trade looking to a continuation or combination of the several bituminous companies can be taken as an indication that Morgan's plans for absolute control of the coal trades are being worked out.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 16.—There was a small number of stocks whose prices were marked up at the opening today, and for which a buying demand existed at intervals during the day. The coalers were conspicuous, especially the Reading issues, and they rose on an average of about 1¼ points. The Flower group also moved upwards and got some semblance of strength to the general market. Aside from this demand the market was almost wholly neglected and in the hands of a small coterie of professional traders. The utmost endeavors of these operators did not serve to move prices more than a small fraction except in a few isolated cases.

The advance in the coalers was pretty well held. It was attributed to the return from Europe of a prominent financier, who has figured in many railroad reorganizations, and to the closing out of options on Lehigh Valley by anthracite control. Some of these railroads displayed a rather firm tone in sympathy with Reading, but the movement of prices in them was inconsequential. The advance in the Flower stocks was not so well held and in some of them was more than lost before the day was over.

Sugar moved up and down over a range of about 3 points and closed with a small net loss.

New York Air Brake made a characteristic skyrocket jump of 16 points. Colorado Southern first preferred dropped 2¾, presumably on account of the labor troubles in the State. Metropolitan ranged over 4 points, but closed at a small change. There was nothing in the general situation that found any reflection in the stock trading.

The undertone was rather firm in the railroad list, partly in sympathy with the strength of individual stocks already mentioned. The announcement of an additional shipment by tomorrow's steamer of $1,000,000 in gold was without influence in the trading, unless it might have been a feature in discouraging activity. Influence in the same direction was the expectation of an unfavorable bank statement tomorrow.

Last Saturday's shipments, as well as those made early in the week, will all figure in tomorrow's statement, but not today's engagement. The banks are said to have lost cash in their ways during the week, and a large decline in that item is expected in tomorrow's statement. The item of loans cannot be forecasted, but there were reports of a calling of some loans yesterday, suggesting that there may be a contraction of credits reflected by tomorrow's statement. The money market continued rather firm today, while rates in London showed a further decline under the equalizing influence of the gold shipments.

An incident of the day was the firmer tone in the silver market in London said to be due to buying for Indian account, and to the effect of the Colorado smelters' strike.

Reading 4s were the feature of the bond market, with an advance of 2 per cent over Friday's buying. Elsewhere in the list there were points of weakness. Total sales, par value, $2,780,000. United States 4s and the old 4s, common, declined ¼ and the 5s advanced ¼ in the bid price.

Money on call easy, at 2@2½ per cent; last loan 2½. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@487¾ for demand, and at 485¾@486 for sixty days. Posted rates, 486¾@487, and 489. Commercial bills, 485@485¾.

Silver certificates, 60¼@62.

Bar silver, 60¾.

Mexican dollars, 48¾.

Government bonds irregular. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular.

The total sales of stocks today amount to 329,537 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Jn.14.	Jn.16.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	71,800	155¾	152¾	152¾	153¾	153¾
Amn. Tobacco	700	96¾	96	96¾	96¾	96¾
Amn. Express	57	138	130	136½		
Amn. Cotton Oil	100	36	36	36		
Anaconda	2,400	51¼	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾
Amn. Tin	500	38	37¾	37¾	38¼	38¼
Atchison	1,000	29	28¾	28¾	29¼	29¼
Do pfd	6,300	55¾	54¾	55	54¾	54¾
American Hoop	1,100	31¾	30½	30¾	31	31
Do pfd	700	76¾	76¼	76½	76¾	76¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co.	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Amn. Malting Co.	200	22¾	22¾	22¾		
Am. Steel & Wire	16,700	59¾	58¾	59¾		
Do pfd	100	96¾	96	96	96¼	
Amn. Car Fy.	1,200	15¾	15	15¼	15	
Do pfd	300	58¾	56¾	58	58¼	
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	17,600	118¾	117¼	117¼	117¾	117¾
Balto & Ohio	600	51¾	51¼	51¼	51¾	51¾
Do pfd	200	74¾	73¾	73¾	72¼	
Amn. Smelting	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	39	
Do pfd	800	82¾	81¾	82¼	82	
Bkln. Un. Gas	300	136½	136½	136½	140	
C. B. & Q.	12,700	131¾	130¾	130¾	131¼	
C. & N. W.	100	152	152	152	152	
C. M. & St. P.	9,400	126¾	126	126¼	126¼	
C. R. I. & P.	5,300	112	111¾	111¾	111¾	
St. P. & M. O.	200	150	148	148	148	
Canada So.	100	55½	53½	53½	53½	
Ches. & Ohio	900	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¼	
C. C. C. & St.	600	104	103¾	103¾	104	
Do pfd	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	99	
C. R. R. of N. J.	2,200	117¾	116¾	117¼	116¾	
Canadian Pac.	300	94¾	93¾	94¼	94¼	
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	1,700	181	180	181	180¾	
Chic. Traction	800	59¾	59	59½	59¾	
Con. Tobacco pfd	300	82	81¾	82	82	
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	1,100	45¼	42¼	42¾	43¼	
Colo. So.	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
Do 1st	200	72	71	71¾		
Cent. Pac.	300	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	
C. I. & L. pfd	100	38¾	38¾	38¾		
Chi. Gt. West	3,800	13¾	13	13¾	13¾	
Do B	200	69¾	68½	69¼		
Do B pfd	100	31¾	31¼	31¼		
D. L. & W.	3,400	170	167	170		
Del. & Hudson	600	120¾	120	120¾	118¾	
Den. & Rio G.	1,200	23¾	21¾	22	22	
Do pfd	2,100	76¾	75¼	76¼	76¼	
D. M. & Ft. D.	300	20¼	20	20	21¾	
Erie 1st pfd	100	71¾	71¼	71¼		
Federal Steel	31,400	64	63¾	64	64¼	
Do pfd	2,300	84¾	83¾	83¾	84¼	
H. V. pfd	550	97¾	97¼	97¼		
Gt. Northern pfd	600	168	167¼	168¼	168¼	
Glucose	70	68	67	67¾	68	
Ill. R. Claflin	100	110	110	110		
Ill. Central	400	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	
Int. Paper	600	42¾	42¼	42¾	42	
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	98	
K. C. P. & G.	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	
Kansas & Texas	200	16¾	16¾	16¾		
Louis. & Nash.	2,200	67¾	67	67¼	67¾	
L. E. & W.	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	
Knick. Ice	100	83	83	83		
Manhattan	7,400	113¾	112¼	112¾	113¾	
M. St. P. & St.	100	28	28	28	28¼	
M. K. & T. pfd.	200	33¾	32¾	33¾	32½	
Met. St. Ry.	3,300	229	225¼	226¼	226¼	
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	500	13¼	13¼	13¾	13¼	
Missouri Pac.	2,700	40¼	39¾	40¼	40¾	
Minn. & St. Louis	100	57¼	57¼	57½		
M. & St. L. 2d pfd	500	93¾	93¼	93¾		
Nat. Biscuit	300	49¾	49	49		
Nor. Pacific	1,700	47¼	46¾	47	46¾	
Do pfd	100	75¾	75¼	75¾	75¼	
N. Y. Central	2,500	134¾	131	131½	131	
Norfolk & W.	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Do pfd	800	69	68¾	69	68¾	
North Amer. Co.	900	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾	
N. Y. Ont. & W.	7,100	27	26¼	26¾	26¼	
Nat. Linseed	100	8	8	8	8¼	
N. Y. Air Brake	730	188	175	188	172¾	
Nat. Steel	300	51¾	51	51½	51¾	
Do pfd	100	93¼	93¼	93½	91¾	
Ogn. Ry. & Nav.	600	34½	34½	34¾	34¾	
People's Gas	2,300	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	
Penna. R. R.	2,600	131¼	130¾	131¼	131¼	
Pac. Mail	400	47¾	47¼	47¾	48	
Pullman	200	177	177	177		
P. C. C. & St. L.	900	57¼	56¾	57	57¼	
Pressed Car	200	52	52	52	52¼	
Do pfd	500	85¾	84¼	84¾	85¼	
Reading	3,200	21¼	21	21¼	20¾	
Do 1st pfd	46,000	62¾	60¾	62¾	61¾	
Do 2d pfd	2,300	36¾	34¾	36¾	34	
Southern Ry. pfd	300	50¾	49¾	50	49¾	
Southern Pac.	2,200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
S. L. & S. F.	200	12	12	12	12	
St. L. & San F.	400	10¼	10	10	10¼	
Do 1st pfd	100	72	72	72	72	
Do 2d pfd	200	46	35¾	36		
St. Paul and Du.	100	49	49	49		
S. R. & T.	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
Stand. Dis.	3,800	18¼	17½	18	17	
Do pfd	150	65¼	65	65	65¼	
Texas Pac.	500	19	19	19		
Tenn. Coal & Iron	6,900	64¾	63¼	63¾	63¾	
Twin City	700	68¼	67¼	67¾	68	
Do pfd	200	120	118¾	118¾		
Union Pac.	1,100	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¼	
Do pfd	700	75¾	75¾	74¾	74¾	
U. S. Rubber	5,900	54¾	53¾	54	53¾	
U. S. Leather	100	8	6	6	6	
Do pfd	100	70	70	70	70¼	
Union Bag	270	30	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Wabash	400	20	19¾	20	19¾	
W. & L. E.	200	9¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Do 2d pfd	400	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾	
Wabash pfd	500	27¾	26¾	27	26¼	
Wells Fargo Ex.	16	127	127	127		
Western Union	800	90	86¾	90	90¼	
Wis. Cent.	800	16¼	15¾	16	16¼	
Do pfd. w. i.	1,900	55	54¼	54½	54¾	
W. C.	1,100	11¼	11	11¼	11	
Do 1st pfd	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	46
American	135	Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	100¼	U. S. old 4s, reg	113¾
U. S. 2s, reg	100	U. S. old 4s, coup	113¾
U. S. 5s, coup	109	U. S. 5s, reg	112¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	130¼	U. S. 5s, coup	112¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	130¼	D. of C. 3-65s	118

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$2000 Atch gen 4s	94½	$5000 Mo P 3d	115
	102¾@74	4000 do 5s 1917	98
6000 M-O gm 4s	86¾	$2000 CBQ con 5s	131¾
20000 Ann Arbor 4s	91¾	6000 Chi con 4s	103¾
10000 A-N W 1st	100	12000 N-W 4s	95¾
14000 A-S 6s reg	116½	10000 N P 3s	67¾@74
25000 B-O 4s	102¾@3	210000 do prior 4s	
20000 do 3½s	100¾		105½@3¾
32000 Colo So 4s	80¾@4	3000 N Y-N 1st 5s	123
300000 C R I-P 4s		5000 N Y S-W 1st	
	110@110¾	ref 6s	112¾
3000 C B-Q Neb 4s	112	2000 do gm 5s	100¾
10000 do 1s 3s	106¾	3000 N Y C deb 5s	109¾
73000 Cent Ga con 5s		37000 O R-N 4s	106
	96¼@96¾	6000 P S-L E 1st	115
8000 do 2d inc	6	639000 R&G gen 4s	
25000 C N J gm 5s	122		90¾@91¾
2000 C O gen 4½s	94¾	3000 R W-O cons	129
4000 C-Erie 1st	115¾	2000 R G W 1st 4s	100¾
7000 C C C-St L gm	94	13000 St L S W 1st	83
5000 C-M V 6s	134¼	50000 do 2d inc	51¼@52¾
5000 C P ext 5s tr	109	10000 St L-I M 5s	111¼
18000 D-R G 4s	103¾	1000 do 4s	85¾
1000 Det Gas 5s	101	12000 St P M-M 4s	119
16000 Erie gen lien	73½	23000 S R T 6s	85¾
151000 do prior 4s	94¼	74000 do inc	37¾@39½
1000 F-P M 6s	122¾	10000 So Ry 5s	111¾@3¾
5000 do P H div	106	1000 SIL-S F gm 6s	126
27000 H V 4½s		1000 St P-D 2d	113
	102¼@103	8000 S A-A P 4s	83
6000 H-T C 4s	80¾	10000 Tex P 1st 5s	17¼
1000 Ia Cent 1st 5s	113	2000 do 2d inc	53
5000 K C P-G 1st	94¼	12000 T C-I-Debar	106
68000 L-N coll tr 4s	99	13000 do 1st B div	
19000 L N 4½s			106@106¾
	110¼@111¼	10000 T-No 5s	106½
1000 Ky Cent 4s	97	16000 U P 4s	108¾@9¾
3000 Laclede Gas 5s		11000 U S 3s new	100@7¼
	100¼	17000 do 4s 1907	113¾
6000 MIN-N 4s 1913	126	44000 W N Y-P 1st	
2000 M L S-W 1st	113		117@118
5000 M K-T 1st 5s	89¼	58000 do gm	71¾@7¾
3000 M-N 1st 1910		20000 do inc	24@24¾
N line	121	11000 W Va 4s	86¾@8¾
30000 M-St P C-M R 6s	125¾	85000 do 1st tr	17¼@3¾
5000 Wet St Ry 5s	128¾	26000 W Pac bonds	109
35000 M K-T 1st 4s		5000 W U 6s	100
	93¾@94	3000 W S gtd 4s	
48000 M K-T 2d			115¾@116
	66¾@67	30000 do rec	113¼

BONDS.

$2000 Atch 4s	92	$2000 CBQ con 5s	131¾
2000 Atch adj 4s	89¾	6000 Chi con 4s	103¾
3000 Gas 1st 5s	85	5000 KCPS-M 6s	97

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

Politics keeps the markets here idle, and operators fear that the dull time may extend through the summer, the holiday season being at hand. The only section showing animation was that of the Westralian shares, which were very stagnant at parity till 2 o'clock, when New York bought Readings firsts, advancing the lists slightly, but sold Denver preferred. The close shows for the majority fractional losses.

Spanish 4s were 65¼.

Copper was quiet and strong, the metal clique buying on the decrease of 850 tons in the visible supplies. Anacondas were 10 7-16; Tintos, 46¾. Silver was 27 13-16.

LONDON, June 16.—American securities opened quiet with prices about parity level. The market remained steady with business limited to professional traders. The final tone was quiet but steady. Spanish 4s closed at 65¼. Gold at Buenos Ayres, 151.20.

Calcutta linseed, spot, 36s 3d. Sperm oil, £35 10s. Turpentine spirits, 34s 3d. Resin—American strained, 4s 3d; refined, 5s.

Consols for money 108 9-16; for the account 108 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 90¼; Erie, 12¾; Erie first pfd, 35¼; Illinois Central, 113¾; Louisville & Nashville pfd, 77½; St. Paul common, 129¾; New York Central, 127¾; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 10¾; Union Pacific pfd, 76¾; Atchison, 29¼; Northern pfd and Nashville, 68¾; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 4 19-32. Bar silver quiet, 27 13-16d per oz. Money, ¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2½ per cent.

PARIS, June 16.—Business on the bourse today, after showing firmness, finished quiet. International securities were dull. Spanish 4s were firm on a fresh rumor as to the payment of coupons. Rio Tintos recovered sharply on the rise in the price of copper, and were finally firm on favorable statistics. De Beers were easier, and Kaffirs were firm, under the influence of English repurchases. Otherwise changes were unimportant.

BERLIN, June 16.—Business on the boerse today was irregular. Home funds were easier, and Spanish 4s hardened on Spanish advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics fluctuated, closing easier. Local shares re-acted on continual realizations and after the close of the boerse they fell, severely affecting home funds.

Frankfort, June 16.—Prices on the boerse today opened steady, and later, especially towards the end, numerous sales of home funds and local securities caused sharp declines.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Prevailing Quotations at the Leading Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	25	Ontario	800
Crown Point	20	Ophir	90
Con. Cal. & Va.	145	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	30	Quicksilver	150
Gould & Curtis	20	Quicksilver pfd	650
Hale & Norcross	30	Sierra Nevada	65
Homestake	8000	Standard	210
Iron Silver	50	Union Con.	28
Mexican	40	Yellow Jacket	35

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 16.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

Stocks.	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	49	50	4,700
Acacia	6¾	7¼	15,000
Alamo	7¾	8	13,500
Blue Bell	8¾	8¾	27,500
Bob Lee	3¾	3¾	18,000
C. C. & M.	7¾	7¾	38,000
Columbine Victor	10	15¾	10,000
Damon	14¾	14¾	27,500
Elkton	82¾	83	1,000
Findley	11¾	11¾	22,500
Gould	17¾	18	10,000
Independence	52	52½	4,900
Isabella	14¾	15	29,750
Jackpot	20½	20¾	41,500
Lexington	8¾	8¾	12,200
Matoa	28½	28½	12,000
Moon Anchor	99	98	100
National	9¾	10	22,000
Portland	17¼	17½	6,350
Pinnacle	14	14½	59,000
Work	17¾	18	102,500

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 16.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	6¾	.....	11,000
Pinnacle	14¾	.....	14,000
Pharmacist	4	4¾	15,000
Work	17¾	17¾	3,500
Bob Lee	3¾	3¾	20,000
Golden Age	1¾	1¾	6,000
National	9¾	9¾	3,000
Magnet Rock	3	3¼	10,000
Oriole	4¾	4¾	6,000

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The general conditions of the cotton goods market are without material change. There are good inquiries again from exporters and converters for brown and gray goods, but sellers are quite reserved and actual business moderate. Bleached cottons in fairly average request, prices firm. Print cloths inactive and prices unchanged. Prints continue inactive, demand for dark fancies and prints are firm throughout. Ginghams unchanged. Men's wear worsteds in strong position. Washington mills clay worsteds advanced 2½c per yard.

DOWN-TOWN BUILDING SOLD.

Structure at 161 Market Street Transferred from John Monk to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ware.

John Monk has sold to Elizabeth A. Ware for $140,000 the lot and new ten-story building, 161 Market street. The lot has a west frontage of thirty feet and a depth of ninety and the building is fireproof and used for wholesale purposes. Mrs. Ware gave as part payment the apartment building, 2505-2507 Michigan avenue, at a valuation of $80,000. The Tax commission valued the land at $57,000. It is between Monroe and Adams streets. Shanklin & King represented Mr. Monk and E. C. Ware & Co. were agents for Mrs. Ware in the transaction.

The property at 186 and 188½ South Clark street will be sold at the judicial rooms of the Real Estate board at 11 o'clock this morning in settlement of the estate of Malcolm M. Boddie. The ground is 30x90 feet, improved with a four-story building.

BUYERS TURN SELLERS.

LITTLE OR NO SUPPORT GIVEN THE WHEAT MARKET.

Sensational Reports from the Other Side Looked On with More or Less Suspicion, Particularly as Interested Markets Do Not Respond in Any Way—Local Leaders Hammer Wheat Whenever It Shows Signs of Strength—Corn Keeps Fairly Firm.

Thursday the buying of wheat was of much better character than the selling. Yesterday the reverse was almost the case. The market sold below the puts, and closed with a net decline of ¾c. The sensational foreign advices regarding the crops in southeastern Europe do not escape suspicion, particularly as the quotations from the principal European grain markets which should be most vitally interested do not show any great excitement. Antwerp, it is true, was up 25 centimes, but Paris was only 5 centimes higher, and the continental markets have been notably indifferent for some time. Liverpool closed unchanged to 1d higher for spot wheat and ¾d to ⅞d higher on futures. Mark Lane reported wheat firm at 3d advance, but quoted American flour "difficult of sale." New York houses were free sellers of wheat. The early selling by J. F. Harris was conspicuous. The trade while not nearly so active and broad as on Thursday was quite general. C. H. Smith was disposed to hammer the market, and there was considerable selling out by the people whose enthusiasm on the bull side is of recent date. With an excited market and cables telling of destruction and possible famine of various parts of Europe the disposition is to ignore statistics. The trade had more leisure yesterday to investigate figures, and the most of the announcements favored selling. Argentine shipments are heavy at 1,400,000 bu, against 1,656,000 bu the previous week, and 272,000 bu the same week last year. Primary receipts were 788,000 bu, against 155,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were 307,000 bu. Another liberal increase in the visible, perhaps 1,000,000 bu, is looked for Monday. The Northwest had 666 cars, against 77 a year ago, and local receipts were 114 cars, against 86 a week ago, and 9 a year ago. The cash market was quiet, with milling demand indifferent. Warehouse men are the best buyers. Speculative market

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME—The annual picnic in aid of the I. M. O. H. will be held at Burlington Park, Saturday, June 17. See tickets for train schedule.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

Artificial Genius. Apropos of the theory recently referred to in THE TRIBUNE that the genius of Helmholtz may have been occasioned by a slight degree of hydrocephaly in his youth, it has been suggested in Science that geniuses might be produced by the injection of fluids into the skulls of babies. It should be remembered, however, that genius is unfortunately closely allied to insanity, and with the perverseness which unfortunately seems to beset all brilliant suggestions of this nature, the likelihood is that the less desirable result would be obtained.

Immunity from Typhoid Fever. Professor Wright of the Army Medical School, Netley, has at last succeeded in convincing the British War office authorities of the desirability of inoculating the army against typhoid fever. Every Tommy Atkins is to be offered this boon at no distant date, whether he wishes it or no. The recent outbreak of typhoid fever in south Africa, and the immunity of the members of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who were inoculated before going to Egypt, are credited with being the means of bringing about this desirable ruling.

Filipino Ingratitude. John Foreman, member of the Royal Geographical society of London, who has resided in the Philippines many years and is the author of a valuable book relating to them, says in one place: "Even the best class of natives neither appreciate nor feel grateful for, or even seem to understand, a spontaneous gift. If a European makes voluntary gratuities to the natives he is considered a fool—they entertain a contempt for him which develops into intolerable impertinence." This characterization sufficiently explains the Filipino treatment of the generous offers made to them by the peace commissioners. They will be much more likely to understand such offers as General Lawton is making.

Canned Foods. The medical officer of health for Poplar and Bromley, London, has sent a communication to the Lancet, in which he states that dishonest canned food dealers unsolder cans which are "blown," so as to allow of the escape of the gases produced by putrefaction. He also suspects that the steam blast is used which may have the effect of stopping putrefactive changes for a time, but the ptomaines would remain. In some cans of putrid lobster which came into his hands there was not only the prick hole upon the top but under the label there were two or three pricks. The tins had been relabeled, portions of the old label being distinctly seen. The defense stated that the relabeling was due to the cans coming from America, the old label having been taken off.

The Tuberculosis Congress. The Berlin congress on tuberculosis closed with a fairly general expression of opinion that consumption is curable and is not hereditary. The President of the Insurance bureau of the Province of Brandenburg estimated that about 50,000 patients apply annually for admission into the sanitariums, and urged that the solution of this great problem should not be left to individual effort and private charitable organizations. Dr. Friedeburg said that consumption is due to defective social conditions and unhealthy occupations, and urged the necessity of improving the lot of the laboring classes as the first condition of successfully combating the disease. Dr. Moharren Bey of Cairo announced that he had planned the erection of a great international hospital in Egypt for the treatment of serious cases from all lands.

Kidnaping Fitly Punished. The sentence of fourteen years and ten months pronounced upon George B. Barrow for kidnaping little Marion Clark is none too severe for such a crime. Barrow's attempt to hide behind his wife's skirts at the last moment is an effective side light upon his despicable character. The evidence against him was overwhelming, both in the testimony of his tool and dupe, Belle Anderson, who turned State's evidence, and in the torn note and other evidence found in the apartment occupied by the Barrows. He gave the Anderson woman instructions how to act in securing a place as nurse and how to kidnap the child. The despicable baseness of a man who would deliberately carry out a plot of this sort is peculiarly revolting—more so than if a woman had done it. That Mrs. Barrow is equally guilty there can be no doubt. The weak willed nurse, who did the bidding of the plotters, gets off with four years' imprisonment. The swift descent of justice upon these New York kidnapers ought to discourage the abduction industry for some years to come. The penalty for the crime in Illinois is imprisonment for life.

American Climatological Association. At the last meeting of the American Climatological association, held in New York City, papers were read on "Altitude and Heart Disease" by Dr. Babcock of Chicago, "Treatment of Consumption by Air and Light in Colorado" by Dr. Gardiner of Colorado Springs, and "The Cold Wave of February, 1899," by Dr. Hinsdale of Philadelphia. The object of this association is to gain a better knowledge of the various American climates, mineral springs, and health resorts, with a view to their employment in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs, and to spread a knowledge of those diseases so as to afford the public greater protection and prolong life. Another object of the association is to enable physicians and their patients to obtain reliable information concerning healthful localities without having to rely on the "touting" pamphlets published by every would-be health resort. It is gratifying to note that the mortality from tuberculosis in all the large cities is decreasing. Dr. Jacobi of New York was elected President of the association for the ensuing year and Dr. Babcock of Chicago Vice President.

MR. HAVEMEYER ON TRUSTS.

The frankness of Mr. Havemeyer on the subject of the tariff is like the frankness of the boy who cries "Cut behind!" when he has failed to get a hold at the tail of a wagon. The tariff law is an evil in Mr. Havemeyer's eyes only when it frustrates his plans for a complete monopoly of refined sugar. The tariff is a thing to be denounced only when it ceases to give him a free ride over the necks of consumers. How comes it that the head of the sugar trust never complained of the tariff as the "mother of all trusts" as long as his own trust was growing apace? Mr. Havemeyer's outburst before the Industrial commission at Washington is chiefly remarkable because of its cynical disregard for moral principles of any kind.

Mr. Havemeyer's business motto bears a close family resemblance to Vanderbilt's, "The public be d—d," and to Tweed's, "What are you going to do about it?" He merely puts the same cynical sentiment into different words when he says: "Get all you can out of the public." Because he has not been able to get as much out of the public as he expected he is disgruntled and bitter. He at present controls 90 per cent of the sugar in the United States, and the Arbuckles control most of the other 10 per cent. As long as the rival companies keep on selling sugar at a loss the Havemeyer concern will keep on losing nine times as much as the other. This is the acid in the sugar situation for the trust.

It is difficult to see any difference between Mr. Havemeyer's attitude before the Industrial commission and Boss Croker's attitude before the Mazet committee. Both were aggressively frank when they thought it would serve their purposes. When questions were asked concerning the methods and operations of the sugar trust Mr. Havemeyer's frankness vanished. His opinion of the tariff is worth no more than his opinion of trades unions. He admits that the concentration of capital has made labor unions necessary, but he is troubled over the fact that the unions have robbed the men of individual independence. This tender solicitude over the workingman's independence is less touching than it might be in a man who had done less to destroy individual initiative throughout the country. A man who has been instrumental in closing more sugar refineries than his company is now operating, and who will not be happy until he has stamped out the last remaining remnants of independence in the sugar industry, will not impress any one with his solicitude over the independence of the workingman.

Mr. Havemeyer's brutal frankness regarding his business principles is odious. His casuistry concerning the tariff is false. The tariff is not "the mother of all trusts." The pioneer and king of all the trusts—the Standard Oil company—had no protective tariff. It was built up by illegal manipulation of railway rates. The big steel combination of today does not depend upon the tariff. It competes in the markets of the world, and would do the same if the tariff were removed. No fair-minded person will doubt that the withdrawal of tariff protection from industries controlled by trust monopolies and manipulated in a manner adverse to the interests of consumers would be the surest means of wiping them out.

Mr. Havemeyer has probably come to the private conclusion that the sugar trust itself has had all the advantage it can get from the tariff, hence his frank enunciation of the trust platform: "It is a good business proposition to get out of the consumer all you can. Hands off. Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." In those words is embodied the real cause of trusts. The unscrupulous greed to control all the benefits of protection, to control railway rates, to control all the sources of industrial wealth, and to enslave the consumer and the wage earner alike—this is the "mother of all the trusts." Only a few men like Vanderbilt and Havemeyer have been cynical enough to reveal their real sentiments toward the public in an unguarded moment.

SENATOR HOAR AND FISH BALLS.

Senator Hoar in his oracular way has propounded the following query: "For thirty-five years I have never missed while in this country my Sunday morning breakfast of codfish balls. Can any one accuse me of being a traitor to New England?" The Senator's sectional query is characteristic of him. No one has accused him of lack of devotion to New England. His weekly consumption of fish balls attests it. It is lack of devotion to the United States that is laid at his door, and so long as fish balls are not a national diet he could not guarantee his national devotion even though his table might groan under its weight of fish balls every morning in the week.

Leaving out of the consideration the question of good taste in boasting of the consumption on 1,820 continuous Sundays of at least 3,640 fish balls, the lack of appreciation of the day manifested thereby, or the possible courage of the Senator in overcoming the dread with which he must anticipate the coming of the holy day with its fish ball habit, there is another side to the situation which is interesting from a scientific point of view. The influence of food upon the human character is known to be enormous. It is well settled that a strict meat diet tends to make a man savage and that a vegetable diet makes him gentle. Slate pencils, chocolate creams, ice cream sodas, chewing gum, and other articles of feminine diet tend always to make girls sentimental, and apples, peaches, and other fruit growing in forbidden orchards have developed criminal instincts in boys. A soggy pie has temporarily changed some men into demons. A late supper of soft shell crabs, Welsh rarebit, and cucumbers often superinduces the most eccentric flights of the imagination. Instances of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely.

This general fact provokes the query whether Senator Hoar, Edward Atkinson, the editor of the Springfield Republican, and others like them are not the victims of the New England food habit. The staple articles of diet in that section are fish balls, baked beans, and pie, varied with boiled dinners and doughnuts. The diet is purely sectional and wholly abhorrent. It is questionable whether any man can follow such a menu continuously and retain a robust degree of patriotism, or anything like a Christian disposition. THE TRIBUNE has not sufficient scientific knowledge to explain why such articles of diet as fish balls and baked beans should have such an effect, though the chemist and biologist working together might explain it and by means of the diagrams and formulas of which Mr. Edward Atkinson is so fond trace the secret operations of this food and the mysterious relations of cause and effect. THE TRIBUNE merely throws out the suggestion, leaving others to investigate it. Senator Hoar's fish ball confession explains much. The most cantankerous New-Englanders are those who have the fish balls habit. They are not even highly esteemed at home. The New England waiter who

Roared it through the hall,
We don't give bread with one fish ball,

knew the class well.

DEVERY ON PRIZE FIGHTS.

Mr. Devery, Tammany Chief of Police in New York, has been telling the Mazet committee what he knows about the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight. According to his own testimony Chief Devery's eyesight is defective—so defective as really to unfit him for so responsible a position as Chief of Police. He was present at the fight, but saw nothing to indicate any violation of the Horton law. He saw Fitzsimmons fall, but thinks it was an accident. There may have been a piece of banana peel somewhere in the ring; at least, Fitzsimmons seems to have slipped up on something. Chief Devery does not deny that. But he was not sufficiently interested to investigate the matter. He is inclined to believe there were some blows struck in the ring, but they were only "taps."

Another thing that Chief Devery failed to notice was that money was being paid for admission to the fight. By a remarkable coincidence it happens that the Horton law forbids the charging of a fee for admission to boxing contests. The sluggers themselves are under the impression that $85,270 was taken in as gate receipts, and that one-half the boodle was divided between them, according to a prearranged percentage. Chief Devery might inform himself on the subject by asking somebody with better eyes than his, but he is apparently contented with his ignorance. He is not hungering and thirsting for knowledge. It is not the way of Tammany officials to hold wisdom above rubles or esteem knowledge more highly than fine gold. They prefer the gold.

If New York felt honored in being the scene of the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries bruising match its citizens are probably further edified by the brazen impudence of their Chief of Police in relation to his deliberate violation of his oath to enforce the laws of the commonwealth of New York. They need not be surprised, however, if this same Chief Devery proves equally blind when his friends, the gamblers and blacklegs, indulge in violations of the law.

STEEL INDUSTRY REVOLUTIONIZED.

In a paper read before the Royal society of London in 1898 Professor Dewar demonstrated an important scientific use of the new cooling agent—liquid hydrogen. He showed its extraordinary power in producing high vacuums with extreme rapidity. Reckoning from the absolute zero of temperature, the boiling points of hydrogen, oxygen, and chlorine are 35, 90, and 240 degrees respectively. From these figures the professor inferred that liquid hydrogen as a cooling agent ought to be as much superior to liquid air as liquid air is superior to liquid chlorine. Calculating from Willard Gibbs' formulas, he showed that the vacuum left after liquefying the air out of a vessel by means of liquid hydrogen cannot exceed the millionth part of the atmospheric pressure. This is just about the pressure of the vapor of mercury in the Torricellian vacuum, so that as good an exhaustion ought to result as by boiling out an inclosed space with mercury, and with much greater rapidity. Sir George Gabriel Stokes, the celebration of whose jubilee at the University of Cambridge began a few days ago, assisted in the abstruse mathematical calculations requisite in the preparation of the experiments.

This important paper is already leading to practical results, which bid fair to revolutionize the steel industry. A few days ago a company was formed in London, with a capital of $150,000, for the purpose of attempting to cast steel in the high vacuums produced by Professor Dewar's method. The air bubbles which now cause flaws and weaknesses in the steel produced by ordinary methods will by the vacuum method be entirely prevented, it is claimed, and a quality of metal produced superior to any which the world has yet seen.

It seems as if the problem of aerial navigation were destined to be solved along the lines of recent achievements in the liquefaction of gases. In a flying machine lightness must be associated with great power. Liquid air, with its enormous expansive power, could be used as the motor agent, and it has the advantage over compressed air or steam in its great compactness. The objection to liquid air engines that they would require to be heavy in order to be sufficiently strong to withstand the enormous pressure to which they would be subjected would seem to be removed by the Dewar method of steel production. Thus the flying machine of the future may derive its energy from liquefied air and acquire the requisite strength of materials from liquefied hydrogen.

DRAMATIC PICNICS.

The fact that the actual number of children taken to Washington Park on Thursday by the Volunteers of America was four or five thousand instead of twenty thousand does not essentially change the character of the affair. The wisdom of such picnics is a matter of grave doubt.

If one could have looked into the mind of one of those children after his return home that night he would probably have found the most vivid impressions of the day to be those of looted fruit stands, scrambles for pennies tossed by amused bystanders, crowding for lunch boxes, and a general sense of confusion. The child's ideas of rational enjoyment, order, and deference would have been distinctly demoralized by his having been for a day a part of an unorganized mass, in which, from the nature of the case, none of these ideas did or could find expression.

The criticism herein is directed not against the management of this particular picnic but against the idea of picnics of this sort. Not only is it objectionable that children should thus be herded together and branded as slum children, but it is utterly impossible, unless there be seats and a fixed program, to provide or secure any orderly kind of enjoyment for such a promiscuous body of children suddenly brought together for a day.

The whole trend of progressive thought among those who deal with children in clubs and otherwise is away from the idea of crowds and toward small groupings. For advertising purposes numbers are invaluable, but not for the good of the children. If their interests are to be made paramount, picnics, steamer rides, and other festivities in their behalf should be arranged in reasonably small parties instead of in fair-sized but unorganized armies. The wholesale plan is not adapted to children.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN PROBLEM.

The new juvenile court law, which goes into effect on July 1, is the first step only in caring for delinquent offenders and neglected and dependent children. Hereafter children under 16 years of age will not be treated as adult criminals and will not be associated with older and hardened offenders.

Beyond the commonest dictates of humanity and philanthropy, Chicago has attempted little in the way of well-planned and far-sighted effort in the matter of its treatment of this growing class whose influence upon the future of the city and State will be for good or evil. The present, therefore, is an opportune occasion to reconsider the entire subject with a view to correcting past mistakes and arriving at a wise plan of action for the future.

By way of suggestion in this direction London offers some valuable hints in its contemplated plans for bringing up city waifs. Formerly these "workhouse brats" were promptly consigned to the tender mercies of Mr. Bumble. This plan has not proven profitable, and now the Local Government board is considering how pauper children may be reared without the brand of the workhouse and the parish. Mr. Chaplin is an advocate of the "block," or colony, system, which is a great advance upon the demoralizing barrack school. The general tendency of public opinion in England favors placing these neglected children in cottage homes, private houses, or small colonies.

Something along the same line has been done in Chicago, but not adequately. There is a lack of means and organization, and these are but poorly supplied by individual philanthropic effort. The benevolent man of wealth can find no more promising field of investment than this. It is purifying the stream at the fountain and is the most effective means of aiding in the reformation of the social organization.

MAKING THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

The recent meeting in this city to take the initiative in the formation of a municipal art association was a move in the right direction. Chicago can no longer plead its youth as an excuse for neglecting anything that tends to the creation of the ideal municipality. It is still rapidly pushing out along nearly all the lines of present day enterprise and expansion, but its people should be actuated by the kind of municipal conscience which insists on reaching the highest civic ideals.

It would be wide of the mark to say that there is no strong conscience for public art in Chicago. There is here and there a great deal of it, and yet if the more intelligent citizens would come to think of it, they could not fail to be startled at thought of how much that is unsightly and gross, if not postively demoralizing, is still tolerated in our public buildings and streets.

The City of Philadelphia led the way in the matter of organizing a municipal art association, for the especial purpose at first of beautifying and enriching its Fairmount Park, then for the whole city. That was in 1871. It has now some 14,000 members. Its motto is "Education and Co-operation." In 1896 it was enacted in New York that no work of art in the nature of a public monument or memorial should be erected upon any grounds or placed within any building belonging to the city un'ess approved by the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the National Sculpture society, and the President of the Municipal Art society. The Greater New York charter has a similar provision. The present Art commission is composed of the Mayor, the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the New York Public Library, the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Art, and one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three residents of the city. The last six are appointed by the Mayor from a list of not less than eighteen persons named by the Fine Arts federation. The similar Art commission of Boston dates from 1890; that of Cincinnati from 1894.

As to the propriety of some form of municipal art league in Chicago there can be no question. There are artists in Chicago of whom the city has the highest reasons to be proud. There is a growing appreciation of the legitimate uses of art, and there is no lack of wealth. There is also a distinct conviction that the time has come to give intelligent and organized direction to the awakened municipal conscience of Chicago in this respect.

NEVERTHELESS, notwithstanding, the automobiles will run through the South Park and over the boulevards.

IT may be mentioned that the friendly Filipinos are still managing to keep dark.

THE hottest town in the United States in summer is said to be Rio Grande City, Tex., but it isn't enough hotter than St. Louis to justify it in doing any loud boasting.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Unprofessional Reformer.

There was a plaintive, melancholy undertone in the voice of the moldy pilgrim who shambled alongside the leisurely pedestrian he had selected as a promising victim, and he opened out on him thus:

"Mister, I ain't askin' ye fur no money. Whut I want is someth'n 'to eat, if you'll run me into some cheap rest'tr'nt. I hain't ett nothin' fur——"

"Well," interrupted the long, angular man whose meditations he had disturbed, "brush those crumbs off your whiskers and come along."

He steered the dilapidated vagabond into a basement concern where everything eatable and drinkable of a cheap and nasty nature, except beer, could be had at five cents per, and they seated themselves at the farther end of a dismal-looking lunch counter.

"Well, what do you want?" he asked him, picking up a soiled bill of fare and laying it before him. "Soup?"

"Y-yes, I guess I could eat some soup."

"One bowl!" called out the other, as the tired, slipshod person behind the counter shuffled forward. "Would you like some bread and butter, too?"

"Yes, I reckon I could eat a little."

"White slabs and oleo! What else? Pork and beans?"

"Just as leeves."

"Pork and! You don't seem to have the ravenous, insatiable greed for food, my friend, one would naturally have expected in the case of a man who has gone as long without eating as you have. What else? Pie and a glass of milk?"

"Don't keer."

"Bring this man a quarter section of apple pie and some milk, besides."

"Yes, sir."

"Now, then," said the elongated philanthropist, as the slipshod person went to the other end of the counter to fill the order, "perhaps you will oblige me by wiping your nose."

The moldy pilgrim drew his coat sleeve across the equatorial zone of his face.

"On account of the limited facilities of this place we will consider that this completes your toilet. Are you sure one glass of milk will be enough?"

"Yes," emphatically grunted the beneficiary of all this kindness.

"Because, if it isn't, you know, you can have more. There's nothing like milk for a stomach that has that craving feeling."

The dejected person behind the counter now came back with the various articles of feed that had been ordered.

The red-nosed recipient picked up the tablespoon and began wearily on the soup.

"Maybe it hasn't enough salt," suggested the friend in need, who was watching him.

And he picked up a grimy saltcellar and poured half its contents into the bowl.

"Stir it up and try it now," he said.

The other obeyed.

"That's a little too much salt," he said.

"That won't hurt anything. It will make you more thirsty for the milk. And there's plenty more milk."

"I don't believe I care for soup, anyhow, mister."

"O yes, you do. You can't begin a dinner without soup, you know. I shall insist on your finishing that soup. I have to pay for this meal, and I don't want anything wasted. Scoop it down."

The melancholy tramp picked up the bowl in desperation and drank the contents in half a dozen convulsive gulps.

"That isn't the proper way to eat it," commented his benefactor, severely, "but when a man is as hungry as you are he ought, perhaps, to have some latitude. There doesn't seem to be any napkin, but never mind. Suppose you regale yourself on some of this bread and butter now, and afterward tackle the beans. You'll find the beans very filling."

"That soup filled me up so's I don't b'leeve I keer fur any bread an' butter," said the hobo.

"Nor beans, either?"

"Well, I might kind o' eat 'em after awhile, like."

"And the pie, and the milk?"

"I reely don't feel hungry fur 'em now."

"Then if I'll just pay the bill and leave you here you'll eat when your appetite comes, will you?"

"Yes," was the reply, with some eagerness. "Ye see——"

"Well, I shall not do it, my greasy friend," rejoined the amateur philanthropist, rising and sternly pointing a long finger at him. "You are going to eat that whole layout, and you're going to do it now! You thought when you asked me to take you somewhere and feed you I wouldn't do it, didn't you? You get a dime to spend for whisky once in awhile that way, don't you? Now, you sail into that provender, you dirty old bum, and eat it all—every bit—or, by ginger, I'll have you run in and sent to the bridewell or the stone pile. . . . No monkeying with that bread! Slap your butter on it and crowd it down! Faster! . . . Now turn yourself loose on the beans, you old rascal. Don't you try to sneak that little chunk of fat pork off to the side of the dish, either. Swallow that pork. . . . Sail into that pie, now. Wash it down with the milk. You disreputable old scoundrel, do you think I didn't know you'd had two or three meals already before you struck me? Finish that milk, to the last swallow. Eat the rest of that piecrust!"

He stood over him till the last scrap had been eaten.

Then he paid the bill, marched the moldy pilgrim to the door, kicked him up the stairway to the open air, and went his way, apparently resuming his meditations at the point where they had been broken off half an hour before.

Easily Reached.

"O, if one could only reach the great heart of Chicago," exclaimed the Sentimental Person, "how much good one might do!"

"The heart of Chicago?" said the Practical Person. "Come with me."

And he took him to the intersection of State and Madison, where he couldn't do a thing but try to keep from being run over.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN NEWSPAPERS.

Cambridge, Mass., June 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—At this time, when the United States is passing through a period that is certain to be looked back on as a turning point one way or the other, there are some odd things which are worth consideration. One of these is the material which the historian of the future will have when he comes to write up the present events. All through the Spanish war there was a display of newspaper energy, courage, and speed which has been the marvel of the laity. Every little event was recorded, and, more than that, the opinions of hundreds and thousands of people in editorials and communications were printed. A hundred years hence, when the historian of the future comes to write up the Spanish war and its effects on the government of the United States, he will have in these newspapers oceans of material, but there seems to be a question in the minds of the great historians who are alive at the present time as to the value of this material.

Professor John Fiske thinks that in the files of the big papers there is a mass of material which will be of inestimable advantage. He points out how, besides the advantage of opinion which the thousands of editorials of the present day give, the newspapers will be of advantage in settling the little details of history which documents overlook, and which only would be recorded in the detailed accounts of the contemporaneous newspapers. On the whole, he holds the opinion that the newspaper files of today contain the mainstay of the historian's work in the future. With all the mistakes which haste forces them to make, they will be valuable; for, when several agree, the truth is pretty sure to be the result.

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson looks upon the matter in a different light. He says:

"I should say the newspapers would be indispensable rather than valuable; i. e., you can't get on without it, but the tremendous enhancement of material will be confusing. I should say it would rather be what some one has called 'a great extent and variety of misinformation.' I saw the beginning of it in the civil war. Nothing could be less reliable than the letters from the South. If taken all together, the correct information could be gleaned, but this would mean an enormous task and one that would be of doubtful results.

"The fundamental evil, I should say, was in the requirements of the newspapers that all stories should be reported at first hand. The correspondents are obliged to say 'I saw,' or 'I heard,' when they may have been miles away. I have found it an immense satisfaction to get at the exact orders issued. Next in importance come the letters of the commanding officers.

"There is an immense value in the published documents such as our government is now publishing. I think it is the first time such papers have been published to any great extent. The result will be that we shall have better reports of the Spanish war than ever we had of a war before.

"In the matter of advantage of editorial comment, I think there is something. Still, it brings with it an accompanying evil, for it requires an intimate knowledge of the facts from other grounds to tell how far these opinions are correct. Then, too, the editorial opinions in papers are not always what the writer or the average man believes, but what he thinks will take with the class of people to which his paper caters. This is not the case with the big papers, but many of the lesser ones do this regularly.

"I do not mean that this mass of mistakes and difference of opinion is deliberate, and I do not think it can be prevented entirely in the present rush and competition of journalism. But there is so much room for honest difference of opinion among all men that even an eyewitness cannot always get the facts right. On the whole, I think the newspaper will be indispensable, but I am doubtful as to how far it will facilitate matters."

FICKLE FRANCE.

A French crisis would seem to be a more serious thing if it were not so frequent.—Evening Wisconsin.

The ease with which a French Cabinet can be upset is the admiration and despair of the American people.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The French ministry whisks in and out with all the pensive grace and celerity of a cow's tail in fly time, and with little more significance as a rule.—Buffalo Courier.

Somebody ought to take a hatchet and a gourd full of nails and make a Cabinet for the French republic that will hold the cigars and decanters.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

In France, now it is different. There, alleged police outrages cause a Cabinet to resign. Here, they merely result in Mazet committees and a whole lot of amusement to the public.—Albany Argus.

President Loubet may belong to the bourgeois, but it is quite evident that he has a two-line pica cinch. Even if a bourgeois Loubet looms up like a 72-point letter among the agate aristocracy of France.—Omaha World-Herald.

The rumor that the French government will in paying Dreyfus his arrears of salary deduct 1,597 francs for "lodging expenses at one franc per day," his lodging being a cell on Devil's Island, is incredible. A people that would tolerate this is lost beyond recall.—Nashville American.

It would be foolish to expect all the officials responsible for or cognizant of the scheme to meet their just punishment. Some members of a political ring are always able to shield themselves, whether the mischief exposed be in Brooklyn or in Paris. But the punishment will reach far enough to make forgery unpopular and to severely weaken the hold of the army upon French feeling and upon actual power. That will be well.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Do You Know a Fat Drummer?

"What's your ideal of a commercial traveler?"

"A rubicund, cheery-faced fellow, with an engaging smile, an infectious good humor, an explosive joy, a capacity for various vinous, malt, and spirituous liquors, controlled only by the limits of the expense account, and a fondness for Rabelaisian anecdote."

"Now," said the shoe house drummer, "how many of the fellows you know in this business are fat?"

"Not one that I know of," answered the sympathizing friend, after he had reflected for a few moments.—New York Sun.

Should Women Propose?

Our system of marriage proposals is undoubtedly a survival of savage days, when a man picked out the woman he wanted and bought her for so many horses or camels. She had nothing to say about it. In these days, when woman so often buys a husband, and her married happiness depends almost entirely on her choice, she should be allowed to have some say.—New York Evening Journal.

Can't Get in the Navy.

The Mount Carmel young men who went to St. Louis to enlist in the navy failed to get in. Although only about sixty were wanted, more than a thousand men and boys crowded the recruiting office on Monday morning.—Mount Carmel Republican.

Heroes Should Get Together.

"Say, I got a great idee."

"Wat is it?"

"Make Jim Jeffries a Committee o' One to go out on de pier an' receive Uncle George Dewey."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Use for the Tornado.

O, that a regiment of tornadoes could be mobilized for service in the Philippines!—Des Moines Leader.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

JOURNALISM IN ARKANSAW.—The first issue of the Marion Herald, published at Maryhattiana, Arkansaw, is just received. It is published up in the mountains by a man who goes out and works in the harvest fields to get enough money to pay his paper bills. More remarkable still it is a stanch Republican paper and properly mourns the "political incubus that weighs down an otherwise peerless State." As the editor was absent when the first edition went to press three columns on the fourth page and a column and a half on the second page are left blank. "When we have news we will print it," says the Marion Herald. "When there is a scarcity of items we will furnish our subscribers with a first-class quality of writing paper." The illustration, made by the editor himself, shows that functionary in the act of outlining his policy, which includes nothing less than the preaching and promotion of Learning, Religion, Temperance, Republicanism, and Good Government—all of which go hand in hand." Notwithstanding the big contract he has undertaken, this Arkansaw optimist devotes his salutatory address to telling how the beauty of the world and the goodness of the people who live in it keep him in a state of almost continual laughter.

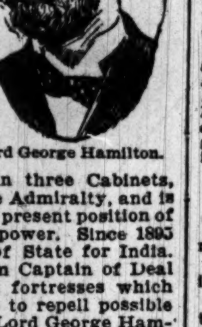
Arkansas editor at work.

CONGRESSMAN BLAND'S PREMONITION.—The late Richard Park Bland was in Washington at the time of the last illness of the late Congressman Dingley. Although political enemies, the two men were personal friends of long standing. Mr. Bland was much affected by the death of his colleague, and, in speaking about it to a friend, said: "I feel all right now, but somehow I think I won't survive Dingley a year." That was a few days over six months ago.

PARTITION OF POLAND.—It is reported that the Russians now wish to reëstablish the old kingdom of Poland in order that it may form a buffer between Russia on one side and Germany and Austria on the other. It is now more than a hundred years since Poland, after the heroic resistance of its people, led by Kosciusko, was finally divided among the great powers and its identity as a nation lost. For a while Napoleon gave new hope to the Poles, but he accomplished nothing towards its independence, and at the congress of Vienna in 1815 the territory of Poland was again distributed among Russia, Germany, and Austria. But the Poles did not consent willingly to their fate. In 1830 an insurrection broke out in Warsaw, and for a time the Poles were successful over their Russian oppressors. But finally they were overcome by the weight of numbers, and in 1832 the last vestige of independence was taken away and Poland declared an integral part of the Russian Empire. In 1846 slight outbreaks occurred in both German and Austrian Poland, as well as in the provinces which had been annexed to Russia, but they were easily put down. Again in 1855, in 1862, and in 1864 the Poles made despairing attempts to regain their independence, but were beaten, and the burdens under which they labored greatly increased. For the last thirty years they have submitted to their fate without attempting to rebel.

POLAND IN 1569.

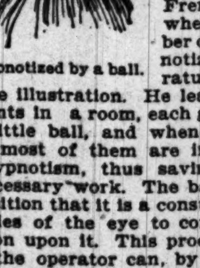
MAN WHO THINKS BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL NEVER BE POPULAR IN INDIA.—Lord George Hamilton, who surprised the House of Commons on Wednesday by declaring that in his opinion British government would never be popular in India, is in a position to know whereof he speaks. He is 54 years old, and for thirty-one years has been in Parliament. His popularity is shown by the fact that he stood for Middlesex County and was elected, though previously Middlesex was regarded as a Liberal stronghold. He has occupied seats in three Cabinets, twice as First Lord of the Admiralty, and is given much credit for the present position of Great Britain as a sea power. Since 1895 he has been Secretary of State for India. Lord Salisbury made him Captain of Deal Castle, one of the great fortresses which were built centuries ago to repell possible invasions from France. Lord George Hamilton lives in the castle, to which large additions have been made in modern times.



Lord George Hamilton.

FRENCH PENAL COLONY IN AMERICA.—It is reported that four French convicts have escaped from the French penal settlement at Cayenne, French Guiana, and have made their way in safety into the interior of British Guiana. Cayenne, which is the capital of the French possessions, is a town of 12,500 inhabitants. The convicts and those who have been liberated from the penal settlement number 4,500. The colony is under a Governor appointed in France, and is represented by one delegate in the French House of Deputies.

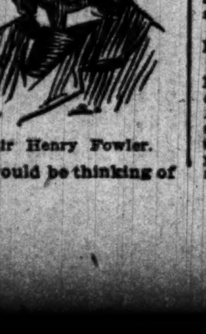
PEOPLE HYPNOTIZED BY MECHANICAL MEANS.—Arthur McDonald, a specialist in the Department of Education, has recently been making some researches into hypnotism. He finds that the leading hypnotists of Europe now use mechanical objects to a considerable extent in producing the hypnotic condition. Berillon, the famous French hypnotist, when he has a number of patients to hypnotize, uses an apparatus like that shown in the illustration. He leaves a number of patients in a room, each gazing intently at the little ball, and when he returns finds that most of them are in the first stages of hypnotism, thus saving himself much unnecessary work. The ball hangs in such a position that it is a constant strain on the muscles of the eye to concentrate the attention upon it. This produces drowsiness, and the operator can, by suggesting sleep to the patient, usually send him at once into the hypnotic condition.



Hypnotized by a ball.

BREAD IN CHICAGO STILL CHEAPER THAN IN PARIS.—The establishment of a model bakery in Paris which will furnish bread at a cost of five cents a pound will not put the people of Chicago at a disadvantage so far as the staff of life is concerned. In fact, the Chicago loaves, which are sold at wholesale at four cents a loaf and at retail for five cents, weigh a pound and two ounces each.

ENGLISH TRADESMEN NOW A POWER IN BRITISH POLITICS.—The career of Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, who is making it lively for the government in Parliament, shows how a poor boy laboring under great disadvantages may rise to a position of great power in England. Sir Henry Fowler, who is now 69 years old, is the son of a nonconforming clergyman. The first fifty years of his life he spent in trade, during which time he accumulated a competency. Then he entered politics at an age at which most men would be thinking of retiring from active life. He has always been a Liberal in politics. In 1884 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home department, and in 1886 Financial Secretary to the Treasury, the office which carries with it the position of "whip" in the House of Commons. In Lord Rosebery's Cabinet Sir Henry Fowler was made Secretary of State for India.



Sir Henry Fowler.

MAKING A MODERN ARMY IN CHINA.—While the great powers are quarreling about the partition of China, the celestial empire is quietly making preparations for the evil day. Apparently the Chinese have learned the lesson taught in the war with Japan that mere numbers do not count against modern arms and military training. In fact, a Chinese army, armed with the latest improved rifles and splendidly drilled, has been organized, and recently held its first grand review. The army includes 7,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 1,000 artillerymen, with seventy modern rapid fire cannon. From the swarming millions of China practically any number of soldiers can be drawn, and now that they are started on the right track it may not be long before the Chinese will be able to take care of themselves.

A modern Chinese Soldier.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN GERMANY.—There are in the German Reichstag ten regularly organized political parties. In the present Reichstag the Conservatives with fifty-three members, the Free Conservatives with twenty-one members, and the National Liberals with forty-eight members, can usually be counted upon to support the government. The Social Democrats with fifty-six members, the Advanced Radicals with thirty members, and the Moderate Radicals with thirteen members are usually in the opposition. In addition there are the Poles with fourteen members, the Anti-Semites with twelve members, and a few smaller groups which vote as expediency dictates. This leaves the balance of power with the Center, or Catholic, party, which has a solid membership of 103. The members of the Reichstag occupy a hall in the form of a semicircle, with the Center occupying seats in the middle. The other delegates are arranged on either side, as their leanings may be for or against the government.

LESE MAJESTY.

It looks as if somebody has been mixing pepper sauce with Kaiser Wilhelm's sauerkraut.—Port Huron X Rays.

It seems to be somewhat difficult for Kaiser Wilhelm to comprehend that the peace conference means business.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Kaiser holds that a King by divine right cannot submit to arbitration. The only way to reach him is with a club.—Minneapolis Journal.

Kaiser Wilhelm's declaration against arbitration threatens to hang crepe on the door of the peace conference. — Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

The German Emperor is getting possession of a lot of islands whose language is so peculiar that he cannot tell whether lese majesty is being committed or not.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"What did the Kaiser's representative say?" asked one native of the Caroline Islands. "He advised us to study German." "Study German! It's a plot. I'm only a guileless savage, but I know the respect that the Kaiser demands for anything which concerns him. I wouldn't ever get familiar with the German language."—Washington Star.

PERSONALS.

William Dean Howells has taken to golf as a recreation.

Lady Colin Campbell is one of the best fencers in England.

Dr. Samuel R. Winans, the new dean of Princeton, is not a clergyman.

When Colonel Little of Kansas returns from the Philippines he will marry a "girl he left behind him."

Joel Chandler Harris, famous as "Uncle Remus," writes most of the editorials in the Atlanta Constitution.

Hall Caine is at his desk by 5 a. m. He works three hours, and usually spends the rest of the day in long walks.

L. L. Matthews, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad, has worked 1,523 days without a break.

Lady Violett Dalzell, one of the new London débutantes, has a fondness for snakes. She has a score, each of which answers to its name when called.

Miss Joan Wilson, now betrothed to Guy Fairfax, will have a dowry of $100,000 a year. She was engaged for a few months to the young Duke of Manchester.

One of Lieutenant Hobson's friends had a letter from the much-kissed hero saying that he enjoyed life in Manila and hoped he would be there a year or two more.

The Truth Will Prevail.

Those overcredulous newspapers which are publishing false and sensational stories of atrocities in the Philippines by American soldiers, who are represented as indulging in all sorts of atrocities, including the killing not only of armed rebels but of helpless men, women, and children, are simply circulating false statements. War is not a picnic or a Sunday school rally. Its horrors, bloodshed, and suffering are bad enough at best. But it is not true that American troops are outdoing savages in their conduct toward the natives in the Philippines. Rather, they are going to the other extreme, as is shown by the feeding of the people and the kindness and care bestowed on the prisoners, of whom there are thousands, many of them wounded and receiving treatment in the American hospitals that is restoring them to health and strength, whereas if left in the hands of their associates of the insurgent army they would have died. And in their operations in the field our men show the same humane characteristics. Lieutenant A. A. Ackerman, U. S. N., has a letter from Manila in the current number of Collier's Weekly giving a graphic account of recent occurrences along the American front, in the course of which he says:

"Thus far not a woman or child has been injured, to the knowledge of our men; and yet the entire population of the villages from Caloocan to and beyond Malolos, much over 40,000 helpless people, has been carried back by the insurgents. They set fire to the Town of Polo on evacuating it, and two bedridden old people were burned to death; our boys made a gallant fight to save them when they were discovered, but it was too late. Some of the Nebraska men saw what appeared to be a woman leaving a trench and ceased firing, but a sharp-sighted fellow saw a gun partly hidden by the dress and captured the fugitive. It was found he was a sharpshooter, who had relied on this disguise to escape, after lingering long enough to make sure hits. 'Did you shoot him?' 'Naw! we kicked him hard and sent him to the rear.'"

This is in striking contrast to the accusations made in some of the journals engaged in the contemptible work of discrediting our heroic fighters. But it has the ineffaceable stamp of truthfulness, and it harmonizes with the known characteristics of the brave and chivalrous American soldier boys.—Troy Times.

Professor de Fione's Work in Chicago.

Professor de Fione, an evangelist from the Moody Institute of Chicago is conducting a series of meetings at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also giving a few plain practical lessons on Bible study, that Christians might be ready at all times to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of hope that is in you with meekness and fear.—Oblong Leader.

QUEER HAPPENINGS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Faces Changed to Order.

—They are distributing an advertisement in Germany that runs thus:

"A Studio for Improving the Human Face.

"This studio is highly recommended to ladies and gentlemen who wish to possess faces in the present fashion.

"This is the best house in the world for improving and changing the color of the eyes, which can be rendered flashing and bright, deep as the sea, or full of laughter.

"This house must not be thought to have anything to do with any other establishment. It possesses vast laboratories, and over 1,200 apparatus are in use to change and improve the features.

"A great specialty is made of dimples and of producing lovely little turned-up noses.

"Terms are moderate and the strictest discretion and secrecy are observed."

People in Paris are talking a great deal of this advertisement, writes a correspondent of Madame, but, except that the establishment is in Vienna, I have not been able to discover the address of this most wonderful house for manufacturing eyes and noses.

German Soldiers' Toothbrush Drill.

The German Military Medical Magazine pleads in the interests of the community for a more careful supervision of the teeth of soldiers.

A military doctor has collected material from his own regiment, and finds that 1,000 men have among them 4,659 decayed teeth. Only 164 men were found with all their teeth intact.

The use of the toothbrush is one of the duties of every soldier, but, as this officer maintains, the toothbrush is employed for any purpose except to keep the teeth clean.

He therefore suggests that superior officers should pay more attention to this point, and insist on the non-coms. seeing that the toothbrushes are used, for their destined purpose.

He further proposes that a certain number of young dentists who are serving their year should be supplied with instruments and look after their comrades' teeth.

Record in Counterfeiting.

The detective department at Oran, in Algeria, has unearthed a money coining conspiracy which is probably the most extensive on record. Over fifteen members of this coining band have been arrested, and the amount of false money they have put into circulation is said to exceed in face value 60,000,000 francs.

Most of the counterfeit coin has been got rid of in Spain, where several coining establishments belonging to the band had been set up. The band, which was admirably organized, numbered at least 100 active members without counting the accomplices, whose business it was to set the false money in circulation in the various cities of Europe.

As usual, the money coined was all silver, and each coin contained exactly the same amount of silver as those legally minted, so that it is practically impossible to distinguish the difference. The net profit on each coin at the present market value of silver was 10 per cent.—London Daily News.

Bulgarian Eccentricities.

The same weight garments are worn by the Bulgarians all the year round. There are no sudden changes in the climate, consequently there is little sickness, and pulmonary affections are unheard of.

All names of persons end with "koff," which has the same significance as the word son in the English language.

Entire families live together. Grandfathers, sons, daughters, with their wives and husbands and children, all live under the same roof. There are no carpets, rockers, or even chairs in the houses, while pianos and organs are things undreamed of. The people neither smoke, drink, nor chew, and, as a whole, they are virtuous.

The most striking thing in the country is the inferior position given women. They are not allowed to attend schools or even permitted to learn to read and write. A wife would not dare to walk on the street with her husband, but must walk behind at a respectful distance. Women are not allowed to sit in the main audience room of churches, but must take their seats in a gallery set apart for them exclusively.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Source of the Nile.

It would seem as though the true source of the Nile had been at last discovered by a German traveler. A letter was received on May 22 at Berlin from Dr. R. Kandt, the central African explorer, in which he gives an account of his journey to the source of the Nile. Having ascertained, at the confluence of the Ruvurn and Kangera Rivers, that the latter has a greater flow of water, Dr. Kandt followed it upward as far as the point where it is formed by the Nyavarongo and Akanyaro. By the same method of measurement he succeeded in finding that the former was the main stream. Marching, therefore, along the Nyavarongo, he reached the point where it is formed by the Rukavara, which flows from the west, and the Mhogo, flowing from the east, the former containing the largest volume of water. He then followed the Rukavara up stream to the mountains. On Aug. 13, 1898, after a three days' march, Dr. Kandt reached a low cave on the slope of Mount Tschuho, whence he found the true source of the Nile issuing drop by drop from its walls.—Baltimore News.

Crucified Women.

The Elder Dempster liner Sobo, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday from Opobo, brought full particulars of the expedition into the Quae country made by the troops of the Niger Coast Protectorate. "As the expedition marched through the country signs of fetish worship and human sacrifices were everywhere seen. At Affar-Eket one officer counted no fewer than six human beings who had been either crucified on the trees in the town or otherwise killed. In most cases the victims were women. One of the most revolting sights was the body of a poor woman who had been tied to a tree in such a way as to inflict great pain. She had been starved to death, but a quantity of food was still before the dead body, having been placed in the poor creature's sight to add to her torments. The white officers told the chiefs and people that they must abolish such customs. The expedition had a marvelous effect in restoring the whole country to order and peace by destroying the power of the fetish Quae tribe. They have for years been a most ferocious people, the women being as cruel as the men.—London Daily News.

Russia's Internal Troubles.

The latest outrage against the Russian Jews is announced from the Town of Nikolaev, where an anti-Semitic movement was started by some religious fanatics. Every shop kept by an Israelite was pillaged, and, if the information just received in St. Petersburg be correct, over 200 Jews have been wounded, many of them fatally. The Russian government is certainly passing through a "bad quarter of an hour" just now. Besides the anti-Semitic troubles, the student uprisings show no sign of abating, and there are today no less than 80,000 university students "on strike," and anything but inclined to resume work. Then, in the provinces, there are between 300,000 and 400,000 (the exact number is not known) workingmen who are on strike after having formed a league to compel capitalists to raise their wages. In other provinces there are millions of peasants who have literally not a crust of bread left.—Berlin Tageblatt.

Machine-Made Applause.

The Neues Wiener Journal gives an account of a curious contrivance which will render the claque in theaters superfluous, and substitute for it a machine performing the same duties.

The ingenious inventor, Herr Zimmermann, has ascertained that two leather sacks filled with air, when brought violently together, make a noise precisely like that produced by the clapping of hands. He placed pairs of leather sacks in hidden places throughout a theater and then connected them by wires with the wings, so that they could be set in motion by electricity on a button being pressed.

The régisseur in the wings controls the apparatus in all parts of the house, and can produce applause from the gallery, the pit, or the stalls at will.

Herr Zimmermann claims that his invention is now in use in several theaters in Paris and Berlin, but for obvious reasons declines to say in which ones.

PARIS NEWS AND COMMENT.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, June 6.—The Auteuil steeplechases will remain a memorable occasion and the consequences of the royalist manifestations are deeper and graver than the general public imagines. During all the diverse stages of the "affair" one element has been conspicuously absent—the working element. Their leaders, Jaures and others, have urged calm and they have obeyed, allowing the foremost men of their party to carry on the battle for freedom, light, and truth in the Dreyfus case.

Every one who has been watching the trend of events has been astonished at the moderation of the French laboring classes. Those behind the scenes were aware, however, that they were obeying their leaders, giving an example to the other army in their quiet acquiescence to commands given with a view to maintaining law and order.

The dastardly assault on the son of the people—the grave Senator, the honored President of the republic—has transformed the face of things. The working classes realize that the republic itself is in danger and they have sounded the warning clarion. They have asserted their right as "citoyens" to protect the President—a duty which Premier Dupuy and his police have twice failed in doing. Indeed, weak, cowardly governments have succeeded one another and so distorted laws that a complot such as we witnessed on Sunday could be prepared and hatched under the noses of the Cabinet and police.

Dupuy's indifference for the safety of the person of the President will not be forgotten. A member of the Steeplechase club told him before M. Loubet and the Ambassadors, who witnessed the scene, that he was the culpable one for not having organized a police service adequate to the circumstances, having been warned there would be trouble.

It is doubtful if any one thought much about the races, and the Tancarville success was lost sight of in the scuffle.

Toilets at the Races.

All Paris was present. The attendance was far above the average and the toilets were beautiful beyond conception. Among the most conspicuous were those which were painted and the designs outlined with embroidery. Another wrinkle of the season was trimming made of varied colored chiffon in form of flowers. The smartest parasols have ruffles of chiffon hanging down from the inside, giving the whole an airy, wavy appearance.

Duchess Paul de Mechlenbourg, who has been the fashion this season, was dressed in pale blue mousselin de soie. Baronne de Precourt in a pompadour foulard. Baronne de Caix wore white and green mousselin de soie. Mme. Louise Delamarre was in pale blue. The enthusiastic Duchess d'Uzes, who embraced Barratier, was entirely in black; her daughter-in-law, the young Duchess, was in blue muslin with large straw hat. Princess Murat wore mauve foulard. Duchess de Grammont wore white and black foulard. Mme. Monroe was in black and white. Mme. Moore wore white foulard, trimmed with chiffon. Miss Amalia Kusner wore one of the smartest frocks of the day, a cherry red foulard, princess cut, trimmed with lace applique and black velvet.

More than $50,000 was taken in at the gate and it would be temerity to attempt to make an estimate of the amount laid on the betting tables.

What everyone most dreads is the repression of individual liberty as a result of Sunday's fray. The existing police spy system is bad enough, but it will be doubled, and every one rendered more suspicious. The fashionable clubs will be closed and fashionable people will become objects of hatred for the crowds. Nothing the royalists could have done could have so turned against them as the effort to assassinate a defenseless man seated between two women at a race course.

Mme. Calvé's Triumph.

Calvé has been having a triumph at the opera. There has been a series of Calvé nights, people going just in time to see her come on the stage, and departing after her marvelous mad scene, leaving the last act of "Hamlet" for the benefit of the empty benches. Calvé has never been in better voice, and has never achieved such triumphs in Paris. She is the only artist who has been notable in the Grau combination in America who has succeeded in rousing enthusiasm at the opera. She had a splendid press, all the critics speaking in high praise of her conception of Ophelia—indeed, with the exciting events of last week time was found to give columns to her. This was as great a surprise to the artist as to many of her friends, who feared a début during the "grande semaine"—as the agitated week has been nicknamed.

"Come and take a cup of tea with me," said Calvé, after her first night triumph. I took her at her word and made her a visit in her new hotel, the Dumont d'Neville, one of the prettiest spots in Paris. Calvé loves colors. Her yellow salon is gay, and full of art treasures. Numberless pictures of herself adorn the walls. Nearly all the great artists of Paris have done a "Calvé" at some time or other of her career. There is "Calvé Carmen," "Calvé Sappho," "Calvé Ophelia," "Calvé Marguerite," and Calvé herself, the most fascinating of all the "Calvés," more mystic, more spirituelle, than ever. She greeted me warmly. It is long since we had met for a chat, and I found her changed in many ways. Slighter in form, and with a tinge of sadness about her. She has been ill all winter, and her sufferings have left her a little inclined to be melancholy.

Calve Talks of Herself.

"Non, non, I am not well. I shall never be well," she exclaimed. "The doctors say I shall have five or six years of life and no more—unless I am willing to renounce everything and live stupidly, quietly off in the country. Man, I cannot do that; I would rather live less in time and more in reality. Enfin, I am a fatalist. What is to be is to be, and there is the other life of which we know nothing, alas! nothing.

"Yes, my success has astonished me. I did not think they would treat me so well, but every one has seemed favorable. I only staid in Paris for Ophelia, because they told me it was a pity not to let my country men and women see what every one considered one of my best rôles.

"Ah, and do you remember my first winter and Chicago and my bicycle?"

"Indeed, yess," I replied, "and," I added, "how you cried when you went to take a lesson because you thought they had changed it."

"Did I cry?" said Calvé. "Oui, oui, I remember, but I would not cry now. Then I did not know the serious side of life, and was ready to fret over the small worries. I would not cry now. As we go on in life tears are less ready to spring to the eyes."

"But you are too sad," I protested, "too melancholy. You will be better soon."

"I think not," replied Calvé, a far away look coming into her deep eyes. "I think not. C'est mon coeur, the doctors think troubled."

We then fell into a discussion of art and its relation to money.

"Ah," said Mme. Calvé, "the artist who loves art is always restless when not serving her tyrannical mistress. Creating new rôles is the one delight of the artist. I often ask if I was not egotistical when I insisted on creating Sappho rather than touring to sing the familiar rôles. The money I might have made doing the latter would have done so much good. That is the pleasure of money, helping one's parents, relieving the needy, making young people happy. Personally my tastes are simple. I like to live quietly, provided I can go on with my art. I often ask myself which I should do, follow art exclusively for art's sake, sacrificing everything to it, or should I use my art as a means of making others around me happy. Ah, it is a problem!" and Calvé mused over it.

"And so you are happy?" she broke off. "There are so few happy women in the world one should rejoice when one of the sex is vraiment heureuse."

Nor could I change the strain of Calvé's thoughts. She was distinctly melancholy—fascinating, restless, and full of sadness. I wondered if her rôle of the unfortunate Ophelia weighed on her—she throws herself with such passion into her parts. I cannot tell—she is mystic—a study—a something that the average artist is not. No one can comprehend her—many love her, satisfied to follow her moods, happy to be counted among her friends, and the sick little girls to whom she opens her home each year look upon her as a saint, a practical guardian angel.

Woman's Dilemma.

The pompadour roll is disappearing fast before the heat of summer. It is either dropping the "rat" or the hair dropping you, and the wise woman prefers to hold on to this greatest beauty of her sex.—Boston Herald.

Exploits of the Humble Hog.

Porcine Freaks.

A pig with two noses, two mouths, and three eyes was being exhibited on the streets of Independence one day last week. It lived but a few days.—Topeka Capital.

G. W. Ewing of Hancock County owns a sow that gave birth to thirty-eight pigs in thirteen months.—Freeport Bulletin.

A farmer living near Spencer has an odd freak of nature. It is a young pig with two bodies and one head. The head is perfect, and the two bodies unite back of the animal's shoulders.—Kansas City Star.

Light Pig Crop Probable.

Although but a few of the returns are in, there is a great probability that the pig crop of the West this year will be a light one. The pig crop is largely a weather crop, and the conditions this year are not favorable to large litters. The long, cold winter has been hard on brood sows. We advise farmers to raise all the pigs they can and take the best care of them possible, as a short pig crop will in time mean a higher level of prices.—Wallace Farmer.

Help for Motherless "Piglets."

Some three weeks ago, according to the Webster City Freeman, a sow belonging to a Williams man died, leaving motherless seven 3-day old piglets. An ingenious arrangement for feeding the youngsters was devised. A trough was made and holes bored in it, through which were inserted the necks of seven bottles, to which were attached rubber teats. These bottles were filled with warm milk, and soon the little squealers learned to drink from the bottles with the proficiency of a tippler. They are now nearly a month old and are in a flourishing condition.

Answered Prayer or a Whopper.

Mr. Thomas of Adams Creek, who kept a fine hog in a pen near his residence, went on Tuesday morning to care for his pet pig, and on going to the pen found that a bear had been there during the night and carried the pig away. Mr. Thomas, to give expression to his feelings at the loss of his pig, bowed himself down and in an earnest way prayed that the bear might be choked to death by the bones of the pig. The next day Mr. Thomas had occasion to visit a thick wood a short distance from his home, and, to his great delight, found Bruin stretched out on the ground dead, and on making an examination found that he had attempted to swallow a hock bone, which became entangled in his throat and choked him to death.

Although Mr. Thomas regretted the loss of his fine pet hog, he felt that he had been amply repaid by the answer of his prayer.—Newbern (N. C.) Journal.

Fight Between Man and Pig.

An interesting fight between a man and a pig entranced a crowd of Norristown people the other morning on the Main street. The man, a young farmer, was driving a big, uncovered wagon. He sat on some boards that were stretched from the wagon's two sides, and under the boards was the hog, which his weight held down. Suddenly, in front of the Montgomery House, the man flew high in the air, the boards clattered down on top of him, and the porker began to climb out of the wagon. "You'll buck me, will you?" said the man, getting up, and he grabbed the animal by the throat and began to punch it in the nose. The pig, erect and shrieking like mad, struck at him with its forepaws and tried to trip him with its hind ones. The intelligent horses stopped so as to let the crowd view the fight in comfort. The man and the hog fought all over the wagon until they both panted for breath. The animal's nose was bleeding, and the man's clothes and skin were torn here and there. The duelists were revolving in a tight embrace in the middle of the wagon, like a couple waltzing, when a spectator reached up and knocked the hog down with a club. Then the boards were arranged again and the man drove off.—Philadelphia Record

NEWS FROM BROOKLYN, ILL.

Incidents of Life in the Massac County Village Chronicled by the Eagle's Editor.

Fred King is doing some nice sawing now.

Luther Atwell has purchased a brand-new buggy. Now is your chance, girls.

Big Bill Burlison, one of the best looking engineers on the Central, was in the other day.

Charles Reed feels so proud of his new bicycle that he rides up and down the road without his hat.

Rubie Taylor returned on Saturday after a sixty days' sojourn in Metropolis. We are glad to see her.

You would have thought mulberries were ripe if you had seen George Hertter and his girl on Sunday evening.

Dr. J. D. Young has painted his large and commodious residence and it is now a thing of beauty and will be a joy forever to them.

George Trampe, our blacksmith, had a cow to run off from him, but after five days' chase he caught her again. He was slow but sure.

Yes, we got three new fonts of type this week and a lot of other things to help to make the Eagle second to no secular paper in Egypt.

Yes, we paid cash for our plant, must pay cash for new type, and for the paper each week, and for ink, labor, and rent, and how do you expect us to do it unless you pay cash for your paper?

On Saturday we went to Metropolis and the first man we met was Charles Williams, one of the best young men in the county, and the first thing he did was to hand us a dollar for the best paper on earth.

Oscar Sexton, a son of Captain Burt Sexton and son-in-law of John Oakes, two of the best men in the world, handed us a dollar on Saturday for the Bird o' Liberty. There are no more progressive young men than Oscar.—Brooklyn (Ill.) Eagle.

IN THE BARBER'S CHAIR.

If you go into a barber shop and find them not busy, they say it is the first slack spell that day.—Washington Democrat.

A Holton, Kas., barber advertises that he has "two complete sets of tools, one for white men and one for Indians."—Kansas City Star.

Parisian barbers are legally compelled to wash their hands after attending a customer and before waiting on another. They must use also only nickel-plated combs.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Clergyman (as he gets out of the barber's chair)—"That's an awful dull razor you shaved me with." Barber (one of the clergyman's parishioners)—"I hope it isn't quite as dull as your sermon was yesterday."—Boston Courier.

"Ever have your hair singed?" asked the barber of the man who has a thin thatching upon the top of his head. "Occasionally. Once the furnace blew out on me, once I mistook gasoline for kerosene, and once the gas range exploded while I was investigating a leak."—Detroit Free Press.

"You are using a new kind of soap, aren't you?" asked the regular patron in a High street barber shop. "Yes," replied the barber as he poked the lather brush in the corner of his victim's mouth for the seventh time. "How could you tell it wasn't the same?" "Easy enough. It doesn't taste anything like the other."—Bangor News.

"Your hair is getting thin, sir," said a local barber to a customer yesterday afternoon. "Yes," replied the gentleman addressed, "I've been treating it with anti-fat. I never liked stout hair." "But you really should put something on it," persisted the tonsorial artist in a most earnest manner. "I do every morning," returned the customer. "May I ask what?" inquired the barber. "My hat," said the patron. Thereafter was silence.—Freeport Journal.

Types of Soldiers.

A FILIPINO WARRIOR.

A warrior bold was he;
He'd rather fight than eat;
And he could run like a son of a gun—
So fast that he couldn't be beat.

A CUBAN WARRIOR.

A warrior bold was he;
He'd rather eat than fight;
For the army ration he had a passion—
In war he was out of sight.

A YANKEE WARRIOR.

He fought all day, and he fought all night,
And won nor thought of food;
In body and mind, of the fighting kind,
The Yank just saws his wood.
—Philadelphia North American.

Overlooked.

The Springfield Republican and the New York Post will please note that Colonel Lippincott, chief surgeon of the army in the Philippines, says in his latest published report that "the Filipino wounded still receive the same kind attention they have had in the past, no effort being spared to make them comfortable and give them every chance for recovery."—Albany Journal.

A LITERARY SENSATION.

A LEADING MAGAZINE PRESENTS ITS READERS WITH SHAKESPERE'S COMPLETE WORKS.

Of all the colossal expenditures in the history of publishers' advertising, the absolute giving away of Shakespere's works, complete and unabridged, to every subscriber of a leading magazine, easily leads the list. Yet this is precisely what Pearson's Magazine proposes to do. Any person sending his name, address, and $1.00 to the Pearson Publishing Co., 43 and 45 East 19th Street, New York, will receive Pearson's Magazine for one year, and "The Imperial Shakespere"—all of the poet's works in one convenient volume. Just think of it! Twelve numbers of a leading magazine—over 1,200 pages of the best illustrated reading matter for one dollar, and every one of the forty dramas, tragedies, comedies, poems, and sonnets of William Shakespere—for nothing!

Pearson's proposes to secure the greatest circulation of any magazine in America, and in the shortest possible space of time. We believe that the spending of the very large sum of money required to quickly secure a subscription list of 100,000 readers is based on sound business reasoning. Each copy of a subscribed-for-magazine going directly into the family is read on an average by three persons. Any discriminating person once reading Pearson's is sure to appreciate the wonderful value—and honest appreciation is all we need to win the top place. Even if the amount of money involved is very large we shall secure an army of 300,000 advertisers, all praising Pearson's, in addition to the 300,000 people now engaged in the same happy task. It requires courage, ample capital, faith in the public and faith in Pearson's to make this offer. We have all four.

"The Imperial Shakespere" is a volume 9 by 13 inches in size, printed in good, clean type, on the best quality of book paper. The book is bound in the best English cloth, with illuminated design in two colors. The illustration below is an exact life-size copy of the size of the book.

The present is a propitious time to begin a year's acquaintance with Pearson's pages, for a new volume begins with the July number, now on sale by all newsdealers.

A Popular Program.

There is a pale-faced saying that you cannot please every one. You issue a magazine without knowing who may buy it, and if the adage were true a large proportion of your new readers each month must be disappointed. In point of fact, however, in spite of the wide divergence in individual taste, there are certain broad fields of interest which are as it were universal property. We believe we have a very good general idea of their topography. There are articles and stories which only appeal to the few; there are others which appeal to the many, but only when they are in the mood. But there are also stories and articles which grip the attention of everyone and at any time. We spend a great deal of energy and money in endeavoring to confine ourselves to this special material. We have made and shall continue to make a feature of dealing in a popular way with the great scientific discoveries and inventions of the day, with the immense industries which form the striking characteristic of modern commercial life, and the strange occupations which are carried on undreamed of by most people. Both in our stories and articles we endeavor not only to interest our readers, but to give them something to think about. A good magazine should be like a good talker—without wearying you on any topic it should carry you from one subject which holds your interest to another. In the matter of illustrations we also have very well defined ideas. They should be something more than ornamental to the pages of a magazine. They must be individually interesting. Each must tell its own story. There is hardly a country in the world in which we have not a correspondent on whom we call for special photographs to illustrate an article which may be in course of preparation. It will sometimes take as long as six months to obtain exactly the illustrations we require, but it is worth while if the result is to double the interest-value of each page.

Fascinating Fiction Features.

The special fiction features in the July number include the opening chapters of a new novel by Cutcliffe Hyne, the author of "The Adventures of Captain Kettle." This is the story of the lost continent of Atlantis. Among the incidental interests to the narrative of love and warfare are the graphic accounts of the huge monsters that inhabited the earth in those prehistoric times.

In the same number Frankfort Moore, the famous novelist, commences a series of short stories of which the heroine is Nell Gwyn, the entrancing little comedian who turned the court of England upside down in the days of Stuarts.

"The Adventures of Sirdar Mohammed Khan" is the title of the new series of short stories contributed by Louis Tracy, whose novels, "An American Emperor" and "The Final War," have both had a phenomenal sale the world over. These are stories of soldier and police life in India—a country in which Mr. Tracy, like Mr. Kipling, once edited a local paper. George Griffith, who has been described as the modern Jules Verne, also contributes a story to this number.

Pearson's is the only magazine in the world which makes a regular feature of humorous articles, and we are fortunate in having this department in the hands of so eminent a humorist as W. L. Alden.

Science Explained to the People.

Two articles of special interest appear in the July number—the first complete description of Signor Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy and of that still later scientific wonder, "Torpedoes Steered by Light." Equally novel is a graphic description of a night-tyn on one of the special trains on which the U. S. Fish Commission hatch and rear young fish while transporting them from one part of the country to another. Altogether there are sixteen special features in this number and one hundred illustrations.

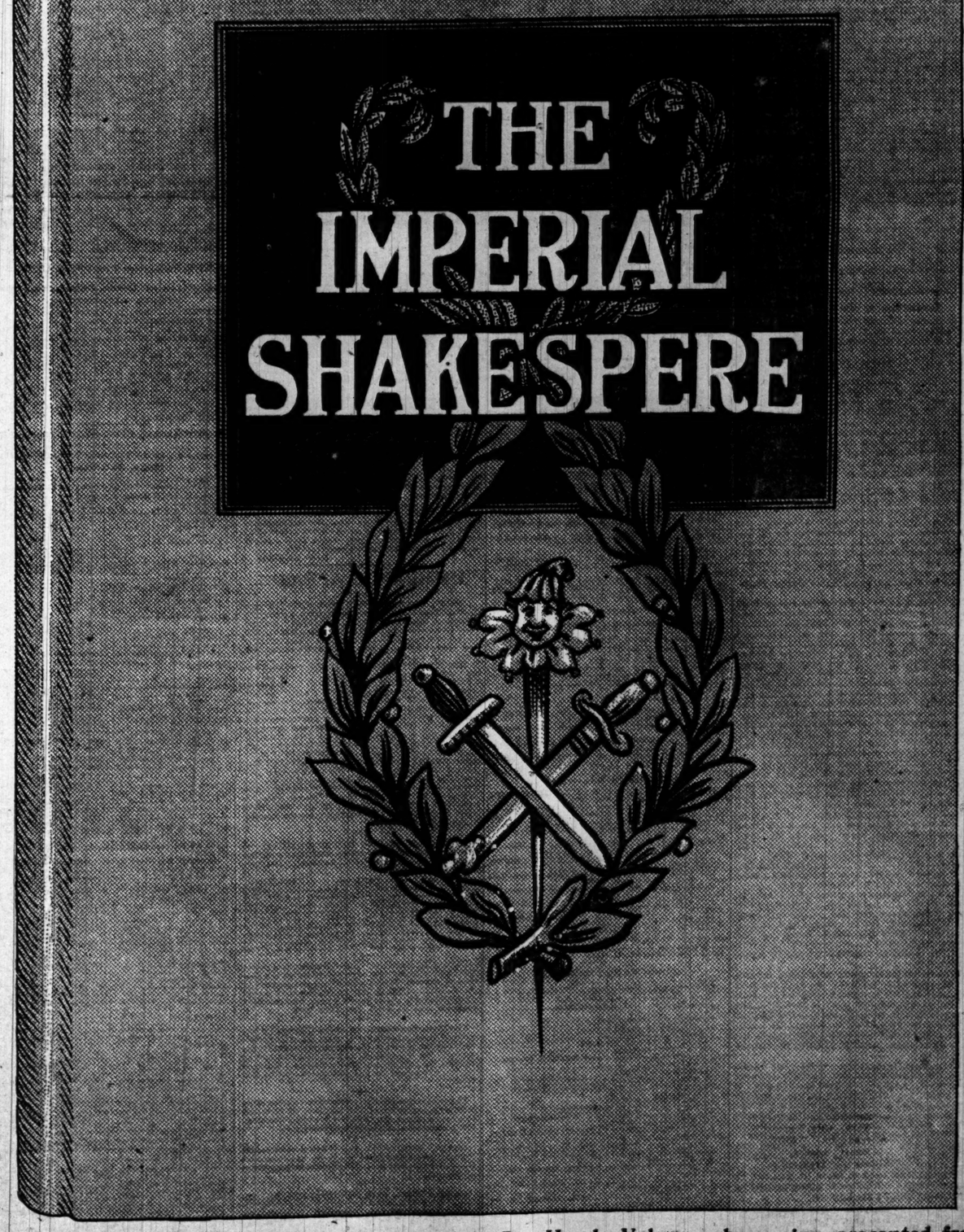
In addition to the names which happen to grace Pearson's July pages, we have printed the work in the past and arranged for more in the future of Ian Maclaren, Rudyard Kipling, Conan Doyle, Robert Barr, and Bret Harte.

Pearson's considered artistically and mechanically, is without a peer in any country. Taking the July number as a fair sample one finds the entire magazine, even the advertising pages, printed on heavy plate paper. There are four pages of color plates of the sort one expects only at Christmas in high-priced magazines. The illustrations, whether reproducing the work of famous artists or photographs, are carefully made and exquisitely printed. It is but natural that so excellent a standard as Pearson's has made and maintained, at so low a price, should merit and receive the support of the public. This has come in the fullest measure. No first-class family magazine ever published reached so great a circulation in so short a time.

From hundreds of editorial notices it is sufficient only to choose: "The brand new magazine, from cover to cover, is filled with an assortment of reading matter such as will please everybody" [Boston Journal.] "The superb photographic reproductions....graphic illustrations....the 10-cent price does not begin to represent the wealth of matter in Pearson's" [Boston Globe.] "Pearson's Magazine for April is a wonderful number for the money. It is far better pictorially and in a literary point of view than our leading 25-cent magazines of a few years ago. The numerous illustrations are fine works of art" [The Chicago Tribune.]

What a Dollar Will Do.

This offer, this veritable "literary sensation," is made by a firm of publishers having a capital of over $2,000,000 invested in their business, and whose monthly output of family periodicals exceeds five million copies. If you are not acquainted with Pearson's, send your name and address and we will send you a free sample copy. There are no qualifications or "rules" to this transaction—just send us a dollar bill by the next mail and we'll forward you "The Imperial Shakespere," and Pearson's every month for a whole year. This announcement will not appear again, and we suggest that a prompt acceptance of this remarkable offer is advisable.



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RISE IN WHEAT AND IRON

ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY PREVAIL IN OTHER LINES.

Exports of Gold Have Caused No Apprehension — Merchandise Balance Still Largely in Favor of This Side —Trade Reports Favorable Generally—Failures of the Week Decreased in Number to Marked Degree—Statement of Bank Clearings.

New York, June 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

It is one of the frequent paradoxes of business that the one thing which now makes prices rise is the only thing that clouds the future. They rise in iron and wheat because scarcity is feared, but the scarcity, if prolonged and real, would much impair prosperity. In wheat it does not seem to be real nor in iron lasting, and meanwhile other elements of prosperity continue potent. It is a great thing in this month's markets that exports of gold have caused no apprehension, because recognized as mere borrowings by foreign bankers, the May return of foreign commerce showing exports $28,000,000 larger than imports, in spite of a decrease of 59 cents in the export price of wheat, and a large increase in imports. In eleven months the excess of merchandise exports has been $495,000,000, and the bankers estimate that $260,000,000 worth of securities have been returned from Europe, with so few in recent months that the amount remaining to be dislodged is probably small.

The scarcity of iron is real, in spite of the greatest production ever known in this or any other country, 256,062 tons weekly June 1, against 250,095 May 1. Stocks were reduced 7,092 tons in May, indicating a consumption of 1,190,866 tons, against 1,000,000 tons per month last year, the greatest ever known. Consumptive demand does not seem to diminish, and appears greater because it falls upon works crowded for months ahead with contracts at lower prices, but some of it is speculative, and would cease with prospects of lower prices. With more furnaces going into blast, ten last month, production will overtake the demand for a time, and the largest buyers of finished product for implements and car works and railroads are taking nothing to cover next year's needs.

Pig has been irregularly strong at the East and at Chicago, and unchanged at Pittsburg, while finished products average 2½ per cent higher, plates, bars, pipe, and rails sharing the advance, with demand for structural forms and sheets beyond the capacity of works. Even in nails a 2 per cent discount on quick payments is stopped.

Woolens gained a little further advance in clay worsted and indigo blues, with generally strong demand and works well engaged ahead. But dealers face the stubborn fact that consumers accustomed to cheap grades make every advance difficult, and mills appear to be buying little in markets which are counting largely on a rise in wool. Sales, mostly between traders, have been in two weeks 16,247,700 pounds, including 13,587,300 domestic, but until speculation halts will indicate nothing as to consumption, nor is anything known of the stocks actually held by mills. Cotton goods have been fully sustained without advance in price by good demand. The cotton market has not changed, doubts about the coming yield being held in check by certainty of large stocks on hand, and the decrease in acreage reported by the Financial Chronicle hinders faith in the government estimate of a larger reduction in acreage of about 8 per cent.

Wheat reports by government seem to mean just what anybody wants them to mean, but the Produce Exchange interpretation of the June report, 568,000,000 bushels, means no greater decrease in yield than may be beneficial, both to growers and consumers. With probable additions to stock from the last crop it would provide for exports of nearly 200,000,000 bushels, and foreign prospects, though by no means wholly cheering, scarcely warrant expectation of a demand as large. The price has risen 3 cents, but much prudence is shown, for Western receipts of 10,202,189 bushels in two weeks, against 2,684,521 last year, discredit short crop reports, and foreign exports, 4,582,313 bushels, flour included, against 8,655,684 last year, do not indicate great needs abroad.

Corn exports are better sustained than wheat, 5,812,959 bushels in two weeks, against 7,797,241 last year, and the price has been steady.

Failures for the week have been 136 in the United States, against 233 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 20 last year.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Weather and crop conditions figure to a greater extent than usual this week, not only in the domain of actual distribution, but in their effect on values of staples, particularly agricultural products, a majority of which are higher. Noteworthy in this respect is wheat, which has advanced on government and other reports, pointing, according to some, to 550,000,000 bushels and by others estimated as low as 500,000,000 bushels. The possibility is also presented of spring wheat for the first time on record equaling if not exceeding in yield that of the winter-sown grain, owing to the severe weather last winter and insect damage to the latter crop since then.

Particularly helpful, however, in advancing prices have been the reports of widespread damage to the Russian crop, less growing spring wheat reports from the Northwest, and tentative estimates of the world's crops, pointing to 250,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels smaller yield than in 1898. Oats and other small cereals have sympathized with wheat, particularly as acreage and condition figures point likewise to diminished yields.

Hog products have shared the strength of cereals, but cotton remains unchanged, notwithstanding reports of decreased acreage and firm conditions in the manufactured goods trade, rather reflecting, in fact, reports of improved crop conditions at the South as the result of the breaking of the dry spell in the gulf States. The crop is, however, still backward. Advices as to distributive trade are in the main extremely favorable. Hot weather has stimulated retail business, and orders for fall delivery are reported in larger volume and earlier than for years past. At some centers, in fact, less than the usual effect is looked for from seasonable midsummer influences.

This is, however, best illustrated in the iron and steel trade, which displays unexampled activity as regards summer production and consumption, limited only by the obtaining of supplies. Advances all along the line are again a feature in this trade. Predictions of a further advance in the price of rails are made, based upon the fact that old contracts at low rates have now been nearly filled. Notwithstanding these advances, there is still some export inquiry, and a feature reported has been one on continental account for American coke.

Iron ore shipments, although the season is three weeks late, nearly equal those of a year ago. Long abandoned Eastern ore mines are being reopened, and shipments of Alabama steel and Texas pig iron to Pittsburg disprove the truth of the old proverb that there is little profit in "carrying coals to Newcastle."

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,799,471 bushels, against 3,153,047 bushels last week, 4,396,787 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 2,547,319 bushels in 1897, 3,020,317 bushels in 1896, and 2,857,307 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 218,022,954 bushels, against 225,272,833 bushels last year.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,283,301 bushels, against 3,330,889 bushels last week, 4,106,706 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,924,313 bushels in 1897, 1,510,761 bushels in 1896, and 858,951 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 163,425,726 bushels, against 190,804,026 bushels during the same period a year ago.

Business failures number only 150, against 178 last week, 207 in this week a year ago, 226 in 1897, 265 in 1896, and 231 in 1895.

Canadian failures number 25, against 19 last week and in this week a year ago, 34 in 1897, 35 in 1896, and 30 in 1895.

Financial Review by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Strength and weakness have alternated in the week's speculative movements. Manipulation, however, appeared to be mainly responsible for the advances and bear selling and some realizing of profits by traders for the declines. Professional influences were predominant, and the public's share in the purely speculative market continues to be small, the confident points which have been in circulation about the large interests being committed to the bull side and planning to cause a further general advance of prices having failed to bring on any appreciable outside participation. The decline in exchange rates and the checking of the gold exports has, to a certain extent, affected the tone of the market favorably.

The investment demand for bonds and prime investments is of the same large and eager kind heretofore noted. This week has seen advances in a number of the higher grades of bond issues, with new records in the quotations for them. The same tendency also has an effect on dividend paying stocks. On the other hand, uncertainty in regard to the crops and the outcome as to railroad tonnage and earnings is still sufficiently prominent to exercise a restrictive influence on speculation. The irregularity in crop estimates usual at this portion of the year is rather more pronounced than for some seasons past, and is, in many quarters considered a good reason for waiting on the part of large speculative interests. Some of the latter have, indeed, given support to their specialties, but others have been active on the bear side, although in all operations of that character at present the disposition is to cover for small profits.

Europe has not been a factor in our markets, the London participation here being small and equally divided between buying and selling. There have been no surprises as to earnings or dividends, although the street is awaiting developments of some kind in connection with the Vanderbilt properties and also hears that favorable results are to be looked for in regard to the anthracite coal properties.

Weekly Bank Clearings.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at all principal cities for the week ended June 16, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$1,107,623,697	46.8	....
Boston	132,007,134	25.7	....
Chicago	115,986,827	6.9	....
Philadelphia	83,505,952	17.4	....
St. Louis	29,460,740	7.8	....
Pittsburg	22,939,609	35.0	....
Baltimore	21,549,685	9.0	....
San Francisco	18,899,251	18.6	....
Cincinnati	13,543,300	2.5	....
Kansas City	10,767,356	....	....
New Orleans	7,551,635	11.1	....
Minneapolis	10,629,236	24.3	....
Detroit	8,438,931	23.4	....
Cleveland	9,362,664	20.5	....
Louisville	7,896,333	12.5	....
Providence	6,469,400	17.5	....
Milwaukee	5,070,222	....	6.4
St. Paul	4,641,214	11.9	....
Buffalo	4,861,376	24.7	....
Omaha	5,567,213	....	10.8
Indianapolis	6,905,650	33.0	....
Columbus	4,853,000	26.2	....
Savannah	2,160,251	30.1	....
Denver	3,083,331	9.9	....
Hartford	2,468,851	2.1	....
Richmond	2,674,618	8.7	....
Memphis	1,780,160	58.3	....
Washington	2,327,726	13.6	....
Peoria	1,741,985	12.1	....
Rochester	1,655,024	....	....
New Haven	1,852,638	27.7	....
Worcester	1,263,657	....	16.5
Atlanta	1,247,773	1.3	....
Salt Lake City	2,182,322	20.4	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,586,684	20.5	....
Fort Worth	2,110,164	8.3	....
Portland, Me.	1,409,533	4.1	....
Portland, Ore	1,639,957	19.6	....
St. Joseph	3,321,753	....	6.0
Los Angeles	1,821,492	33.7	....
Norfolk	977,253	12.4	....
Syracuse	1,123,461	....	....
Des Moines	1,310,394	4.6	....
Nashville	1,230,000	13.2	....
Wilmington, Del	834,351	20.3	....
Fall River	731,814	....	6.3
Scranton	1,111,293	27.8	....
Grand Rapids	1,286,959	22.2	....
Augusta, Ga	936,413	52.9	....
Lowell	553,844	....	22.3
Dayton, O.	1,036,097	42.1	....
Seattle	1,723,973	27.5	....
Tacoma	714,314	....	25.9
Spokane	1,430,858	76.9	....
Sioux City	949,588	34.0	....
New Bedford	420,081	....	29.9
Knoxville, Tenn	727,338	22.8	....
Topeka	404,794	....	11.7
Birmingham	594,921	40.7	....
Wichita	451,533	2.7	....
Binghamton	355,100	5.4	....
Lexington, Ky	321,792	22.9	....
Jacksonville, Fla	230,018	2.6	....
Kalamazoo	351,404	8.6	....
Akron	434,000	50.1	....
Chattanooga	299,786	....	13.5
Rockford, Ill	295,595	10.9	....
Canton, O.	304,500	40.7	....
Springfield, O.	250,042	14.4	....
Fargo, N. D.	276,026	35.9	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	139,425	34.9	....
Hastings, Neb.	119,237	4.3	....
Fremont, Neb.	129,849	59.2	....
Davenport	865,863	37.3	....
Toledo	2,157,620	24.0	....
*Galveston	5,394,800	19.5	....
*Houston	5,489,479	10.1	....
Youngstown, O.	361,323	43.2	....
Evansville	749,129	23.8	....
Helena	549,000	....	11.0
Macon	423,000	1.9	....
†Little Rock	350,984	....	....
†Springfield, Ill	424,444	....	....
Totals U. S.	$1,696,955,473	33.9	....
Totals outside N. Y.	589,331,775	15.1	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$14,857,604	7.9	....
Toronto	9,403,500	13.0	....
Winnipeg	1,871,869	4.0	....
Halifax	1,216,542	3.7	....
Hamilton	746,969	20.3	....
St. John, N. B.	601,084	4.7	....
†Vancouver	704,029	....	....
Victoria	570,000	....	....
Totals	$28,497,628	9.1	....

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

†Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Judges Arrange Schedule.

The Judges of the Superior Court met yesterday afternoon in Judge Ball's chambers to arrange a schedule for the sitting of one of their number at various times during the summer vacation to hear emergency matters. The schedule practically was arranged, but will not be given out for publication until this afternoon.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Chytraus—163545—Bertha Johnson vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co.; on ver., $500; sat.—195067—H. C. Miller vs. Michael Hewitson; by deflt., $1,382.

Judge Kavanagh—190152—James Gibson vs. City; on findg., $850.

Judge Holdom—185532—Reliance Co. vs. Norval H. Pierce; on findg., $235; sat.

Judge Garver—196455—Richard Crysler vs. C. and N. W. Ry. Co.; on ver., $125; sat.

Judge Dunne—160865—Thomas Whitefield vs. D. A. Mahoney et al.; by deflt., $245.—196462—Wm. Burmeister vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.; on ver., $200; sat.

Judge Gibbons—191332—Moses Brown vs. C. Gt. W. Ry. Co.; on ver., $500.—155245—Lake Shore Sand Co. vs. Nathan Jewett; same, $378.24.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—4668—Hefter vs. Hunt; def. dec.—198536—Haskell vs. Tomlinson; dec.—8022—O. P. E. & L. A. vs. Hughes; dec. sale.—8023—Sams vs. Porter; same.—7163—Selfridge vs. Bennett def. dec.—7741—Meyer vs. Sauerbeier; same.

Judge Ball—7915—Kearney vs. Kearney; dec. div.—7930—Brennan vs. Brennan; same.—8083—Topping vs. Topping; same.—7846—Alderdice vs. Alderdice; same.—198339—Burnet vs. Knott; dec. sale.

Judge Tuthill—7947—McOmber vs. McOmber; dec. div.

Judge Dunne—8213—Bouthillice vs. Bouthillice; dec.—196307—Nieman vs. Nieman; dec.

Judge Hanecy—2843—Wadsworth vs. Wadsworth; dec.

Judge Smith—7093—Button vs. Cheatle; def. dec.—7270—Thompson vs. Jones; dec. sale.

Judge Neely—4921—Church vs. Demorest; dec.—4503—W. S. B. Co. vs. Lange; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1164—Jesse Brockway; liabilities, $400; no assets; William Mooney, attorney.

1165—Petition of Norbert Gunzburger et al. to have Otto Wetstein declared bankrupt; claims, $2,800; D. R. Levy and J. L. Bailey, attorneys.

1166—Columbus Orvis; liabilities, $3,400; no assets; no attorney.

1167—George A. Otis; liabilities, $10,100; no assets; Wheelock & Shattuck, attorneys.

1168—Charles E. Reeve; liabilities, $1,500; no assets; own attorney.

1169—Sidney L. Wright; liabilities, $4,400; assets, $200; C. E. Reeve, attorney.

1170—Theresa Neff; liabilities, $3,400; assets, $900; P. W. & D. E. Sullivan, attorneys.

1171—Harris Greenberg; liabilities, $1,700; no assets; E. W. Zoline, attorney.

1172—M. V. Zimmerman; liabilities, $1,600; no assets; J. H. Davidson, attorney.

1173—Frederick Summons; liabilities, $2,300; no assets; E. F. Runyan, attorney.

1174—James S. Evans; liabilities, $1,000; no assets; Frank Johnson, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Kavanagh—10474 on trial.
Judge Stough—12557 on trial.
Judge Waterman—192867 on trial.
Judge Brentano—Default divorces.
Judge Garver—Motions.
Judge Chytraus—Motions.
Judge Holdom—Motions.
Judge Hanecy—Motions.
Judge Ball—Default divorces.
Judge Tuley—Motions.
Judge Tuthill—Motions and default divorces.
Judge Hutchison—Motions.
Judge Neely—Motions.
Judge Smith—Motions and default divorces.
Judge Willis—Motions and default divorces.
Judge Bishop—Motions.
Judge Baker—Motions.
Judge Dunne—Contested motions.
Judge Gibbons—Motions for new trials only.
Judge Chetlain—Motions.
Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and 17598.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Motions and sentences.
Judge Clifford—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—3129 on trial.
Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Motions and sentences.
Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Motions and sentences.
Judge Kohlsaat—United States District and Circuit Court—General business.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., June 16.—[Special.]—Today's proceedings in the Supreme Court were as follows:

Rae vs. Homestead Town and Building Society; motion for mandate denied.

People vs. Solomon; motion to dismiss denied; motion to refer allowed; cause referred to George W. Miller, Master in Chancery; People to close proof Aug. 1, respondent Sept. 10; rebuttal Sept. 20, and report to October term.

Overton vs. Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R.; motion to file certified copies of Appellate Court briefs allowed.

Gogan vs. Burdick; motion to dismiss denied.

Hobbs vs. People; motion for supersedeas.

Adamski vs. Wieczorek; motion to dismiss and for leave to file supplemental record.

Case vs. Phillips; motion for leave to file certified copy of Appellate Court brief.

People's docket set for Tuesday next.

The following cases were taken: People ex rel. vs. Sanitary District; Carterville Coal Co. vs. Abbott; Landfield vs. C. T. and T. Co.; McKechney vs. Chicago; Security Trust Co. vs. Tarpey; Adamski vs. Wieczorek; City Spring Valley vs. Gavin; Sanford vs. Davis; Ragains vs. Stout; City of Dixon vs. Scott; Sherburn vs. Hyde; Hogan vs. Akin; City of Alton vs. Fishback; Illinois Central vs. Anderson; Adams vs. Adams; and Catholic Order Foresters vs. Fitz.

Adjourned to tomorrow morning.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Crusade Against Tuberculosis.

Chicago, June 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Berlin Congress of Tuberculosis seems to have precipitated the warfare against one of the greatest destroyers of the human race. The fact that milk has conveyed the germs of tuberculosis as well as other diseases has been known positively for a long time, but now, as the general public is aroused to the danger, it seems that the scientific knowledge will produce practical benefits. While it is not necessary for the general public to become medical experts, it is necessary that they should be familiar with the methods in which they all may become infected. If the consumer rejects the infecting medium the producer will be compelled to supply milk and meats free from infection. Again, the understanding of how one can be infected otherwise than by taking milk will greatly lessen the evil.

The cause of tuberculosis is a minute rod-shaped bacillus about one-ten thousandth part of an inch in length and about one-eighth of this in breadth. These bacilli have been studied in the laboratory, and it is found that they are stained in a manner peculiar to themselves; that they are found in every case of tuberculosis; that they cause tuberculosis when injected into the guinea pig.

These tubercular bacilli are thrown off in immense quantities in tuberculosis of the lungs. The expectoration is pulverized with the dust, and a single particle may contain thousands of the tubercular bacilli. Thus, it is seen that tubercular persons are liable to infect others as well as the surroundings.

Some time ago it was thought that tubercular bacilli were inhaled by all and it was our vital resistance alone that prevented a pestilence, but our present knowledge shows the bacilli to be present in the atmosphere where carelessness exists by consumptives. Again, the life history of tubercular bacilli shows (1) that they do not multiply ordinarily outside the bodies of animals; (2) that sunlight kills the bacilli; (3) that it has no spores or germ spots; (4) that its living temperature is limited. These facts, taken with the normal resistance of healthy blood, prevent a greater pestilence.

The cow, being infected in the udder or other places with tuberculosis will give milk containing tubercular bacilli. In certain instances of bovine tuberculosis a few drops of milk were enough to infect a guinea pig with tuberculosis. In order to diagnose tuberculosis in animals tuberculin is injected, and in cases where tuberculosis is present there occurs a certain febrile reaction. Tuberculin is made by growing tubercular bacilli on a proper sterile medium for a few weeks and then evaporating and filtering. In several instances where different herds of cows have been tested with tuberculin, those affected averaged from 15 to 40 per cent. This was recently confirmed in testing with tuberculin and making post-mortem examinations of a herd of cows that had furnished part of Chicago's daily milk supply.

The question of compensation to the owners of the herd is a matter to be settled by the Board of Live Stock Commissioners, and rules and regulations will have to be made by the Board of Health. Both will require proper legislation. Anyhow, the general public understanding the different methods of infection is not liable to use infected milk knowingly, and the ignorant and careless must be protected.

EMMET L. SMITH, M. D.

Ghouls of the Justice Courts.

Chicago, June 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Like the robbers who hang upon the rear of an army going into battle, for the purpose of rifling the pockets of the dead soldiers, the constables and shysters who haunt our justice courts follow in the wake of hard times to plunder the poor and steal the salvage of business wrecks. When the business community suffers most from losses, and when the poor earn the smallest wages, these parasites and ghouls ply their trade the most actively. The newspapers heretofore have been the only influence against these petty scoundrels by awakening some of the Judges of the higher courts to the sinfulness of their practices. Now we have the combined aid of the Chicago Bar association and the Baxter committee, with the press, if such powerful newspapers as "The Tribune" will join or lead the crusade to rid the city of these vampires. If the few cases recently exposed by the newspapers were all that need investigation, the work could soon be completed, but nine-tenths of the outrages and robberies perpetrated by constables and shyster lawyers are kept from the public ear, because the victims who are respectable shun publicity to avoid disgrace.

But there are difficulties in the way of successful prosecution even by the Bar association. The writer communicated some of the facts in connection with a case of embezzlement by a young lawyer who had twice been in jail on a charge of conspiracy to commit robbery and another for stealing. He at last got bondsmen in each case and got out on technicalities. But the Bar association is determined to have him disbarred. They have twice notified the prosecuting witnesses in the last case in the Criminal Court against him, but the gentlemen do not respond, and there is a well-grounded suspicion that the lawyer "paid up" to be let alone by the prosecuting witnesses. To avoid a repetition of this kind of trick by compounding a felony, the committee having the prosecution of shysters in charge will now require statements in writing from all persons who have grievances against shysters. This same lawyer has been in the habit of taking a non-suit in the city when he finds he is about to lose a case and then bringing it before a justice out in the country, in the Town of Bloom or some other remote place where witnesses and lawyers cannot attend. He then watches his opportunity to go in with his crooked constable and levy on anything he can get his hands on. A meeting will soon be called at some convenient place where businessmen and poor people can lodge their complaints, and a committee will be appointed to coöperate with the Bar association and the Baxter committee.

A gentleman who has been in a position to learn a great deal about shyster methods and the practices of dishonest constables, says they keep all the mony they collect, require excessive costs from clients which they do not use for a legitimate purpose, thereby casting great discredit upon courts and lawyers who try to do business honestly. As a result of the dishonesty of collecting agents and constables, a majority of businessmen prefer to lose their small claims rather than try to collect them by law. Complaints against shysters and constables are now in order.

R. C. SMYERS.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Vice President Birch F. Rhodus of the Western Mutual Life association has written a letter to Chairman Hately of the Policy-holders' committee in reply to a letter the committee issued with its request for proxies of members. The committee's letter indicated the desire of the committee for a new management, and said John B. Kirk, formerly Second Vice President of the association, was coöperating with the committee, that it is receiving enthusiastic support from all quarters, and that a general meeting of the policy-holders would be held at as early a date as possible. Vice President Rhodus says: "This letter is an attack upon the honesty of the present management of the association. We desire to know, first, whether you are the author of this letter; secondly, whether it was sent out with your consent and knowledge; and, thirdly, whether you wish to be understood as charging either directly or indirectly that the affairs of the Western Mutual Life association are not honestly managed by its present management. Your prompt reply will be much appreciated. Unless we hear from you within a few days, we shall proceed to take such legal steps as we deem necessary to protect the association and its managers."

The baseball teams of the Fire association and the Pennsylvania Fire offices will play a match game at Washington Park at 2 o'clock. The line-up will be as follows:

Fire Assn.	Positions.	Penn. Fire.
Curnick	Catcher	Dynsen
James	Pitcher	Zechling
Ingalls	Short stop	Judd
Coffey	First base	Wallace
Seaver	Second base	Barrow
Bush	Third base	Miller
Howard	Center field	Holtfodt
De Crof	Right field	Love
Duncan	Left field	Twait

Charles Lyman Case, United States manager of the London Assurance, returned to New York yesterday without having announced a successor to W. F. Braun, Cook County special agent in charge of the local office, who has resigned. The selection probably will be made from New York.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association held a short meeting yesterday, but the report of the committee which investigated the complaint against Superintendent Bowden was not heard. The committee will meet again on Tuesday for the purpose of hearing this report.

The baseball team of the Hamburg-Bremen office will play the team of the National of Hartford this afternoon at the Belt Line grounds, Washington boulevard and Forty-seventh avenue.

Omaha, Neb., June 16.—[Special.]—Governor Poynter today appointed W. F. Bryant Insurance Commissioner and J. G. Hildebrand Deputy Commissioner.

Boston, Mass., June 16.—[Special.]—The National Fire Protective association elected the following named officers: President, U. C. Crosby, Boston; Vice President, Charles A. Hexamer, Philadelphia; Secretary, E. U. Crosby, Boston; Executive committee, W. H. Stratton, Hartford, Conn.; W. A. Anderson, New York City; A. W. Hardy, Chicago; F. E. Cabot, Boston; Albert Blauvelt, Chicago; Charles F. Hawes, Tarrytown, N. Y.; J. W. Cochran, J. T. Naylor Jr., Montreal, Que.; W. C. Robinson, Chicago. The selection of the place of meeting next year was referred to the Executive committee. This morning the delegates made a harbor trip and had dinner at the Eastern Yacht clubhouse, Marblehead.

BUYERS TURN SELLERS.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

alone showing the least sign of strength. Business today was light and the market in general quite featureless. News from the West and London lacked stimulating properties. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants entirely nominal at $13.50; lake copper dull, with $18.25 bid and $18.50 asked; tin quiet, with $25.60 bid and $25.70 asked; lead firm at $4.50; spelter dull and nominal at $6.25. The brokers' price for lead is $4.25 and for copper $18.25@18.50.

Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged, followed uneventful course throughout the session, with room traders in control; closed steady, unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales, 20,000 bags, including June, 4.60c; July, 4.60@4.65c; August, 4.65@4.70c; September, 4.80c; October, 4.80@4.85c; December, 5.20c; January, 5.25c; March, 5.35c; May, 5.45c. Spot coffee—Rio dull and easy; No. 7 invoice, 5⅝c; No. 7 jobbing, 6⅜c; mild inactive, barely steady; Cordova, 8@13c.

Sugar—Raw easier; fair refining, 4 1-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined firm and active.

Cotton—Interest in cotton failed to take definite form today, professionals and investors alike leaving the market severely alone, aside from a narrow scattering trade, mostly from the "squaring" of outlying accounts. The opening was quiet but steady, with sales at last night's figures. For a time this level was sustained, by absence of selling pressure, and a few covering orders from Liverpool, but the tendency of prices later was downward, under pure lack of speculative support and a flurry of liquidation. It was clear that the regulation factors only were to be had in forming openings. Futures at Liverpool were dull and unchanged, while spot cotton there was active but devoid of features. The statistical situation, as well as the crop outlook, was unchanged. The weather chart was closely scrutinized by the "longs" in the hope that it would reveal some indication of an adverse change in the climatic situation in the South, but in this they were disappointed. The market closed steady 1 to 3 points net lower.

Cotton—Futures closed steady; June, 5.84c; July, 5.87c; August, 5.90c; September, 5.85c; October, 5.88c; November, 5.90c; December, 5.94c; January, 5.97c; February, 6.00c; March, 6.03c; April, 6.06c; May, 6.11c.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet and unchanged; sales, 196 bales.

Butter—Receipts, 5,686 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 15@18½c; factory, 12@14c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,441 pkgs; large white, 7¾@7⅞c; small white, 7¾c; large colored, 7¾@7⅞c; small colored, 7¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,559 pkgs; market firmer; Western, 14@14½c; Southern, 9½@11½c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 11-16c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c; refined firm; crushed, 6c; powdered, 5⅝c; granulated, 5½c.

Coffee—Easy; No. 7, 5⅛c.

California dried fruits—Dull; evaporated apples, common, 6½@7c; prime wire tray, 8¼@8½c; choice, 8½@8¾c; fancy, 9@9½c; prunes, 3½@8½c; apricots, royal, 14c; Moor Park, 14@18c; peaches, 10@13c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 16.—The market opened lower this morning. The market was steady and narrow in range, with neither side aggressive. July opened at 74⅜c, touched 74c, advanced to 74¾c, followed by an equally sharp break to 73¾c at noon. The market rallied moderately on the close, July closing at 74¼c and September at 73½c. The general market was dull all day. Cash market ruled firm as a result of rebuying by millers against good flour sales yesterday. Brokers had substantial buying orders from outside mills and said they were unable to obtain all they needed. No. 1 Northern spot, 74¾@75¼c; to arrive, 74¾@75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾@73½c; to arrive, 73@73½c; No. 3, 71@72½c. Flour sales were large; market 10c higher; first patents, $4.00@4.10; second patents, $3.80@3.90; first clear, $2.90@3.00. Bran, in bulk, $9.50@9.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Flour—Quiet, firmly held at quotations recently given. Timothy seed—$1.75@2.15. Cornmeal—$1.80@1.85. Bran—In demand and firm; sacked lots, east track, 58@59c. Hay—Firm; timothy, $9.50@11.00; prairie, $6.75@7.50. Whisky—Steady; $1.26. Iron cotton ties, 80c. Bagging—6@6¾c. Dry salt meats—Dull and easier; boxed shoulders, $4.37½; extra shorts, $4.78½; clear ribs, $5.00; clear sides, $5.12½. Bacon—Dull and easier; boxed shoulders, $5.25; extra shorts, $5.37½; clear ribs, $5.50; clear sides, $5.75. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Wheat—Lower, but stopped firm. No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 77c; track, 78c; June, 77¼c; July, 78c; September, 79¾@79⅞c; No. 2 hard, 73@75¼c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 cash, 33½c; track, 34½c; June, 33c asked; July, 33¾c; September, 34c asked. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 25½c; track, 26c; June, 25½c; July, 25¼c bid; September, 22c bid; No. 2 white, 28½@29c. Rye—Lower, 56½c. Flaxseed—Nominally higher, $1.00. Pork—Steady, $9.00. Lard—Quiet; prime steam, $4.82½; choice, $4.87½. Lead—Higher, $4.37½@3.40. Spelter—Dull, $8.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—Wheat—July, 69⅜c; September, 70⅜c; cash, No. 2 hard, 70½@72c; No. 3, 67@70½c; No. 2 red, 72@74c; No. 3, 68@70c; No. 2 spring, 69@77c; No. 3, 66@69c. Corn—July, 31⅜c; September, 31¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 33@33¼c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3, 32½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 27c. Rye—No. 2, 57c. Hay—Choice timothy, $8.50@8.75; choice prairie, $7.00@7.50. Butter—Creamery, 16c; dairy, 13c. Eggs—Fresh, 10½c. Receipts—Wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 17,500 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., June 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 79c; July, 79½c; No. 1 Northern cash, 76½c; July, 76⅝c; September, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72c; No. 3 spring, 69½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 76⅝c. Oats—27⅝@27¾c. Rye—57½c. Barley—36½c. Flax—Cash, $1.05; September, 98¼c. Corn—34c. Receipts—Wheat, 192,800 bu; shipments, 236,700 bu.

TOLEDO, O., June 16.—Wheat—Lower; steady; No. 2 cash, 78¼c; July, 78⅝c bid. Corn—Active; steady; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Oats—Dull, easy; No. 2 mixed, 25½c. Rye—Higher, dull; No. 2 cash, 59c bid. Clover-seed—Unchanged; prime cash, new, $3.95; October, $4.62½. Oil—Unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16.—Spirits turpentine—Nothing doing; prices unchanged. Resin—Firm, unchanged. Crude turpentine—Quiet, $1.45, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar—Firm, $1.30.

PEORIA, Ill., June 16.—Corn—Firm, higher; new No. 3, 33½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 27@27½c. Whisky—Firm, on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 16.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, $37.00. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Hams—Short cuts firm; 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut dull; 32s. Lard—Prime Western, in tcs, steady, 26s 3d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, June-August, firm, 15s 3d.

Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red Western winter dull, 6s 1d; No. 1 red Northern Duluth dull, 6s 3½d. Futures firm; July, 6s ½d; September, 6s 2⅝d. Corn—Spot, American mixed new, strong, 3s 5¼d; American mixed, old, strong, 3s 6¼d. Futures steady; July, 3s 5½d; September, 3s 6½d. Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 441,000 centals, including 212,000 American. Receipts of American corn during the last three days, 116,900 centals. Weather fine.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 12	15,626	231	49,878	10,073
Tuesday, June 13	2,061	1,790	21,658	5,805
Wednesday, June 14	13,364	827	31,161	12,573
Thursday, June 15	6,841	339	31,554	10,243
Friday, June 16	2,500	200	32,000	8,000
Totals	40,392	3,387	166,251	46,694
Same period last w'k	43,641	3,401	147,745	46,701
Same period 1898	48,268	3,413	127,471	52,104
Shipments—				
Monday, June 12	3,560	4	9,244	170
Tuesday, June 13	1,537	...	4,300	877
Wednesday, June 14	2,813	12	1,714	179
Thursday, June 15	3,543	7	4,550	550
Friday, June 16	2,000	...	4,000	2,000
Totals	13,452	23	23,808	4,726
Same period last w'k	15,018	315	26,753	7,152
Same period 1898	16,089	831	21,854	2,493

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for periods mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday, June 16	6,900	65,600	11,000
One week ago	6,100	64,400	9,800
One year ago	10,000	50,600	13,600
Thus far this week	70,000	308,000	87,000
Same period last week	85,000	307,000	90,000
Same period 1898	96,000	254,000	81,000
Same period 1897	108,000	309,000	111,000

Marshall Field marketed a trainload of 192 head of 1,229@1,367-lb cattle from his Nebraska farm, which sold at $5.20@5.25.

Today's receipts are estimated at 100 cattle, 24,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep, against 40 cattle, 25,210 hogs, and 1,235 sheep a week ago, and 44 cattle, 15,331 hogs, and 3,806 sheep the corresponding Saturday a year ago.

Packers purchased 29,800 hogs and shippers 4,000, leaving 2,000 in the pens. Armour bought 6,200; Anglo-American, 3,700; Boyd & Lunham, 1,800; Chicago, 3,200; Continental, 2,500; International, 3,700; Lipton, 1,500; Morris, 1,500; Swift, 4,600; Butchers, 1,100. Droves averaging 254@267 lbs cost $3.81@3.83, and 160@170 lbs, $3.86@3.86½.

The first five days of the week eleven markets received 464,000 hogs, against 449,000 a week ago, 366,000 a year ago, and 410,000 two years ago.

Cattle—The general demand was better and the feeling stronger, with light and "handy" cattle a shade higher than Thursday. An early clearance was made, with exporters among the principal buyers, at $5.05@5.30 for 1,240@1,430-lb steers. Three loads averaging 1,316 lbs sold at $5.35; corn-fed Western steers, 1,180@1,464 lbs, $4.75@5.25; distillery steers, 1,047 lbs, $5.05; native steers and heifers, 779 lbs, $5.05. Texas cattle were normally unchanged. Native cows and heifers were strong. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to extra beeves, 1,250@1,500 lbs	$5.20@5.55
Choice to extra beeves, 1,500@1,700 lbs	4.90@5.40
Good to choice steers, 1,000@1,400 lbs	4.85@5.40
Plain beef cattle, 950@1,350 lbs	4.40@4.95
Common to choice fed Western steers	4.50@5.35
Poor to choice Texas steers	3.75@5.00
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	4.30@5.25
Fair to good beef cows	3.70@4.25
Common to fancy canning cows	2.35@3.10
Calves, fair to fancy veal	6.25@7.00
Calves, plain to good heavy	4.25@6.00
Feeding cattle, 600@1,000 lbs	3.80@5.00
Poor to fancy bulls, 900@2,000 lbs	2.90@4.40

Hogs—The market opened slow, with prices weak to 5c lower. Later, however, trade was active and the feeling strengthened, with average prices hardly 2½c lower than Thursday. Packers bought freely, Armour and Swift taking 10,800 of the 29,800 sold to local buyers. Shippers bought only 4,000, leaving 2,000 in the pens. Receipts rather exceeded expectations, and the week will run about 190,000, not including about 12,000 received by Viles & Robbins direct from the country. The quality continues good, and dealers expect liberal receipts again next week. Sales were at $3.55@3.90, bulk $3.80@3.87½. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy 260@400 lbs	$3.80 @3.87½
Poor to choice packing, 240@350 lbs	3.70 @3.82½
Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs	3.80 @3.87½
Rough and heavy packing	3.55 @3.67½
Selected light, 175@197 lbs	3.82½@3.90
Selected light, 145@170 lbs	3.75 @3.87½
Light mixed, 160@230 lbs	3.75 @3.85
Common to good, 90@140 lbs	3.30 @3.80
Culls to poor stuff	1.50 @3.55

Sheep—The demand for sheep and lambs was brisk and prices were generally steady. Some Colorado wooled lambs sold 5c higher, at $6.65, and spring lambs closed weak to 10c lower. Sheep ruled strong, with Westerns at $4.50@5.20; yearling sheep, $5.00@5.85, spring lambs, $6.00@7.50; shorn Western lambs, $5.75@6.10; lambs and yearlings mixed, 87@91 lbs, $6.25. Revised quotations follow:

Medium to fancy wethers	$4.95@5.35
Good to choice mixed natives	4.60@5.10
Inferior to fair mixed natives	3.60@4.65
Fair to fancy yearlings	5.10@5.85
Native lambs, choice to fancy	5.75@6.30
Native lambs, common to good	4.75@5.70
Fair to fancy Western lambs	5.50@6.65
Common to best Western sheep	4.15@5.20
Spring lambs	5.50@7.60

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 natives, 600 Texans. Market active and strong. Native steers, heavy, $4.90@5.25; medium, $4.50@5.10; light, $4.20@4.95. Texas steers, $3.15@4.80; Texas cows, $3.00@3.85; native cows and heifers, $2.30@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.10@5.20; bulls, $3.10@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market weak, 5c lower. Bulk of sales, $3.60@3.72½; heavy, $3.67½@3.77½; packers, $3.60@3.70; mixed, $3.60@3.72½; light, $3.55@3.70; Yorkers, $3.65@3.70; pigs, $3.55@3.67½. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market firm. Lambs, $3.75@6.25; clipped muttons, $3.75@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.25; culls, $1.50@3.25.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,552. Active. Ordinary to choice steers, $4.75@5.50; bulls, $3.00@4.10; cows, $2.00@4.15. Cables firm. Exports today, none; tomorrow, 700 cattle and 5,206 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 220. Active and strong. Fair to choice veal, $6.00@7.00; buttermilks, $4.00; mixed calves, $5.50@6.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,024. Sheep shade higher. Lambs in good demand, but lower. Common to good sheep, $3.00@4.60; common to prime lambs, $5.50@7.55; one car choice, $7.90. Hogs—Receipts, 654. Firm, but not higher. Two cars good Western hogs sold at $4.12½.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market steady. Fair to choice native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.20, with fancy worth up to $5.50; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.25@5.00; steers, under 1,000 lbs, $3.45@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.65; bulls, $2.65@3.75; canners, $1.50@3.50; Texas and Indian steers, dull and nominally $3.20@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.60@4.20. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000. Market steady. Yorkers, $3.70@3.80; packers, $3.70@3.85; butchers, $3.80@3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 500. Market strong. Native muttons, $3.50@4.75; spring lambs, $5.00@6.75; culls and bucks, $1.15@3.85; stockers, $3.15@3.25.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 16.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 816 head. Market steady to strong. Native beef steers, $4.80@5.15; Western beef steers, $4.50@5.00; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.70; veal calves, $4.50@6.75; bulls and stags, $3.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 7,055 head. Market steady to weak. Quality good. Good heavy, $3.77½@3.80; rough heavy, $3.70@3.75; medium, $3.67@3.80; light and light mixed, $3.65@3.75; pigs, $3.00@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 289 head. Market strong.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., June 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400. Market active, strong. Native beef steers, $4.50@5.30; Western steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas steers, $3.80@4.70; cows and heifers, $3.80@4.60; canners, $2.25@3.60; stockers and feeders, $3.80@5.00; calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 12,500. Market shade lower. Heavy, $3.60@3.67½; mixed, $3.60@3.62½; light, $3.60@3.65; pigs, $3.25@3.60; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.62½. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market strong. Western muttons, $4.25@5.10; stock sheep, $3.25@4.00; lambs, $4.75@5.90.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

While 2 cents on corn is equal to 80 cents on Escanaba ore, and the Escanaba rate is but 65 cents, the fear of delays in the grain trade is making the two rates practically equal. Buffalo strikes are also turning considerable tonnage from Chicago to take ore. With many owners it seems a tossup whether they take ore or grain at prevailing rates. The impression is that no change will come in grain unless shippers force it to get a larger supply of boats in the trade. Charters—To Buffalo—Iron King, Iron Queen, City of Cleveland, corn; Shenandoah, oats. To Port Huron—Spry, Johnson, Oak Leaf, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Lake Michigan coal tonnage is scarce, and 50 cents was paid for one cargo from Sandusky to Milwaukee today, and owners are confident the rate will be established at that figure. Offerings of ore tonnage are light and the feeling is strong. Charters—Ore—Germanic, Hutchinson, Marquette, to Ohio, 70 cents. Coal—Queen of the West, Tasmania, Ohio to Ashland, 35 cents.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Pabst.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—Coal: Stewart, Celtic, Milwaukee.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Two Parkers. Cleared—Coal: Denver, Milwaukee; Forbes, McLachlan, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Ionia, Superior City, Mosher. Cleared—Flower, Maryland, Escanaba; Mecosta, Buffalo; Nicholas, Duluth.

DULUTH - SUPERIOR — Departed — Waldo, Buffalo, grain; King, Gawn, Emily, Mills and consorts, Middlesex, Prentice, Lake Erie, lumber.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Chipman, 6 a. m.; Sawyer, 1 p. m. Up—Fisher and consort, 9 last night; Rand, Otis, 10; Olga, Stephenson, 11; Hickox, 6 p. m.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Norwalk, midnight; Commodore, 4:10 a. m.; Elfin-Mere, 5:20; Ira Owen, 5:40; Plankinton, 6:15; Maytham, 6:50; Shenandoah, 7; Clarion, 1:15 p. m.; Mason, 3:10; Colin Campbell, 5; Mecosta, 6:30; Manola and consort, 7:10; St. Paul, 8:40. Down—Bangor, 11:30 last night; Syracuse, 12:10 a. m.; Minneapolis, 12:15; Clyde, 1:20; James, 3:10; Fitzgerald, Kalkaska and consort, 3:40; Oceanica, 8:20; Normandie, 10; Marquette, 10:10; Norseman and consorts, 11; Kelley and consort, 11:30; Holmes, noon; German, 12:20 p. m.; Sparta, 12:30; Wilbur, 3; Flint, 3:30; Chili, 3:40; Susquehanna, 4; McDougall, Constitution, 5.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Parks Foster, 12:40 a. m.; Panther, H. J. Johnson, 2; Choctaw, 2:30; Louisiana, 3:15; Merrimac, 3:30; Rosemount and consorts, 5:30; Roby, 6:30; Stafford, Francomb, McWilliams, 6:40; Schoolcraft and consorts, 7; Mahoning, 8:50; Holden, 9:15; Specular, Magnetic, 10:50; Massachusetts, 11:20; Uganda, noon; Badger State [arrived], 12:30 p. m.; Buttironi, Ogemaw and barges, 2; Castalia, 3:15; Gladstone, Kaliyuga, Fontana, 4; Hiawatha, 4:40; Tom Adams, 5; Delta, Lilly May, 5:40; Penobscot, 5:50; Fedora, 6. Down—Caledonia, Polynesia, 10:20 last night; Iroquois, 11:40; Schuylkill, 1 a. m.; McVittie, 2; Curry, 4:15; Britannic, 5; Pioneer, Chattanooga, 5:15; H. E. Packer, 5:40; Sheldon, Quayle, Sandusky, 7; Oglebay, 7:50; Mason, J. S. Richards, 8:30; Davidson, Baltic, 9; Pope, 9:30; Helena, 9:50; Wallace, 11:10; Senator, 12:30 p. m.; Nebraska, 2:20; Centurion, 2:50; Algonquin, 3:30; Genoa, Gratwick [wooden], 4; Gladstone, 4:10; Mercur, 4:30; Mary Boyce, 6; Wolf, 6:20.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Stephenson, Jenney, midnight; Livingstone, 1:30 a. m.; Nicaragua, Selwyn Eddy, 2:30; Yakima, La Salle, 3:30; Mohegan, Mingoe, 4; Spokane, 5; Martin, Rawson, Whitney, 6; Ketchum, 6:10; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 8:30; China, Buell, John Owen, 9; Lackawanna, Northland, 9:30; Frontenac, 11; Kelton, 12:30 p. m.; Joliet, 2; Ericsson, Krupp, Fulton, Holley, 4; Sitka, Yukon, 5:30; Griffin, 6; Arthur Orr, 7:50; Wilson and whalebacks, 8; Continental, Holland, 8:40; Vega, 9:10; Normandie, 9:20. Down—Marina, Marcia, Empire City, Cranage, 10 last night; Orr, Carrington, 11:30; Viking, Vinland, Keith, midnight; Alaska, 12:30 a. m.; Cort, Russell, Whitworth, 1; Shrigley, Uranus, 3; Troy, 3:30; Manola, Maia, Naples, 6; S. Mitchell, Chickamauga, 7; Ralph, Harold, Minch, Briton, 8; Cumberland, Lyon, Harvey Brown, 10:30; Glasgow, 11; Hoyt and whalebacks, noon; Maricopa, Maida, Wallula, 1:30 p. m.; Queen City, Nimick, Antrim, 2:30; Forest City, Saveland, 4:30; Siemens, Thomas, 7:30; Presque Isle, 8:50.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Stafford, G. G. Gribbie, Norwood; J. H. Mead, Bard River; Vermont, Sutton's Bay; F. W. Fletcher, Traverse City; J. L. Hurd, Munising; I. N. Foster, F. Hinton, Menominee; Alert, Sebastapol; A. T. Bliss, Grand Haven; Advance, I. W. Stephenson, Marinette; H. Taber, White River; E. Buckley, Manistee; L. Pahlow, Delta, St. Ignace; S. A. Wood, Flat Rock; A. Bradley, Garden Bay; B. Barnes, Escanaba; L. Nau, Van's Harbor; Commerce, Cheboygan. Coal—Baltimore, Fairport; City of Berlin, Erie. Merchandise—Delaware, Buffalo; Jay Gould, Duluth; Grecian, Depot Harbor. Potatoes—A. F. Morse, Bailey's Harbor. Light—City of Cleveland, South Chicago; Omaha, Milwaukee. Cleared—Merchandise—Saxon, Depot Harbor; Seneca, Conestoga, Buffalo. Grain—W. F. Sauber, Omaha, C. S. Parnell, F. L. Vance, Buffalo; Oak Leaf, Aztec, Port Huron. Light—A. Soper, Fayette, Menominee; E. Buckley, Manistee; J. G. Blaine, Cheboygan; H. Taber, Bark River; Guido, Pierpont; M. Dall, Middle Village; H. Hutt, Rapid River; J. B. Wilbor, Ashland; Delta, Duluth; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; H. B. Pereue, Empire; F. W. Fletcher, Traverse City; Advance, Alert, Marinette.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, June 16, 1899:

Schuettler-st., s e cor W. 51st, n f, 225x123, June 3 [P. G. Johnson to A. Gaerditz]	$ 2,800
Berkeley-av., 169 s of Bowen, w f, 28x66, June 10 [Alice F. Gondon to John E. Sheppard]	4,400
Rhodes-av., n w cor 34th-st., e f, 17x176, June 15 [G. E. Prindiville to George O. Taylor]	6,000
Ogden-av., 99 s w of Rockwell-st., n f, 24x110, incumbrance of $5,000, June 15 [Jas. Davidson and wife to Augustus Newman]	10,000
Archer-av., 223 n e of Rockwell, s e f, 25x128, May 2 [Western State Bank to P. Sheehan]	2,400
Austin-av., 200 s of Humboldt-st., e f, 25x124, June 14 [H. Schwartz to L. Kiewert]	1,250
W. 42d-pl., 302 n of 29th-st., e f, 30x124 7-10, Aug. 4, 1898 [H. L. Tallman to McVey Tallman]	2,000
Noble-av., 216 w of Ashland-av., n f, 25x125, June 14 [Fred Zapel to Carl Schedein]	2,250
Cosgrove-av., 82 e of Oakley, s f, 25x124, June 1 [Alice Clark and husband to Philip E. Emrich]	2,550
Honore-st., 59 s of 67th, e f, 19x130, revenue $4, May 20 [John H. Thomas to John W. Abernathy]	1
Humboldt-st., s w cor Franklin-av., e f, 32x125, June 1 [T. E. Kren to C. Barlow]	1,000
Wells-st., 92 n of Menominee, w f, 23x50, more or less, June 15 [Franz J. Eberer to Otto H. Sanders]	3,600
81st-pl., 241 w of Woodlawn-av., s f, 25x125, March 28 [W. T. Robertson to W. Grinn]	1,600
Aberdeen-st., 48 s of 68th, w f, 24x124, June 14 [C. Strand et al., by M. in C., to Joseph A. Stephen]	1,300
Campbell-av., n e cor 42d-st., w f, 49¼x123, June 1 [P. Sheehan to Laurence Nelson]	1,200
Windsor-av., 248 e of Fremont-st., s f, 32x93, May 22 [Carl Klein to Theo. J. Johnson]	1,722
Kedzie-av., 100 s of Courtland-st., e f, 25x177, incumbrance of $1,400, June 14 [F. H. Winkelman to Nels J. Lindskoog]	1,800
Johnston-av., 453 w of Sacramento, n f, 25x100, June 8 [J. Juhnke et al., by M. in C., to L. J. Hammel]	1,278
W. 21st-st., 150 w of Wood, n f, 25x125, April 18 [M. Heinen to Annie Campbell]	1,800
Bishop-st., 200 s of 56th, e f, 25x124½, April 22 [C. A. Carlson to T. J. Kelly]	1,450
61st-st., 222½ w of Stewart-av., s f, 50x120, May 8 [M. T. Zimmermann to J. J. Ives]	1,000
Same property, May 9 [J. J. Ives to N. H. Zimmermann]	1,000
May-st., n e cor 65th, w f, 146x124, June 10 [V. Stepanek to V. Stepanek Jr.]	1,200
Regina-st., 50 s of 64th, e f, 50x80, June 3 [James W. O'Neill and wife to Martha A. Brown]	3,500
47th-st., 49 e of St. Lawrence-av., n f, 24x120, revenue $10, incumbrance of $8,500, June 14 [Edgar J. Ward to Warren C. Gorrell]	1
51st-st., 23 e of Paulina, s f, 23¾@123, June 10 [George Schneider to Margaret Griessinger]	1,500
W. 45th-pl., 55 w of Butler-st., s f, 25x125, May 19 [W. Manthey to F. Manthey]	2,600
Wabansia-av., 152 w of Spaulding-av., s f, 25x125, May 15 [J. Peterson to E. L. Gerschke]	1,000
Lakeside-pl., 334 w of Halsted-st., s f, 100x165, Nov. 13, 1889 [Peter Heirdein et al. to Lars Olson]	5,000
Rhodes-av., 198 n of 68th-st., w f, 37¼x124, Feb. 1, 1897 [MacThompson McDonald to Myra Wickel]	6,000
Lincoln-av., 219 s e of Herndon-st., n e f, 24x125 and other property, May 18 [F. S. Prenger to A. L. Buettner]	8,000
Fullerton-av., 154½ e of Western-av., s f, 19x100, June 15 [Peter Simon to Michael J. Simon]	3,500
Belmont-av., 268 e of Western-av., s f, 50x125, June 15 [Peter Simon to Michael J. Simon]	3,500
Clifton-av., 225 n of Garfield-av., w f, 25x123.9, April 19 [estate of Isaac Camier to Catherine E. Murphy]	3,800
S. 42d-ct., 149 n of 14th-st., e f, 25x125, and other property, June 14 [W. F. Gorrell to Edgar J. Ward]	3,500
18th-pl., 215 e of Oakley-av., n f, 25x125, incumbrance of $2,000, June 6 [Marie Krasnicka to Frank Base]	3,500
W. 14th-st., 214 e of Laflin, s f, 24x124, May 19 [H. L. Paesler to Jacob Ginsberg]	3,000
Ayers-av., 516 s of 22d-st., w f, 25x125, June 15 [Peter Simon to Michael J. Simon]	3,000
57th-st., 25 e of Laflin, s f, 25x97, June 15 [Peter Simon to Michael J. Simon]	1,000
Nutt-st., 138 n of 18th, w f, 24x124, June 6 [Frank Base to Mary Krasnicka]	2,000
Commercial-av., 80 s of 88th-st., e f, 25x138⅛, June 16 [M. Ryplatz to M. Nowak]	3,000
Racine-av., s w cor Fullerton, e f, 68x124, incumbrance $4,000, June 16 [Henry Dirks and wife to Jacob Huber]	8,500
La Salle-av., 270 s of Schiller-st., w f, 24x151, April 18 [W. Anderson to Carrie Nelson]	6,500
Central and Humboldt Park-blvd., n/e cor Kedzie-av., s f, 48x150, and other property, incumbrance of $4,900, revenue $6, March 28 [P. Howard Bremer to James Chapman]	500
Monroe-st., 220 e of Central Park-av., s f, 25x191, June 15 [Agnes C. Menhard to Pearl M. Menhard]	5,000
Greenwood-av., 150 s of 54th-pl., w f, 100x164, incumbrance of $12,000, May 25 [Mary Meyer and husband to Charles Friedrich]	12,000
Sheffield-av., 300 s of Claremont, e f, 62½x150, June 12 [John L. Cochrane to John J. Healy]	6,250
Vincennes-av., n w cor Bowen, e f, 157x161⅛, June 12 [Anthony J. Hageman et al., by M. in C., to Sherman C. Spitzer]	62,681
Minerva-av., 248 n of 66th-st., w f, 50x125, incumbrance of $11,000, Feb. 20 [Mary L. Adams et al. to Arthur C. Thorn]	19,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Anton Larson, 1-story frame residence, 1250 45th-av.	$ 1,300
D. H. Kitelson, 2-story brick flats, 75 Dickens-av.	5,500
Peter Wendel, 2-story frame flats, 1020 W. 40th-ct.	2,000
H. McCormick, two 2-story brick flats, 1075 N. Tolman-av., and 1274 N. Rockwell-st.	3,600
Charles Hackaup, 2-story frame flats, 825 Wellington-st.	2,500
Sam Brown, 2-story frame flats, 2322 Magnolia-st.	2,800
Martin Ryerson, nine 2-story brick store and flats, 1400 to 1416 Michigan-av.	46,000
John Glouski, 2-story frame flats, 12108 Lowe-av.	1,800
A. Hopkins, 3-story brick flats, 160 Johnson-st.	2,700
J. T. Edwards, 2-story brick flats, 2024 Monroe-st.	4,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGFIELD yesterday licensed the following corporations:

The Grove and Whitmer Lumber company, Paxton; capital stock, $15,000; lumber and coal business; incorporators, George Grove, Peter Whitmer, Leroy G. Whitmer.

The Paul E. Berger Faucet company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; manufacture faucets; incorporators, August Rossrucker, Robert Carroll, Thomas W. Flynn.

The Ontario Preserving company, Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; packing, canning, and preserving; incorporators, Charles E. Wilcox, J. C. Puetz, Jay D. Miller.

The Columbia Wall Paper company, Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; wholesale and retail wall paper; incorporators, Winthrop H. Clarke, M. W. Clarke, Edwin P. Smith.

The Calhoun Point Hunting and Fishing club, Point Precint; without capital; recreation; incorporators, H. A. Fisher, Michael Puebel, E. M. Eisenberg.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FAWN-COLORED MASTIFF; WORE collar and license. 3728 Ellis-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MAY CHADBURN: IN CITY FOR few days; arrange meeting for Monday. Address T 580, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—IF YOUR HAIR IS NOT SATISfactory it can be made so safely, quickly, lastingly, and at slight expense. Gray hair restored to its original color, bleached hair to any shade, falling hair stopped, luxuriant hair produced. Booklet and particulars free. Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth-av., New York, Dept. No. 6. E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—WILL RID YOUR PREMISES OF cockroaches and bedbugs under guaranteed contract; estimates given and powder sold. Osmun Chemical Works, 142 Monroe.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated by contract; Fidelity Cockroach Paste, Excel Bedbug Exterminator. C. S. BROWN & CO., 2225 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL—EPILEPTIC FITS, BLOOD, AND skin diseases permanently cured; 30 years' experience. Epileptic Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—MRS. NELLYE A. HUNTER IS AT new office, 21 Quincy [opp. G. Northern H.], Suite 210-211; 10-6; Sunday to 2.

PERSONAL — OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED and curled. F. Angel, 34 Wash'n-st., op. Field's.

PERSONAL—BUGS, ROACHES, EXTERMINATed; 17 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 158 31st.

PERSONAL—MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST. MRS. N. ANDREW, 291 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, 35 years old, of good appearance, thorough education [English and German], good penman, quick and reliable at figures, honorably discharged from U. S. army after ten years' service [mostly in offices], and recently mustered out of volunteers as a commissioned officer, best city references, seeks office employment or position of trust; willing to begin at moderate salary; can give cash security. Address O 238, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE OF REsponsible business house by well educated man of 24; have had 5 years' experience and am familiar with office work, good in mathematics; am sound morally and physically, and can furnish best of bank references; also bond if required; not long in Chicago, and a chance to prove ability is very much desired. Address T 405, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT, EXPErienced, and reliable bookkeeper and general office man; good penman; with best references; city or country. Address S 918, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE CLERK BY young man of ability. Address T 569, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, up-to-date specialty salesman of good address, with unquestionable refs., will make a change; house must be first-class. Address TRAVELER, Room 409, Somerset Hotel, city.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 25; plain carpentering work with contractor; willing to join union; am also lather. Address T 544, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN DENTist, in office doing lots of bridge work; salary no object. Address T 503, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDE-AGED man to work round the house; private family. Address T 424, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — SUMMER EMPLOYment by college student. T 429, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced bookkeeper; A1 references. Address T 204, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS woman cook and laundress; references. 3734 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TAKE HOME WASHing or days, work out. 4728 Dearborn, 1st floor.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY, COMpetent housekeeper, in widower's family. Address T 418, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, sewing by the day or at home. Call or address 475 E. 42d-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY; NURSE AND companion; very successful with young girls suffering from nervous trouble; used to travel with and take entire charge of invalid; always cheerful; hospital training; city refs. Address R 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED person as nurse; willing to go to the country; experienced dressmaker. 2944 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, INFANT or young children preferred. T 465, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WET NURSE. 537 Jackson-blvd.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT LADY stenographer will give services for small salary and privilege of doing public work in good office building. Address T 437, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; first-class; 7 years' experience. T 438, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced ledger man; must come well recommended and able to furnish a fidelity bond. Address C O 947, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—AN A1 BOOKKEEPER, WITH experience, 18 to 25 years of age; only 1st-class party and good worker need apply; reference required. Address C O 934, Tribune office.

CLERK—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; A good writer; must be well recommended and furnish fidelity bond. Address C O 946, Tribune office.

CLERK—YOUNG MAN; GOOD PENMAN; state salary expected. Address T 556, Tribune.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS ALL-ROUND OFFICE man in jobbing house; must be rapid and accurate at figures and good bookkeeper, competent to audit accounts, and handle credits; state age, experience, reference, and compensation expected. Address T 321, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN TO PLACE SAMPLE BOOKS AND TAKE orders on the road for merchant tailoring. Address T 247, Tribune office.

MEN—TO TAKE ORDERS; CAN MAKE $3 TO $5 a day all summer; sells itself. Address, own stamped envelope, to JENNINGS, 192 Michigan-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED coffee, tea, and spice salesman to act as local representative in larger central cities, or travel tributary territory for mill department of large importing and jobbing house; give age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address T 112, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, GROCERY; MUST understand the line and have ability to sell goods on good territory for established house. Address confidentially, stating fully experience, age, refs., and salary expected, T 113, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED CITY SALESman to sell vinegar in the city; must have an acquaintance with the trade and good references. Address T 341, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED, TO SELL OUR Giant boiler compounds; now in use throughout the country; liberal terms and exclusive territory given. Giant Boiler Compound Co., Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING DRUG SALESMAN with established trade. T 448, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—OF GOOD ADDRESS; SALARY and commission; must be able to approach cultivated people; thorough instructions given and new men aided by expert salesmen. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society [Eldridge], 521 to 531 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—GOOD COMMISSION; IMPROVED boiler compound; guaranteed scale and explosion preventive. DUNCAN, 47 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

SOLICITORS—COMPETENT, EDUCATED, TO establish Chautauqua reading circles in country towns. Parmelee Library Co., 1841 Wabash-av.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT, STRONG BOY, ABOUT 15, TO carry packages; salary small, with chance of advancement. Call at rear entrance, BRENTANOS, 218 Wabash-av.

BOY—NORTH SIDE BOY FOR LAW OFFICE, inside and outside work; $3 weekly; good penman. Address T 568, Tribune office.

BOY—15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, IN OFFICE, wholesale house. Address T 359, Tribune office.

BOY—
4 East Forty-third-st.

Trades.

BARBER—STEADY WORK; AT ONCE. 3244 South Halsted-st.

COOK—NEAT, ECONOMICAL, EXPERIENCED colored man [or Japanese], for cook in young ladies' private school; references required; excellent permanent place for right party; wages $5. 3912 Vincennes-av.

MEN—HAMMER, BULLDOZER, PUNCH, shear, and handy blacksmith men. Apply in person to Superintendent, Illinois Car and Equipment company, Hegewisch, Ill.

MOLDERS—FLOOR AND BENCH MOLDERS IN gray and malleable at once. Apply 16 Fullerton-av.

WATCHMAKER—FOR TRADE WORK; NONE but competent men need apply. BENJ. ALLEN & CO., The Silversmiths' Building, 131-7 Wabash-av.

WATCHMAKER—FOR CLOCK AND JEWELRY work. ULLRICH BROS., 625 Davis-st., Evanston, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER — SALARY $15 WEEK. Bill clerks, 3; salary $10 week. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st.

MEN—LOOKING FOR WORK, CALL AT STROUP'S Bureau, 199 and 201 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTS—TEN, PEN AND INK AND WASH. Barnes-Crosley Co., 837 Stock Exchange Bldg. Come Saturday.

COLLECTOR AND SOLICITOR—885 W. NORTH-av., 2d floor, after 7 a. m.

COPYIST—YOUNG MAN TO DO WRITING AT home; $15 weekly; no canvassing. Send 10c for copy of The Bachelor and full particulars. Bachelor Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

CORRESPONDENTS—FOR THEATRICAL AND sporting journal. Address T 265, Tribune office.

HALF TONE PHOTOGRAPHER—FIRST-CLASS, with references. Address C O 720, Tribune office.

HOTEL RUNNER—EXPERIENCED; ALSO good porter; good chance. 400 State-st.

TIMEKEEPER—30 TO 35; NEAT APPEARance; $12. DUNBAR, 108 La Salle-st.

TRAVELING AND ADVERTISING MAN—$50 A month and expenses. Call Room 90, 84 Adams-st.

YOUNG MAN—BY LARGE DRY GOODS HOUSE, young man, to manage and work in mail order dept.; receiving clerk, floor walker, assistant notion buyer; want competent men, experienced in the department they make application for; good salary and future for men of integrity and untiring application; state experience, with what houses. Address WESTERN HOUSE, C F 953, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO RUN A SODA FOUNTAIN at a summer resort; must have experience. Address L. P. HUSEN, Watervliet, Mich.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING AND laundry work. Call 719 Fullerton-av.

HOUSEWORK—WILLING, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; good wages; small family. References. 6433 Monroe-av., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK — A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for the summer for a small family in modern house in the suburbs. T 333, Tribune.

HOUSEWORK — GENERAL HOUSEWORK, competent cook and laundress; family of two. 4417 Indiana-av., Flat A.

HOUSEWORK—AT ONCE, GIRL FOR GENeral housework; no washing; take L to 61st. 6020 Langley-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 518 N. Ashland-av.

HOUSEWORK — GENERAL AND SECOND girls; $4 and $5. 518 N. Ashland-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3706 Lake-av., Flat 15.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4219 Prairie-av.

SECOND GIRL—
190 North State-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

MACHINE OPERATORS—EXPERIENCED, TO work on canvas goods. Call WILEY & SON, 147 5th-av.

Nurses.

NURSE GIRL—CARE SMALL CHILDREN; city reference. 234 Albany-av., near Jackson-blvd.

Employment Agencies.

CASHIER—FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE; SALary $15 week. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; REM. MAchine; must be experienced and able to assist on books; rapid writer; must have good city references; do not answer unless willing to work. Address in own handwriting, T 538, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED AND ACcurate; good salary to competent person. Call Suite 41, 125 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADY BARBER—EXPERIENCED; SOUTH Water-st.; reference. T 436, Tribune office.

TURKISH BATH ATTENDANTS—WOMEN only. DR. SOMERS, 3607 Prairie-av., morning.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. The Saturday Evening Post—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing company, proprietors of The Ladies' Home Journal, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—I HAVE THE BEST BICYCLE TOOL ever patented; six tools in one; weighs ¾ oz.; samples 25c. R. 60, 92 La Salle-st.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

ALBRO'S MILLINERY COLLEGE, 1731 MICHIGAN-av., has many advantages over all others, being the oldest and largest school in America; established 1870. Tuition reduced, $10 this month. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Easy payment. See circular.

$10 COURSE—DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAILoring, or millinery; shirt waist and skirt patterns cut to fit. McDOWELL'S, 78 State-st.

$25 COURSE OF LESSONS GIVEN FOR $10 TO next 36 pupils at Storey's College, Central Music Hall, 69 State-st. Patterns cut to order.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLD., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803, 103 State-st., or 65 E. Washington-st., top floor, and 288 S. Clark-st.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 212, 167 Dearborn.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

HAVE YOU SEEN FALKENAU'S BOOKSTORE? 35,000 books! 50,000 magazines!! Cash paid for books and libraries. 167 Madison-st.

OLD BOOKS, OLD MAGAZINES, bought, sold, exchanged. 43 Van Buren-st., near Wabash.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENeral, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 214 Clark-st., Room 34, s. w. cor. Adams.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM (TOWER). Best instruction; reasonable fee, classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. NEW TERMS NOW. OPEN ALL SUMMER.

MUSICAL.

MARY M. SHEDD, TEACHER OF SINGING, Italian method; voices tested free. 906 Steinway Hall.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; LAW BUSIness transacted; all courts; prompt reports; satisfaction guaranteed. Collection department, 134 Washington-st., Room 814. "Phone M. 1647."

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND 200 stamps, 75c. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2023 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE BEAUTIFUL rooms; detached residence; excellent board; references.

17 OAKWOOD-AV., ½ BLOCK I. C. RY. STATION—First-class room and board.

2408 LAKE-AV.—FINE SUITE, ALSO SINGLE rooms; first-class table.

367 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM—Cool, lake frontage; best rooms, table; refs.

Hotels.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 533 AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric lights, private baths, elevator service; suisine and accommodations first-class.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD., front suite, three rooms, private bath, well furnished; also single rooms. W. F. Orcutt, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY COUPLE; $60 MONTH. CALL personally, 1131 Masonic Temple.

BOARD — AND ROOM, BY YOUNG COUPLE, near Moffat-st. preferred. B D 427, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL location. 6413 Stewart-blvd., Englewood.

TO RENT—THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, AND 14 Harrison-st., 1 block s. of Auditorium.

TO RENT—NEWLY DECORATED OUTSIDE rooms, single or suites. 3704 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., BACK PARLOR, elegantly furnished and decorated alcove.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, LARGE front bedroom, with alcove; 3522 Indiana-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—264 ONTARIO-ST., DOUBLE AND single front rooms; every convenience; board optional.

TO RENT—114 DEARBORN-AV., FRONT, DOUble and single rooms; walking distance; every convenience.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; every convenience. 357 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 2 OF THE BEST homes in the Kenwood; 1 immediate possession, the other July 15. HAMILTON B. BOGUE.
Phone 830 Main. 240 La Salle-st.
Phone 1005 Oakland. 12 East 47th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY DECORATED, NEW plumbing, bath, parquet floors, very desirable. 3714 Forest-av., 9-room stone front; $35.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 ROOMS; splendid furniture; best house in Woodlawn; cheap. Woodlawn Exchange Agent, 445 63d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—WEST HARRISON-ST., 1805-7-15-19, 2-story stone front residences, 8 rooms; furnace heat; $50 per month. W. CONGRESS-ST., 1504, 8-room flats, $20 per month. C. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 710 New York Life Bldg.

TO RENT—163 WINCHESTER, NR. ADAMS, cozy light, cool house, 8 r., $25.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—SUMMER HOME, NINE ROOMS, completely furnished, including boats; on beautiful lake northern Ill.; Wis. Central; 1 hour from city. Inquire 1410, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TWO-STORY COTtager for the season, at Beechwood Point, Paw Paw Lake. Address E. HUBBEN, Watervliet, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—IF YOU want an up-to-date 10-room house, furnished complete, steam heat, gas, call and see WILLIAM W. WEARE, 1466 Old Colony Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS—
5 AND 6 ROOMS—NEW BUILDING.
H. E. COX, 3700 Lake-av.
Transportation to Van Buren-st. on Illinois Central takes 16 minutes.
47th-st. electric cars transfer by all lines to Madison-st. for 5-cent fare.

HAMILTON B. BOGUE, Agent.
Phone 830 Main. 240 La Salle-st.
Phone 1005 Oakland. 12 East 47th-st.

TO RENT—289-97 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; $22.50, $25, $27.50. See janitor.

TO RENT—Evans-av., 7 rooms, 3d floor; $25. 370 43d-st., 6 rooms, $25; block to "L" station. 3604 Champlain-av., 6 rooms, $22.50. 3633 Drexel-av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $25. 3043-55 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, $18. Steam heat and all modern conveniences. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—MONROE-AV., 6243 TO 6249, 6-ROOM steam-heated flats; strictly modern; $30 to $35 per month.

TO RENT—MEXICANA BLDG., 3960 LANGLEY-av., 6-room heated flats; $30 per month.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN-BLVD., 7522, AND 7 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; $45 and $50 per month. R. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 56 New York Life Building and 1177 39th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM FLATS; mahogany finish, consoles, tile bath, steam, hot water, oak floors throughout; 6401-6403 Greenwood-av., 1 block south of 64th-st. station of Jackson-av. elevated station; finest and best located flats in city. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—NEW 4 AND 5-ROOM FLATS—Cor. Calumet-av. and 87th-st., overlooking South Park; near 80th-st. L road station; steam heat, hardwood floors and finish; just being completed; rent $17 and $20. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ROCHESTER APARTMENTS, 2255 Sixty-fifth-st., modern 4-room flat, overlooking lake; gas range, hot water, elevator, bells, etc.; cheap. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—5 TO 7 ROOM FLATS, $25 UP. 3800 Lake-av., and South Park. Steam heat, hardwood floors; near L road.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10 and $12 per month. A. S. Kent, State and 39th Sts. Pollansbee, n. w. cor. 22d and Wabash. Office 6114 3d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $22, and 8 rooms, no baths, $16 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, $12 to $18. 436 43d-st., near Grand-blvd. BOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, $25 UP. 4626 Vincennes-av., steam heat, etc. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, hot water, etc.; $9 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—$18 UP, $-TO-T ROOMS; CORNERS; pleasant; decorated. 3773 Lanley-av. Janitor.

TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLATS, $18, near 43d-st. CANTERBURY, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS—GAS RANGES, HOT water; $18 to $20. 3537 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—PLEASANT LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT, 2963 GROVELAND-AV.; OPEN.

West Side.

TO RENT—111 W. HURON, 4 R.....$ 9
200 Grand-av., 5 rooms..... 12
219 Grand-av., 5 rooms..... 10
219 Ogden-av., 4 rooms..... 12
TO RENT—7-ROOM STEAM HEATED FLAT, good transportation; will take part of rent and assume or add cash if well located. Address E 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 7-R. STEAM H. FLAT, $28; 5 minutes Lake-st. L station, 1207 Fulton-st.
A. S. TERRILL & CO., 96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, STEAM, HOT WATER; ranges. Janitor, 19 Ashland-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, NEW BUILDING, 5 and 7 rooms, every convenience, steam heat, hot water, janitor, etc. 1787 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—NICE LIGHT SIX-ROOM FLAT; bath, gas ranges, hardwood floors and finish; $18. 1 block from Belmont-pl.

TO RENT—437 FULLERTON-AV. NR. CLARK, 1st floor, 7 rms.; heat, hot water; thoroughly mod.

TO RENT—$8—4-ROOM FLAT. 1ST FLOOR rear. 64 Wendell, near Wells.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2074 CALUMET-AV., corner; fine for drug store; also inside store.
2083 Calumet-av., store and flat; $23.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—97TH-ST., 172 AND 175, STORES and basements, suitable for plumbing shop, grocery, and butcher market. C. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., New York Life Building and 1177 39th-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 192 E. RANDOLPH-ST. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—ETC.

TO RENT—THE BEST CORNER IN JEFFERson for a saloon; also 6-room flat and large barn; low rent to good party.
MARBIER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—166-168 KINZIE-ST., 4 FLOORS AND basement; will rent together or separate; low rent; long lease to desirable tenant.
LAWRENCE WILLIAMS,
N. e. cor. Washington and Dearborn.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN GARDEN CITY BUILDing, southwest corner 8th-av. and Randolph-st.; modern conveniences; well adapted for manufacturers agents.
Arent, Room 208, 163 8th-av.

TO RENT—OUTSIDE OFFICES, $10 UP; 3-room suites, $20; all conveniences. Howland Bldg., Dearborn and Monroe. Agent at building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Phone Main 861.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND LODGE ROOMS; low price. 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES AND floors, all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 16X8X12 SMITH, VAILE & Co. also other makes of pumps. Several second-hand boilers of different sizes. All guaranteed and in first-class order. Also wrought iron pipe and fittings. THE JOHN DAVIS COMPANY, 213 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—6 OR 8 HORSE ROAD or second-hand cold saw; cash. TORRENT & PECKHAM, 1603 Monadnock Block.

FOR SALE—3 HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND boiler. 440 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

100 CARDS 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC. Neat, secretreads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 183 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT BOTTOM PRICES—
The following property, belonging to Bank of Commerce, in liquidation:
397 E. 50th-st., near Drexel-blvd., 67½x285, with good frame house.
3259 to 3269 W. Adams-st., s. w. corner Aberdeen, 125x75, with six 2-story and basement brick and stone houses.
6742 Calumet-av., 25x161, with 2-story frame flat bldg.
289 Dayton-st., near Center-st., lot, 25x125.
96 Thirty-sev. lot, 22x98.
Apply to
BENJ. BISSINGER, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A PERMANENT INVESTMENT of unusual merit is offered in business property; corner 100x100; alley 18 feet; splendidly located for rapid advance in value; very desirable for wholesale or manufacturing; shipping facilities unsurpassed; capitalists, investigate. Inquire of E. C. PORTER, 252 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL PIECES OF improved income property at prices of foreclosure. C. H. PRINDIVILLE, 138 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOT IN GREENWOOD-av., 50 or 75 ft., 300 feet, bet. 47th and 48th-sts.
HAMILTON B. BOGUE.
Phone 830 Main. 240 La Salle-st.
Phone 1005 Oakland. 12 East 47th-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET OF VACANT ON VINcennes-av. east front, near 40th-st.; will sell in lots of 30 feet each. Choice location for residences; will sell at a bargain. For particulars address H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD, A GOOD STONE residence, price under $8,000. H. B. BOGUE.
Phone 830 Main. 240 La Salle-st.
Phone 1005 Oakland. 12 East 47th-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HULL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—LOT ON SAWYER, NEAR 73D, $375. Room 1616, 100 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

EDGEWATER

BARGAINS.

EDGEWATER

BARGAINS.

INVESTORS AND HOMESEEKERS

TAKE NOTICE.

I am about to place on the market over one mile of frontage on Ward and Southport-avs.

The following street improvements are being put in at my expense:
Roadway macadamized, stone curb, cement sidewalks, beautiful parkway, sewer, water, and gas. Large shade trees.

Lots adjoining street have recently sold for $50 per foot. Your choice of inside lots at $35 per foot. No lots less than 37½ ft. front will be sold.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

Money loaned to build without commission. Only a limited number of lots will be sold at this price.
I reserve the right to withdraw this offer at any time.
Property can be seen at any time.

Branch office open daily at Evanston and Catalpa-ave.
Free transportation furnished at main office.

J. L. COCHRAN,
95 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—AT ABOUT HALF VALUE, BOT 25x114, with two 2-story frame buildings, on Division-st., near Larrabee. T 449, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BERWYN BARGAIN—50 FT., OAK Park-av., 8 lots; one of the most beautiful trees, very choice; must sell; only $1,200. T 349, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE WILL sell 1½ or 4 acres at Highland Park for half present value. R. 17, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X150 FOOT LOTS AT PALOS Park; large forest trees on the hills; price $250; $10 cash, $5 monthly. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE FOREST, LARGE, BEAUtiful home; everything; 5 acres; will not exchange. Address Box 316, Lake Forest, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 50 FEET, NORTH EVANSton, improvements, in prime, $600. Address T 551, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTS ON 63D-ST., CHIcago's future great street, $500 and $1,200 an acre. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st. 1 buy and sell acres NOW.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

FOR SALE — PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions for California and North Pacific coast; made in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible, at least expense, via "Scenic Route." Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Leave Chicago every Thursday, 6:00 p. m., via Chicago and Alton R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Co., Gen'l Agts., 849 Marquette Building, Chicago. General Agents for the best steamship lines plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, China, Japan, and Manila.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—S. OR N. SIDE VACANT; WILL give new flat bldg., well rented, and add cash.
W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — CHOICE VACANT, ABOUT $35,000; will give 5-flat bldg., near, and cash. BOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPerty North—4,000 acres of hardwood timber on fine navigable river; will cut and deliver logs on the property. This land when cleared will produce enormous crops of sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, or corn. Or can be cut and sold for cash at boat landing. Price $2.50 per acre. Parties have for sale choice rice land and cheap land in southwest La. Address, WM. BRIGGS, Mgr., Lake Charles, La.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY, ALWAYS WELL rented, for cheaper property, suitable for a home; no commissions. 5-504, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS FLAT BUILDing, well rented; best location, South Side. Address T 441, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE 86 ACRES GOOD LAND for building lot, worth $800. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR LOT in hills of Lombard? T 219, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

NO COMMISSION—MONEY LOANED ON VACANT and improved real estate in sums of $1,000 to $2,000 at 6 per cent; $2,000 to $20,000 at 5 and 5½ per cent; no charge of any kind; the investor pays my profit. Call and give description of lot or farm, and for brinaing down abstract and for nothing more. No guarantee policy required. Loans can be arranged for as much as 12 months ahead if desired. Interest commences on the day money is paid out. Security closed in four days. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we can renew your loan at 6 per cent and small commission without attorney's fees, or at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice, improved city property.
Prompt inspection.
With privileges of prepayment.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—
4½ AND 5 PER CENT.
In amounts to suit borrowers. Building loans promptly made at lowest rates.
J. GRAFTON FARKER & CO.,
701 and 702, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLURE, 100 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 817 Chi. Stock Exchange.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
88 and 89 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property.
E. A. WEART & CO., 116 Dearborn-st.

LOANS WITHOUT COMMISSION.
ANDERSON,
425 Home Insurance Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate in sums to suit; building loans made.
DUTTON & CALLAHAN, 148 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Hyde Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

INTEREST RATES, 4¼ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 71 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at current rates; building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. E. WOLFERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 125 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FOR SALE—SIX PER CENT GOLD MORTgages:

Amount.	Security.
$ 400	$1,000
900	1,300
650	1,350
700	1,500
1,000	1,500
1,200	2,000
1,700	2,500

SAM BROWN JR.,
Room 1001, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT FROM private fund, any amount, on Illinois farms or Chicago improved. Address T 352, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealings. Room 75, 79 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon at 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HEREFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 813. Estab. 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people we deal with is one of the principal reasons for our success. Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., opposite The Fair.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
Room 316, 218 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES TO MERchants and manufacturers on warehouse receipts for staple merchandise in amounts of $500 or more. Address G G 353, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans; 4 to 6%. John V. Peck, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $500, $600, $900, $1,000, $1,200, and $1,700. Send for printed list. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 159 La Salle-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants; no publicity; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

LOANS TO HONEST "SALARIED PEOPLE" AT the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans; no indorsers or collaterals.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1564 Unity Building.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS.

YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME.

YOU CAN DEAL WITH ME QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, and ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT, PAYABLE IN ANY WAY TO SUIT, ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY. PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION, AND WITHOUT PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ONE INSTALLMENT OR IN SMALL PAYMENTS. BORROWER AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE REMEMBER WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYER.

MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.

WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST. (LAFAYETTE BUILDING), ROOM 12. OUR WEST SIDE OFFICE IS OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK, TO ACCOMMODATE PEOPLE LIVING ON THE WEST SIDE.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
BORROWERS.

When BORROWING MONEY upon any kind of security persons should first seek and ascertain the RELIABILITY and RESPONSIBILITY of the FIRM with which they deal. The BEST is always the CHEAPEST. Loans on GOOD SECURITIES will be ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Ask for references of the concern from which you wish to borrow money, then you will not be likely to fall in with irresponsible parties with limited capital, who will need it and call upon you when least expected, to your great inconvenience.

WE GUARANTEE THE RATE TO BE THE HIGHEST IN THE CITY.

WE LOAN OUR OWN MONEY and endeavor to treat our customers with a view of future friendship, that at will return to us after their friends to us when wanting loans. Please call at any time and information will be cheerfully given.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 304
(3d floor, corner Monroe-st.).
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
528 West 63d-st., Englewood-av.
(Over Postoffice.)

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Hartford Building, 140 DEARBORN-ST.
Dearborn and Madison-sts. ROOM 75.

A strictly private, reliable place to borrow money on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; $10 up on any good security, you retain full possession and use of goods; you can pay the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or just the interest. Money loaned for the interest. A written guarantee that you will not lose your goods. There will be no charge or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County. Business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you; everybody treated courteously and kindly; low rates, honest dealings.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealings.

F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager,
Hartford Building, 140 DEARBORN-ST.
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RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504, and
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE.
116 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504,
FIFTH FLOOR PORT DEARBORN BUILDING.
501 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.
AND 6215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. I live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st. Room 28.

LOWEST RATES IN CHICAGO ON GOOD FURniture loans from $200 to $1,000.
F. G. WRIGHT, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

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MRS. H. ELLSWORTH, 80 YRS. A CLAIRVOyant and palmist, can be consulted daily at her office, s. w. cor. State and Madison-sts., Room 25. Entrance 70 E. Madison-st. She will read your entire past, present, and future, giving advice on all affairs of love, business, or health. Fee, 50c.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411
ROOM 23 M. LEON.
YOUR ENTIRE life revealed like an open book. Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs. Fee, $1.

TYPEWRITERS.

$3 MONTHLY RENTAL—REMS., S.-PS., AND all standard makes; machines in perfect condition; ribbons and car stands free; sold at half price. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st., Main 1280.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

BARGAIN IN TYPEWRITER. ROOM 1616, 100 Washington-st.; 10 to 4 p. m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

KEEP THE SEARCHLIGHT OF TRUTH TURNED ON!

THE WHATS, THE HOWS, THE WHYS,
—of—
THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO;
of facts plainly stated as to
WHAT the "CROWN" piano is,
HOW it came to be, and what it is,
WHY it is what it is.

HOW ABOUT THE "CROWN" PIANO IMITATING SO MANY DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS? It does not imitate any instrument, only so far as the tone adjustment produces the quality of tone requisite for the player to properly render the music of any particular instrument. The tone adjustment enlarges the capacity of the piano and thus enables the player to render the music of various instruments on the piano, so as to almost perfectly imitate them.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE INSTRUMENTS THAT THE PLAYER PIANO "CROWN" REPRESENT? The harp, the zither, the mandolin, the guitar, the banjo, the clavichord, the spinet, the harpsichord, etc., etc.; in fact, the limit is the ability of the player, as the piano is capable of producing so many different tones and tone shadings that its resources are almost unlimited.

DOES ONE PEDAL CONTROL THE TONE ADJUSTMENT TO PRODUCE ALL OF THESE VARIOUS TONES AND TONE SHADINGS? No. It requires another pedal in addition to the tone pedal, thus making four pedals on the many-tone "Crown" piano.

WHAT DOES THIS ADDITIONAL PEDAL DO? The pedal is used in connection with the tone pedal. It enables the player to produce the qualities of tone requisite for the rendition of the music belonging to a class of string instruments that are played by picking, either with the fingers or a plectrum.

WHAT IS ITS EFFECT WHEN USED ALONE? It makes the piano toneless, thus transforming it into a perfect practice clavier. This pedal, in connection with the tone pedal, gives the player perfect control of the tone adjustment, and, together with it, they transform the piano from a single-tone to a many-tone instrument, carrying it forward and upward to the fourth, the last and highest stage of its development.

A GREAT LINE.
The many-tone "CROWN" PIANO.
The Angelus ORCHESTRAL PIANO PLAYER.
The Symphony SELF-PLAYING ORGAN.
The "CROWN" ORGAN.

PRICES AND TERMS to suit any reasonable requirement. GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms, 209 Wabash-av. Factory and salesroom, 249 Washington-blvd.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS—WARRANTED FOR ten years; established 1873.

BARGAINS IN GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

$ 95 buys Safford & Sons upright piano.
$125 buys Emerson upright piano.
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$145 buys Ivers & Pond upright piano.
$125 buys $95 each, good square pianos.
$125, $135, $35 each, good organs.

We Sell on Small Monthly Payments.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union.

STORY & CLARK PIANO—HIGHEST ART OF piano construction.
Prices from.....$350 to $700

HOWARD PIANO imitates mandolin, guitar, banjo, zither, etc. Will offer this piano this week as a record-breaker in prices at.....$250

SCHUMANN PIANO—Our Eastern make. Mahogany or oak.....$182

Second-hand and slightly used pianos, such as Steinway, $198; Knabe, $145; Decker Bros., $125; Bohman [fine upright], $100; Knabe, $85; Kingsbury, $75; Boardman & Gray [mah. upright], $65, and squares as low as $20.

Second-hand organs, a big stock to select from, some are only slightly used. Take your pick from.....$15 up

EASY PAYMENTS.

STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

GUARANTEED BARGAINS
in
PIANOS and ORGANS.

ORGANS.
A variety of used organs, $15 to $25.
Several piano case organs, shopworn, $50.
A good self-playing organ [used], $60.
A full pipe organ taken in exchange, $500; suitable for a good size church.

USED PIANOS.
Square pianos [a variety] $10 to $50.
1 Chase upright.....$100 | Shaw upright.....$125
1 Pelton & Pomeroy, 110 | 1 Emerson upright, 145
1 Hallet & Davis grand.....275

ALL ON EASY PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., s. of Jackson. We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

VOSE PIANOS— ALL NEW STYLES—GREAT display of our famous art designs; second-hand square pianos at any price you wish; second-hand uprights from $100 upward; cash or rental purchase plan. Call or write for full information.
VOSE PIANOS— VOSE & SONS' PIANO CO.,
VOSE PIANOS— MANUFACTURERS,
VOSE PIANOS— 246 WABASH-AV.

CARPENTERS CAN'T DO IT.

Only ARTISTS can make pianos to suit the ARTIST.
The HALLET & DAVIS pianos are made by ARTISTS.
The HALLET & DAVIS pianos will suit an ARTIST.
We do not charge for the reputation they enjoy. Our prices represent intrinsic values.
BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS.
Weser Bros.....$100 | Emerson.....$60
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Terms, $5 cash, $5 monthly.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS,
P. J. FARLEY, Manager,
239-241 Wabash-av.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of ten leading makes, including—
Sterling, Knabe,
Fischer, Krakauer,
Sterling, Huntington,
And four others.
LYON & HEALY,
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
P.S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY—
We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSONS and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE.
It will pay you to examine

SEATS FOR SALESWOMEN.

CRUSADE OF CONSUMERS' LEAGUE FOR FOOT-WEARY SHOPGIRLS.

Movement Begun to Induce Store Managers to Provide Chairs or Stools for Use of Employes Between Times of Waiting on Customers—Problems That Confront These Clerks in Living on Small Pay—Hotel Venture an Example of What May Be Done.

"O, my tired feet!" is a story that goes up daily from 10,000 women clerks in Chicago. Will it be potent enough to arrest public attention, and bring about changes in the conditions their lot imposes upon them? This is the question those who have taken up the cause of the shopgirl ask.

Those who advocate correction of abuses they say exist under the present system in some stores hold that in the movements for bettering the condition of self-supporting women the shopgirl largely has been overlooked; that there are clubs without number, educational classes and social enjoyments provided for the stenographers and women in the professions, but that the shopgirl has been left too much to fight her battles alone.

The Consumers' league has taken up the question of providing seats for the use of women clerks in the time between customers. They base the request to proprietors on the detriment to health of women from standing on their feet nine hours a day the year round. The league proposes that its members shall boycott stores that refuse to adopt all reasonable demands for the comfort and health of women employes.

Wage Question an Issue.

But providing the shopgirl with chairs is but the beginning of a movement that aims also to secure for her better wages.

"The question of whether she may sit down in business hours is of minor importance to the shopgirl," said an interested worker in the movement. "In fact, she has little time to sit down. But she should receive adequate wages for work that demands the extreme of vitality and physical endurance."

The shopgirl is reluctant to discuss the movement that aims to compel her employer to provide a chair and permit her to be seated while she waits for customers. She fears that free speech may cost her her position. "And it doesn't amount to anything, anyway," said a saleswoman who had begun as cash girl and worked her way up to the head of a department. They'll talk about us for awhile and write us up in the papers, and then forget all about whether we have chairs or not. It won't last long, and we girls had better attend to our work and say nothing about it."

Calls at the various home for self-supporting women showed the shopgirl without a home is ready to take advantage of every opportunity to help her solve the problem of living. The home for self-supporting women in Indiana street, the Jane club, the Y. W. C. A. homes, and similar institutions, all have residents who are employés of the big department stores.

The expense of living in these different homes and clubs varies from $2.50 to $6 a week, and in point of comfort ranges all the way up from a cot in a dormitory with several girls or a room shared by three or four girls to a room alone or with one roommate.

If these prices are beyond the reach of the shop girl, as they frequently are, she and her girl friend rent a room in some neighborhood where rent is cheap and in walking distance if possible, and share expenses. A girl who stands behind a basement notion counter grew sufficiently confidential to explain how it is done.

"Jennie's my chum," she said. "We rent a room together and pay $2 a week for it and do light housekeeping when we have time. We get our own breakfast—a cup of coffee and bread and butter. Sometimes we fix up a luncheon and bring with us. If we don't we eat in the lunchroom, and we don't get much of a meal for less than 15 cents. We get our dinner in a restaurant in Clark street. A regular dinner is 25 cents. If we don't want to spend so much we get eggs for 15 cent. Eggs are a real standby. They're filling and they don't cost much."

South Side Hotel Venture.

Out on the South Side, in the neighborhood of the University of Chicago, there recently has been opened a home for shopgirls, which is unique in its plans and aims. It is the result of the efforts of a wealthy and philanthropic Chicago woman, who for many years has been interested in the welfare of young women clerks. She has succeeded in convincing the managers of the big stores of the necessity of helping to provide a home for the women employés, and as the result the home was entirely furnished by the managers of department stores.

Contrary to the idea that a home for self-supporting women must be near their work, and thus save car fare, this hotel, as it is called, is far out on the South Side, between Jackson and Washington Parks, and not far from the lake.

A superintendent, chosen for her experience in dealing with young girls, has charge of the hotel. The cost of living is $2 to $3 a week, and the only extra expense is three cents daily for a luncheon, if one is taken, and a laundry list ranging in price from one-half cent to five cents an item. There are twenty-eight young women living at the hotel, their home.

Young women from the University of Chicago are interested in the enterprise, and many pleasant courtesies are exchanged.

The manager of a department in a store in which the hours are shorter than in some others, and where seats are provided for clerks when there is no work to be done, said on the matter of wages:

"They are not as high for women as for men. Work for which we would pay a man $10 a week we can always get a bright woman to do for $7. But many of the women clerks in this store receive much more than this sum."

The success of the movement for seats for shopgirls, it is prophesied by those who have it at heart, will depend largely upon the attitude of Chicago women. By refusing to patronize the stores where seats are not provided for employés, it is claimed, they can make their influence felt. Much is hoped of the employers themselves, the leaders in the new movement believing they will show that willingness to lighten the shopgirl's burden that public sympathy demands.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

One of the novelties is a fancy straw hat, pink in color, that is all but hidden under a

PINK STRAW HAT.

drapery of embroidered black net. The only ornament is the bunch of aigrettes, but a wreath of rich pink roses fits down over the hair.

Lucky Girl.

Here is a marriage notice that recently appeared in the Stockton (Kas.) News: "Miss Delia Hill is married. Her husband is a traveling man of considerable means, and she does not have to labor, not even to make her own bed. Her husband is some years older than she is and weighs 300 pounds."

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Wharncliffe House in Curzon street, Mayfair, which according to the cable dispatches has just been purchased by the Duke of Marlborough, is one of the most beautiful and stately mansions in London, besides being so close to Curzon Street Chapel, the site of which was purchased some time ago by the Duke with the intention of building on it, that Lord Wharncliffe's house used formerly to be nicknamed "The Retreat of Curzon Street Chapel." It is probable that the Duke will make use of the chapel site either for stables or else for the construction of some sort of annex to Wharncliffe House. The latter is by no means a new mansion. For it was there that the second Lord Wharncliffe, great-grandson of the celebrated traveler, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, edited the works of that lady. The mansion is filled from cellar to garret with art treasures, most notable among which are a number of water colors by Turner, and the grand picture by Sir Edward Burne-Jones entitled "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid." It will be interesting to learn whether all these art objects are comprised in the sale of the mansion to the Duke of Marlborough.

Young Plunket Greene, who is well known in this country as a drawing-room bard, with a pleasing baritone voice, has just become engaged to the daughter of Sir Hubert Parry, director of the Queen's private band, and organist of the private chapel in Windsor Castle, as well as of St. George's Chapel. Mr. Greene is one of four brothers, all over six feet in height, and is a grandson of Lord Plunkett, while his grandmother was the daughter of Ireland's most famous Chief Justice, Burke, so famous for his eccentricity and wit. On one occasion he was proceeding to Dublin with his wife in his carriage and four. Being much irritated by the amount of the baggage brought by his wife he proceeded to fling all the packages out of the window as they drove along. It was only when he reached Dublin that he found that he had thrown away both his wig and his robes, and that he could not take his seat on the bench until he had secured others.

Sir Hubert Parry owes much of the favor which he enjoys at court to the friendship of the celebrated novelist, Mrs. Oliphant, who was a great friend of the Queen, besides being a near neighbor, and who warmly recommended him to her Majesty. His musical career may be said to have commenced at Eton, where he distinguished himself by composing the incidental music to the "Birds and Frogs" of Aristophanes, and to this day he is never tired of describing the difficulty which he experienced in getting the amateur actors to flap their wings in concordance with the accents of the music.

Although probably the youngest of the members of the peace congress at The Hague, Baron Bildt, chief of the Swedish delegation, may be said to have made his mark, and to have brought the entire congress round to his arguments. In one of the first sittings of the congress the Baron delivered a speech protesting against the decision to keep the deliberations of the conference secret, and urging that the press as represented at The Hague should be furnished with the fullest amount of information. The Baron, who is married to a Philadelphia girl, a daughter of the late Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, learnt during his long stay at Washington as Swedish Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires the power of the press and the necessity of treating the latter fairly. Yet not a soul supported him at the time when he made his speech, which was opposed by everybody. Now, however, that it has been discovered that the principal Russian delegate, old Baron de Staal, has been secretly giving garbled accounts of the proceedings of the congress to journalists, upon whom he could rely to treat the matters thus disclosed from a point of view wholly favorable to Russia, the congress has come to the conclusion that Baron Bildt after all was right, and has accepted his views.

So much abuse is being levied in the press on this side of the water on the action of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and of Lord Dunraven, in refusing to countenance Sir Thomas Lipton's attempt to secure the America's Cup, that it may be worth while to explain the motives that prompt the Royal Yacht Squadron in acting thus. Its attitude is due neither to any ill-will against Americans nor is it attributable to the influence of Lord Dunraven. It is due to a feeling of caste and class difficult to appreciate in this country.

In the first place, yachting, like horse racing, is regarded by the aristocracy in the light of a pastime for the classes, and not for the masses; for the gentry, and not for the trades people. No man is admitted to the Jockey club unless he is either a royal personage or else owns a racing stable, while in the same way no man is elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which in point of exclusiveness and prestige is the aquatic equivalent of the Jockey club, unless he not merely owns a yacht, but likewise knows how to sail it himself. People such as these naturally resent the action of a man such as Sir Thomas Lipton, who has never done anything in the way of yachting, or in the sporting line, posing as the representative of the British yachting world, and merely because he happens to be rich, having a yacht built regardless of expense, and officered and manned in the same extravagant fashion, the ordinary hands of the Shamrock having each of them masters' certificates as skippers of racing yachts, and receiving wages as such.

Sir Thomas Lipton will have nothing whatsoever to do with the sailing of the yacht, about which he knows absolutely nothing. It is doubtful even whether he will be on board during the race, while in England the statement is freely made that if he has gone into the matter it has been mainly with the view to the advertisement of his business on both sides of the Atlantic. It is only just to point out that his business has increased a hundredfold since he first attracted attention thereto and to himself by his gift of $100,000 to the fund organized by the Princess of Wales for the giving of a banquet to the poor of London in honor of the Queen's jubilee, a gift which brought for him a knighthood, that is to say, a handle to his name. Since then he has secured the support of the Prince of Wales by subscribing largely to all of the pet charities and schemes of England's future King, and likewise by the liberality of his purchases at the Prince's annual horse sale at Sandringham, where the yearly auction takes place under the eyes of the royal family, the rich guests being naturally expected to be most liberal and open-handed in their purchases.

These annual sales at Sandringham have degenerated into something much akin to a public scandal. The Prince as a horse breeder was not successful, and he was never able to make his stud at Sandringham pay until some one in an evil moment suggested to him the idea of inviting new rich people possessed of social ambitions and aspirations to attend the annual sales. The Prince followed the advice, and since then people, both in England and abroad, have been amazed at seeing the heir to the British throne descend to the tactics of an ordinary horse dealer, and forcing his wife to receive under her roof at Sandringham as guests the most extraordinary collection of people whose sole merit was that they had money and were ready to pay largely for the Prince's horses.

Amongst those who have been welcomed as guests under these circumstances at Sandringham, and admitted to the table of the Princess of Wales, have been that millionaire popularly known as "the Nitrate King," who did not have an "H" to his composition, South African millionaires, such as Alfred Beit, John Robinson, Messrs. Goldman and Neuman, as well as Barney Barnato and Hooley, Gilbey, the retail cheap wine dealer, and Maple, who keeps the great retail furniture store in Tottenham Court Row, in London, while this year I observed among the Princess' guests the names of Sir Thomas Lipton, and that Anglo-German company promoter in London, Cassel, both of whom paid for the horses which they purchased probably four times what they were worth.

It was, to say the least, a striking coincidence that a few days afterwards Mr. Cassel, who is a new man, not only socially but financially, should suddenly have received the honor of knighthood at the request of the Prince of Wales, it being naturally inferred that the distinction was granted in recognition of his liberality at Sandringham, at any rate, in the minds of most people who are not aware of the fact that he played some part in the financing of the construction of the new Nile dam works in Egypt.

Diamonds are indestructible; they are a good investment; easy terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Initials.

THE train left us at a bare little station, far beyond the town we were going to, and we went back grumblingly on our tracks, a dusty, unshaded mile, to our boarding-house. And then we discovered it to be the one we had picked out for our choicest disregard as the train passed by. But we were sorry only till the door opened. The hall was large, and cool, and sweet, like Mrs. Putney herself, who held our hands and brooded over us with sincere and copious pity for our dusty plight.

"My daughter, Alice," she said, presenting a pretty girl who came forward to take us to our room.

"My wife, Alice, will be charmed with a name chum," Roger said merrily, and we were all at home together at once, as though we had known one another more than six minutes by the clock.

Roger executed a double shuffle with discretion as soon as the door of our room was shut. As for me, I just flew from window to window, calling upon myself to "Just look! Just see! Just smell!" Everything was so picturesque and charming, from the sill of the window on and on to the edge of faraway woods.

We had trusted our precious annual two weeks' vacation to an advertisement, and were ready to be pleased with actual puckers and gathers in the roseleaf of our good time, and, behold! it promised to be satin unwrinkled.

But Roger had to keep an "if" and "but" for the table, although I told him it was waste of energy. Of course, the table would be surprisingly and surpassingly fine, and it was. My dear husband ate all down the bill of fare from jellied chicken to apple jelly, and was mirthful accordingly. Mrs. Putney seemed pleased with us, and we were pleased with her and hers.

I should have been a cynic indeed to expect a trouble of any kind to appear, and for three whole days bliss reigned. I did think at times that Alice seemed a trifle sad or preoccupied. She smiled half-heartedly at Roger's jollying, and went about silently for the most part, keeping much by herself. She paid even less attention to Roger than my exacting pride required. I wondered she did not see how charming he was, with his dark hair, and Frenchy beard, and his shining eyes. And he was really irresistible in a cheap crash suit.

As I said, I was not a cynic, and therefore not prepared for woe, when one day I saw among some treasures Alice was showing me in her room a faded old photograph of Roger in his schoolboy days. There was no chance of mistake. The "R. to A." at the bottom of the card—I should have known it by that alone. I almost caught it out of her hand, I was so glad to see it, for I had lost it in our betrothal days and never ceased to grieve about it. But the picture was in Alice's hand, and she was looking earnestly, and sadly, and wistfully at it. I turned away with my heart full. I did not doubt Alice and I did not distrust Roger. I went over every possible circumstance and back helplessly to the one simple fact. Alice had and evidently held as a treasured possession a picture of Roger, and yet appeared not to know him when we met her.

It was all a tangle, and I couldn't even expect myself not to cry, it was all so mysterious, so I cried. And, as I often woke early in a fit of misery, I took to sitting in a little throne window in our room to wait for daylight. This window looked down into the dooryard at the back, where the well was, and in this queer place I found out all about everything.

All in the dim dawn one morning Alice came out to help the milkman pull the milk up out of the well, and, as they moved about, I thought I noticed something familiar about the man. I couldn't hear what they said, and I was glad, because as it was I didn't have to move, although they were evidently talking intimately. But I did hear a "Good-by, Rufus." Rufus? Why, of course! A bucolic sweetheart of my own from the next town, where I had spent some summer vacations with my mother. Poor old Rufus! And I had forgotten the dear, good soul entirely! My thoughts ran back to those days, and then and there I remembered that it was at that house I had first missed the picture of Roger.

I put two and two together in a trice, and I was in Alice's room before breakfast asking as easily as I could: "Who's that pretty boy you showed me the other day, Alice, in the military jacket?"

Alice looked up the picture again and announced with true embarrassment and great feeling: "It's a photograph, that's all. I don't know who it is. Rufus gave it to me because it looks like his brother—I—he cared for me, and he was lost at sea, and Rufus is, and he likes me, too."

Alice must have been surprised, for I kissed her in the middle of the little story she was telling, and then I rushed to find Roger and cried into his collar, and said: "It's all right, Roger, darling, she didn't even know you, and you didn't and I didn't and he didn't. O, R. to A! I'm so happy, and I don't care one bit, anymore forever." Which incoherent story I elaborated to the dear boy's satisfaction later.—Boston Post.

WOMEN WHO WILL SUPERVISE WOMAN'S BUILDING AT STATE FAIR.

MRS. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Of Elkhart. MRS. JOSEPH W. FIFER, Of Bloomington. MRS. N. B. WIGGINS, Of Springfield.

Governor Tanner has appointed these three women to supervise the construction of the Woman's Building on the Illinois State Fair grounds, for which an appropriation of $9,000 was made by the Legislature.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Miss Adams Discusses Juliet.

One afternoon last week Miss Maude Adams accepted an invitation to the residence of a well-known South Side woman. As the story is told, Miss Adams did not hesitate to discuss her Juliet with the woman to whom she was introduced, admitting freely that she took the part against her own judgment, that she was aware of her inability to portray the Veronese maiden properly, and that the lines cut out from the text were the ones to which she was not equal. A portion of the imputed statement is contradictory to another she is said to have made while in the city—the assertion that she was much in love with Juliet, and that she spent the greater part of her leisure time in studying the part, with the view of coming closer and closer into sympathy with it. The latter version had a theatrical source.

A young woman, who conversed with Miss Adams at the reception, has quoted the actress since as saying that Charles Frohman kept importuning her to try the rôle until she yielded. "Miss Adams told me," the girl in question has been saying to her acquaintances, "that she begged Mr. Frohman not to ask her again to undertake the rôle, but that he would not desist until he had secured her reluctant assent. She told me that she realized that she was not fitted to portray Juliet because she could not stand the strain of being tragic."

If the admission be as authentic as it appears to be it would seem to call up again the question of Miss Adams' state of health. While the actress was in Chicago many persons asked if she were making a last appearance. The emphatic denial was coupled with the statement that Miss Adams would appear in "The Little Minister" again in the fall. It is probable Miss Adams meant that she was not the possessor of the physical attributes of the tragedienne, which, of course, include a certain measure of endurance. She is a delicate woman, but not the sickly person rumors make her out to be.

Cuba Veteran a "Super."

On the opening night of "Arizona," when Augustus Thomas was called on to make a speech before the curtain, after complimenting Chicago in general for awhile he took to saying pleasant things about Chicago "supers" in particular. He said he believed that if he wrote a play dealing with the Lick telescope he could come to this city and find among the "supers" men who could settle all questions of astronomy. In illustration he related an incident relating to "Arizona."

"In the fourth act," he said, "there is a place where the presence of a squad of private soldiers on the stage is necessary. In the early days of the rehearsals I noticed a young fellow who carried his shoulders right and it came into my head to ask him if he knew anything about militia drill. 'I do,' he answered modestly. 'Where did you learn it?' I questioned him. 'On the way to Cuba,' he answered. I told him to set to work and drill a squad of men, and you will see that squad presently."

Mr. Thomas's words made the audience at once expectant and critical. The squad marched in, swung right-about-face, halted and saluted, all with a military precision which those in officers' rôles never equaled once during the play. The drillmaster at the head was applauded as heartily as the author had been a few minutes earlier. He might have spoiled everything by smiling, but instead he stood fire perfectly, the stoical expression remaining unmoved on his bronzed face. It is possible that the name of the central figure does not add anything to the incident, but certainly it cannot detract. Sidney Ainsworth was a member of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, and he is a "super" now because he intends some day to be an actor.

Satisfied with the reception "Arizona" has met with both Mr. Thomas and Kirk La Shelle have returned to New York, leaving Mr. Fred Hamlin to discharge the duties of manager. The original intention of limiting the engagement to four weeks has not been changed, though the attendance of the week would seem to warrant a longer stay. Hereafter there will be but one matinée performance a week, that of Saturday.

Camille D'Arville and the Fly.

Camille d'Arville is to stay a second week at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden. She has given the elevated place of amusement the first sample of phenomenal business it has had this year, packing the theater every afternoon and evening since her engagement opened.

Now that a little time has past and the incident has come to appeal to her as a joke, Miss d'Arville is entertaining her friends with the "tale of the fly." On Sunday evening, her first appearance, Miss d'Arville nearly came to a halt in the middle of a note. She sputtered a second and then proceeded, a little more flushed, but otherwise apparently undisturbed. At a table over in a corner of the auditorium her manager, James W. Morrissey, turned white as a sheet—so the friend who sat next to him said. He hurried behind the scenes and met Miss d'Arville as she came off the stage.

"What was it?" he gasped.

"That," she said, and put into his hand the dead body of a small fly. "It flew into my mouth and nearly choked me before I could whisk it over to one side of my mouth. I couldn't stop long enough to spit it out, so I had to keep it there. I'm shuddering yet."

"You have nerve," was the sole comment of the manager.

Changes at the Dearborn.

The Dearborn stock company is to lose two of its members with the end of the week, Emmett Corrigan, who has been leading man since early in the winter, and Brandon Hurst. For the supplemental summer season of five weeks remaining no effort will be made to replace the latter, while in Mr. Corrigan's place tomorrow will be found Frederick Montague, a stock company actor who has been playing recently at a St. Paul theater. It cannot be said that Mr. Montague will be introduced as a new leading man, for it is the understanding that Charles B. Hawkins is to be featured henceforth in character parts.

CHICAGOANS SAIL FOR EUROPE.

List of Cabin Passengers from This City Who Will Leave from New York Today.

List of cabin passengers booked at the Chicago office of the Hamburg-American line for their steamship Palatia, sailing from New York on Saturday, June 17:

Professor Edwin Roedder.	C. Mrs. Fannie Kiene.
Professor and Mrs. Ewald A. Boucke.	Dr. B. Holmes.
Dr. W. R. Livingston.	Dr. John A. Brown.
Miss M. Schmidt-Wartenberg.	John E. Lauther.
Miss Marie Wollpert.	Mrs. Augusta Kühn.
James W. Sellers.	Miss Elfrieda Meisner.
Eugene Linzenfelder.	Miss B. Barter.
G. D. Lunt.	Miss F. M. Cappeller.
Charles J. O'Connor.	Miss Anna Doerfler.
	Emil Beuck.
	Otto Behmer.

SARAH BERNHARDT AT HOME.

Enjoys Her Meal Oblivious to Strangers Present, Then Cordially Greets Them.

Some visitors to Paris called recently upon Mme. Sarah Bernhardt at her house in the Boulevard Pereire. They were furnished with a letter of introduction, and were shown into an artistically got up room, at one end of which was a gallery. Presently a curtain was pushed aside, and a little negro boy appeared in the gallery, carrying a lighted lamp, and closely followed by Sarah Bernhardt. Motioning to the little negro to place the lamp upon a small table that stood at hand, the great tragedienne sank into a chair, and stretching forth her right arm with the commanding air of an Empress accustomed to be obeyed, said in her unequaled voice that rang clear as a bell through the silence, "A boire!" (drink), and in the same tragic tones, "A manger!" (food).

The little negro was off like a shot, and returned in a few moments with a well-laden tray of eatables. Sarah fell to with an appetite, not taking the smallest notice of her astonished visitors in the room beneath. When she had finished her repast, the negro reappeared as if by magic and noiselessly removed the remains of the feast. The actress reclined for some time in her chair and then disappeared behind the curtain as mysteriously as she had come. A few moments later she swept into the room where her visitors were, receiving them with wreathing smiles and outstretched hands, but making no allusion whatever to the scene in the gallery of which they had been the perplexed witnesses.

CONFERENCE AT LAKE GENEVA.

Meeting of Students Under Direction of Y. M. C. A. Committee Begins Ten-Day Session.

Lake Geneva, Wis., June 16.—[Special.]—The tenth annual session of the Lake Geneva student conference begins tonight, and will continue until June 25.

It is held under the direction of the College department of the International committee of the Young Men's Christian association. Last year there were present 325 men from 129 colleges. That number bids fair to be outdone this year.

Platform meetings will be held each day, conducted by the Rev. Maltbie Davenport Babcock of Baltimore, the Rev. Charles J. Little of Evanston, Ill., the Rev. Ernest M. Stires of Chicago, and others.

Professor W. W. White of New York, who has led the Bible class for several years, will conduct the normal work in the devotional method of Bible study.

The music is in charge of C. B. Willis of Milwaukee.

Dewey's Son as a Drummer.

"The Deweys are evidently sensible people," said a New Orleans traveling man who has just returned from a trip to the North. "I met young G. C. Dewey, son of the Admiral, about a week ago on the train between Toledo and Chicago. He is a drummer for a carpet house, and he told me that he was seriously embarrassed by the attentions that were forced on him. I believe that he was perfectly sincere, and that he is honestly seeking to avoid any notoriety. 'I don't want to have the slightest appearance of trading on my father's fame,' he said, 'and I have thought seriously of retiring for a while from the road. However, I have always been a drummer, and I can't make as good a living at anything else. It seems absurd that I should be forced to quit it on account of the kindness of the public, but that is what it almost amounts to.' Mr. Dewey said this simply and without the least trace of affectation. He told me that he had been compelled to decline to talk to reporters on any subject for the reason that they gave such prominence to the interviews that they seemed like veiled 'ads.' for his business. One house in the Northwest bought a bill of goods of him recently and hung up a big sign: 'Purchased of the son of Admiral George Dewey, the Hero of Manila.' Another advertised the carpets in such a way as to make it appear that anybody who invested in one was helping along the Dewey family. Such things are annoying and almost impossible to check. Young Dewey is a stout, clean-cut chap, with frank, pleasant manners. I couldn't detect any particular family resemblance, although I looked for it with all my imagination."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

One-Sided.

Admiral Sampson says he is proud of the American navy, but there has as yet been no great rush in a reciprocal direction.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

MME. LILJENSTOLPE, CHAMPION SWIMMER.

Mme. Marion Liljenstolpe, swimming instructress at the new Chicago Woman's Athletic club, holds the undisputed title of champion woman swimmer of the world. She is a graduate of the Royal Swimming Association of Stockholm, Sweden.

SUPPLY OF DOMESTICS SHORT.

Servant Girls Leave Suburbs for Summer Resorts and for Factory Places.

The supply of servant girls, housemaids, and cooks for private families is short, according to reports of housewives in Hyde Park, Woodlawn, Rogers Park, Ravenswood, Oak Park, and Evanston. Complaints are heard from women constantly in their hunt for domestics.

Employment agencies that were overrun some time ago with applications for positions now find on their books instead long lists of vacant places with no one to fill them. The few girls obtainable do not have to wait for positions.

The reason most commonly assigned for the scarcity is the fact many servant girls like to take places at country hotels during the summer rather than working in the suburbs. Every year many of them give up places they have held all winter to locate at the summer resorts.

An unusually large number, especially of foreign birth, are known to have been married this year owing to the good times. The same condition has caused an increase in the number of women employed in factories and many of these are from the servant girl supply.

The employment agent is full of excuses for the shrinkage in numbers of the generally available household assistants and expresses an opinion that when summer is over the girls who are out of town will be back and that the supply will equal all ordinary demands.

SEARCH FOR A LOST HUSBAND.

Mrs. Trimborn, Wife of the Missing Great Falls (Mont.) Business-Man, Arrives in Boston.

Boston, Mass., June 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Joseph Trimborn of Great Falls, Mont., is in Boston searching for her husband, who has been missing since April 25. A reward of $500 is now on deposit in the First National Bank at Great Falls, and will be paid to the person who furnishes information which will lead to the restoration of the missing husband.

Mrs. Trimborn came to this city at the suggestion of an intimate friend of the family, who says he saw and talked with the missing man less than a month ago.

Mr. Trimborn was one of the best known business-men in Great Falls, Mont., and is a man of wealth. A short time previous to April 6 Mrs. Trimborn left Great Falls for Germany. She took with her two children, who are now being educated abroad. Mr. Trimborn was to have met her at the pier when she returned to New York, but did not appear. Not a trace of him could be discovered and he was supposed to have been robbed and murdered.

Mrs. Trimborn believes it possible that her husband is now confined in some institution where insane people are cared for. Every such institution in Massachusetts and surrounding States will be looked over.

YPSILANTI SCHOOL JUBILEE.

Semi-Centennial Graduating Exercises Held by High School Followed by Alumni Banquet.

Ypsilanti, Mich., June 16.—[Special.]—The semi-centennial graduating exercises of Ypsilanti High School were held this afternoon, followed by alumni banquet this evening.

Semi-centennial address at the afternoon exercises was delivered by Byron M. Cutcheon, class of '57, Grand Rapids. The alumni banquet was attended by about 400 and the following program followed:

Toastmaster, Edwin F. Uhl, class of '58; Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland and former Ambassador to Berlin.

General James H. Kidd, class of '60, Inspector General of Michigan, '85 to '87, spoke on "The High School Patriot."

Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, class of '60, Michigan State Librarian, spoke on "That Makes Me Think."

The Rev. C. T. Allen, "Blossom and Fruit Age."

Charles R. Whitman, class of '66, Railroad commissioner, '91 to '93, and formerly regent of university, spoke on "Auld Lang Syne."

"Other High Schools," was the subject of toast of Professor Warren Smith, and Howard Pratt spoke on "Our Cellar Door," followed by Miss Maggie Wise, "Up the Hill," and Grace Strang, "Life in the University."

Why Editors Are Happy.

An editor is the happiest being on earth. He has little or nothing to do and his pay is all that he could wish. His sanctum, with its Persian rugs and Turkey carpet, and its costly rosewood furniture, its magnificent mirrors, its beautiful pictures, its complete library of splendidly bound books, its silver bell to summon an attendant whenever anything is wanted, and, in short, with its everything that human ingenuity can desire for his comfort and pleasure, it is a perfect little paradise, where he sits on lounges and reigns a young lord, with the world of fashion and pleasure at his feet. And then anybody can be an editor. No study, no preparation, no brains, nothing to think of money to start with, and once started the money pours in upon you in a steady stream, and the chief labor of your life is to spend it. As for labor of editing a newspaper, that is too absurdable.

A mere glance at the columns of a newspaper is enough to convince you that it requires no labor to edit it and less brains. It is certainly glorious life of luxurious ease and elegant leisure—a life for the gods, filled, like that of the young love in his first sweet dream of requited love, with flutes and rose leaves and moonbeams.

"While not a wave of trouble rolls
Across his peaceful breast";

and that all men are not editors is one of the strangest things beneath the stars.—Carlock Tribune.

Keep Good Men in Congress.

The injunction to keep good men in Congress cannot be too frequently made. The success of Colonel Henderson, the result largely of his long and distinguished service, emphasizes this lesson especially.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Why "Commencement"?

Why do the colleges have their "commencements" just when they are leaving off?—New York Evening World.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL JUNIORS GIVE RECEPTION FOR SENIORS.

Affair Takes Place at the Chicago Beach Hotel—Oriental Veranda Fete for Girls' Mutual Benefit Club and Matheon Day Nursery at Lincoln Clubhouse—Musical Dinner at the Onwentsia, at Which Many Are Hosts and Hostesses.

The junior class of the Hyde Park High School gave a reception to the seniors last evening at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The chaperons were:

Mrs. Daniel M. Lord,	Mrs. Robert J. O. Hunter,
Mrs. George Hamilton,	Mrs. J. R. Laing,
Mrs. George W. Spencer,	Mrs. George W. Ford,
Mrs. William Best,	Mrs. F. H. Rice,
Mrs. William Best Jr.,	Mrs. Edward Curtis.
Mrs. Thomas V. Connor,	

Those receiving were:

Miss Florence Lord,	Miss Gertrude Shaw,
Miss Katherine Livingston,	Miss Florence Best,
Miss Bonnie Hunter,	Mr. Walter Connor,
Mr. Huston Lillard,	Mr. Thomas Hamilton,
	Mr. Perry Shepard.

An Oriental veranda fête took place yesterday at the Lincoln clubhouse, Ashland and Jackson boulevards, the proceeds going to the Girls' Mutual Benefit club, 531 West Superior street, and the Matheon Day Nursery, 196 Grand avenue. The patronesses were:

Mrs. O. B. Sands,	Mrs. D. W. Graham,
Mrs. Edgar Hill,	Mrs. Coonley Ward,
Mrs. W. W. Dresden,	Mrs. Robert Babcock,
Mrs. Emma Fick,	Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons,
Mrs. George B. Swift,	Mrs. John McLaren,
Mrs. John Sherwood,	Mrs. Sanger Brown,
Mrs. Edward G. Clark,	Mrs. George Lomax,
Mrs. Thomas Kane,	Mrs. James Maxwell,
Mrs. Joseph Sosman,	Mrs. James Frake,
Mrs. Charles F. Judd,	Miss C. Addie Brown,
Mrs. A. Sterling Cornell,	

A musical dinner was given last evening at the Onwentsia club, the program being offered by Miss Kate Condon and Miss Belle Bartlett, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Nellie Bangs Skelton. Mr. Warfield Singer gave several harp solos. Among the hosts and hostesses were:

Mrs. Frederick W. Crosby,	Mrs. George A. McKinlock,
Mrs. Granger Farwell,	Mr. Chauncey Chapman,
Miss Louise Brega,	Mr. Walter Farwell,
Mr. J. Harley Bradley,	Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor,
Mr. W. W. Keith,	
Mr. John L. Cochran,	Mr. Charles A. Macdonald,
Mrs. John H. Hamline,	

Miss Fay Thompson gave a luncheon yesterday at the Union League club for Miss Leita Dorothy Stouffer and her bridemaids.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sherwood and the Misses Sherwood, 3258 Groveland avenue, are at their summer residence at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., where they will stay three months.

Dr. Charles H. Vilas of the Calumet club is in New York and soon will sail for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lee Mahin, 204 Forty-fourth street, have returned home after a trip through Canada and the East.

Dr. and Mrs. D. A. K. Steele, 2920 Indiana avenue, will sail today for a trip through Germany and Switzerland, to be absent until the middle of September.

Mr. Albert E. Jessurun of the Granada Hotel left for New York on Thursday for an extended trip abroad.

DIAMONDS NO SIGN OF WEALTH.

Since They Have Been Sold on the Installment Poor People Own Them.

"The time has gone by when a diamond is any indication of opulence," said a jewelry drummer, taking supper at this hotel. "It's perfectly astonishing how many of them are sold nowadays on the installment plan to people of moderate means. They pay anywhere from 50 cents up a week, and when they finish paying on one they are apt to begin on another. The other day I was calling on a customer in Cincinnati when he sold a small off-color diamond to a man who signed 104 weekly notes of 50 cents each. In my opinion it was a good business transaction. The stone was not worth more than $25 and was a kind difficult to dispose of. The jeweler will get $52 for it, and the notes were so worded that he really retained title to the diamond until the last note was paid. Of course, he knew his man. One might object that he had to wait a long while for the last of his money, but, on the other hand, he was getting some of it every week, and ordinary accounts with rich people often stand several years.

"In former times it was no unusual thing for jewelers to carry diamonds in stock for years and years, and the money tied up in that way was a serious item. By adopting the installment plan they find a ready sale, and the returns are almost as prompt as they would be if the bills were collected in lump sums. The practice has made gems common in places where one would least expect to find them, and many of the customers look on an investment of that kind in much the light of a savings bank.

"I was talking not long ago to a young clerk in a clothing store and noticed that he wore a handsome two-carat solitaire on his finger. He told me that he had drawn a good salary for years, but had never been able to save any money, and at last somebody induced him to invest in a diamond. He had no trouble in making the payments and regarded the stone as an available asset in case of emergency. Minor theatrical folks proceed almost invariably on that principle. Whenever they are filling a good long engagement it is safe to bet they are paying installments on just as many diamonds as they can possibly take care of. They argue that the plan is better than a savings bank, because they have the use and benefit of the jewelry while they are making the payments. As soon as they strike a streak of bad luck the things are promptly 'put in soak,' as the saying goes, and if they have been selected with any degree of good judgment it is easy to borrow 60 or 70 per cent of their face value."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HOW THE DOOR BELL IS RUNG.

There Are Those Who Say They Can Tell the Visitor's Character by the Sound.

Door bells are pretty fair indicators of character. Probably you have not been conscious of it, but every time you pull a door bell you register what manner of man you are. Your ring will not tell everything about you, from the color of your eyes to your taste in flowers, but to those who know the signs the door bell is as good as a title page. Any one who has had occasion to answer bell pulls knows how much difference there is in them. One person's method varies little from time to time, though the difference between that method and somebody else's, while slight, will be sufficiently well marked. It is seldom that two rings are exactly alike.

The housewife recognizes each—the impatient man, who pulls the bell twice in quick succession, and does not wait long before trying it again; the one of more phlegmatic temperament, whose ring is slower and more substantial; the hesitating woman, who draws the knob out in a succession of nervous jerks; the seedy individual with matches to sell, who stretches the wire carefully to its full length and then allows it to relax with a faint, apologetic tinkle; and the jolly friend who knows he is welcome, and therefore grasps the knob with a hearty swing that is fairly eloquent with good nature, and sets the bell to shaking its sides with such peals of echoing laughter that it positively cannot stop at once, but subsides gradually with a merry, irrepressible little titter. A door bell has as many voices as visitors.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

TO CHOOSE SHILOH MONUMENTS

**Plans of Locations Being Studied by Illinois Commissio